APRIL 1975

## FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN 1974

MONETARY POLICY IN A CHANGING FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT: OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS IN 1974

THE STRUCTURE OF MARGIN CREDIT
CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES, 1974
NEW STATISTICAL SERIES ON LOAN COMMITMENTS

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[^0]
## U.S. International Transactions in 1974

This article was prepared in the Balance of Payments Section of the Division of International Finance.

In 1974 the focus of international economic policy in the United States and abroad centered on the problems of adjusting to sharply higher oil prices and of coping with the worldwide cyclical contraction in economic activity in an environment of extreme price pressures.

In retrospect, it is clear that financial markets in the United States and abroad proved remarkably elastic in absorbing and recycling the surplus funds of oil-exporting countries. On the other hand, the quadrupling of oil prices by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at the end of 1973 had both an inflationary effect on prices and a depressing impact on economic activity in most industrial countries. The increase in oil prices-which in effect amounted to an excise tax collected by foreign governments-not only added to price pressures but also removed purchasing power from consumption channels, at a time when the rate of growth in output was already slowing in some countries and had become negative in others. As 1974 progressed, the recession proved to be more serious and widespread in most countries than had been expected earlier. As of April 1975 recovery was still some way off even though economic policies had in general shifted toward expansion and considerable progress had been made in moderating price rises.

The most significant developments in U.S. international transactions during 1974 were (1) a huge increase in the net outflow of private capital; (2) placement of OPEC funds in the United States; (3) an $\$ 18$ billion jump in the cost of imported oil; and (4) further strengthening in the trade position apart from petroleum imports.

Foreign Industrial Production

*Quarterly averages of monthly production indexes for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, and France weighted by shares in U.S. nonagricultural exports.

Data are from national sources.

Exchange-rate developments during 1974 have been reviewed in detail in the Bulletin in September 1974 and March 1975. In general, three major phases can be distinguished: (1) the depreciation-from rather high levels in previous months-of the U.S. dollar between late January 1974 and mid-May, when heavy outflows of U.S. capital took place and asymmetrical intervention policies abroad increased the market supply of dollars; (2) a period of strengthening from May to early September 1974, related in part to the reversal in capital flows as U.S. interest rates rose relative to foreign rates and in part to market uneasiness arising from the difficulties of some European banks; and (3) weakening in the dollar rate after September, as U.S. interest rates dropped faster
than those abroad. In December 1974 one measure of the trade-weighted average value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of other Group of Ten countries plus Switzerland showed a depreciation of about 2 per cent compared with December 1973.

The Swiss franc and the German mark appreciated sharply in 1974, not only against the U.S. dollar but also against other important currencies. These appreciations reflected continued large German trade surpluses and the movement of capital into Swiss financial assets and in both

## TABLE 1

U.S. International Transactions, 1972-74

In billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

| Item | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Merchandise trade balance | $-7.0$ | . 5 | -5.9 |  |  | -9.9 | -6.2 |
| Exports | 48.8 | 70.3 | 97.1 | 88.8 | 95.7 | 98.9 | 104.9 |
| Imports | -55.8 | -69.8 | -103.0 | -89.5 | -102.4 | -108.8 | -111.1 |
| Investment income, net | 4.5 | 5.3 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 9.7 |
| Receipts | 10.4 | 14.0 | 25.9 | 24.5 | 25.5 | 28.1 | 25.6 |
| Payments | -5.9 | -8.7 | -16.3 | -12.2 | -18.0 | -19.0 | -15.9 |
| Military transactions, net | -3.6 | -2.3 | $-2.4$ | $-2.3$ | -3.2 | $-2.1$ | $-2.0$ |
| Sales ................. | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Direct defense expenditures | -4.8 | -4.6 | -5.1 | -4.7 | -5.3 | -5.1 | -5.2 |
| Other services, net | . 1 | 8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Balance on goods and services | -6.0 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 10.9 | -1.3 | -1.1 | 3.1 |
| Remittances and pensions, net U.S. Govt. grants, net ${ }^{1}$ | -1.6 -2.2 | -1.9 -1.9 | -1.8 -2.3 | -1.6 -2.2 | -1.9 -2.4 | -1.8 -2.2 | -1.9 -2.3 |
| U.S. Govt. grants, net |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on current account ${ }^{1}$ | -9.8 | . 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Govt. capital, net ${ }^{1}$..... | -1.3 | -1.5 | -1.8 | -2.2 | -. 5 | -. 7 | -3.8 |
| Private capital, net .... | 1.9 | -1.9 | -10.3 | -5.9 | -17.8 | 1.3 | -18.7 |
| [Increase in U.S. assets ( - )] Reported by banks, net | 1.4 | -1.4 | -3.1 | -1.8 | -17.6 | 8.0 | -1.0 |
| Reporsed Assets .............. | -3.5 | -5.9 | -18.8 | $-21.5$ | -29.9 | -8.0 | -16.0 |
| Liabilities | 4.9 | 4.5 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 |
| Securities, net | 3.9 | 3.2 | -. 7 | . 2 | . 4 | -. 6 | -3.0 |
|  | - 4 | -. 8 | $-2.0$ | -2.6 | -1.3 | $-1.2$ | -2.7 |
| Foreign purchases of U.S. securities |  |  |  |  |  | . 6 |  |
| Direct investment, net | $-3.1$ | -2.3 | -4.5 | 2.6 | . 6 | -8.5 | -12.6 |
| U.S. investments abroad ... | -3.5 | -4.9 | -6.8 | -2.5 | -6.1 | -8.2 | -10.4 |
| Foreign investments in U.S. |  |  | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Other corporate flows, net |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1.9 |
| Assets. ................ | -1.1 | -2.5 | -3.0 | -8.3 1.4 | $\begin{array}{r}-2.5 \\ \hline 1.2\end{array}$ | 1.0 | -2.1 |
| Liabilities | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | . 1 |
| Liabilities to foreign official agencies, net | 10.3 | 5.1 | 9.5 | $-3.3$ | 19.5 | 5.3 | 16.6 |
| Of which-OPEC ........... | . 6 | . 4 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 15.6 -10.4 | 9.6 |
| Other ............ | 9.7 | 4.7 | -. 2 | -7.2 | 10.0 | -10.4 | 7.0 |
| U.S. official reserve assets |  | 2 | -1.4 | -. 8 | -1.4 | -4.0 | . 5 |
| Allocations of SDR's | .7 -1.8 | -2.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 6.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Memo: Official settlements balance | 10.4 | -5.3 | -8.1 | 4.2 | -18.1 | $-1.3$ | -17.1 |

[^1]Effective Exchange Rates of Major Currencies


Each rate is a quarterly average of daily spot exchange rates for other G-10 countries plus Switzerland, weighted by country share in world trade of these countries. The G-10 countries are the United States, Germany, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Other effective exchange-rate calculations with a different number of countries and/or different weighting schemes give somewhat different results, but the trends in most cases are similar.
cases only limited official intervention in the market to resist upward pressures on exchange rates. The value of the Japanese yen vis-a-vis other major currencies declined in 1974 because of external payments difficulties and very rapid price increases in that country. Britain's serious economic problems notwithstanding, large placements of OPEC surplus revenues in ster-ling-denominated assets and substantial official and semi-official borrowing by the United Kingdom from the Euro-currency market kept movements in the international value of the British pound within relatively narrow limits.

## CAPITAL FLOWS

The identified net outflow of private capital from the United States increased to $\$ 10.3$ billion in 1974, exceeding the net outflow in the previous year by more than $\$ 8$ billion. The removal of mandatory and voluntary controls on capital outflows in January 1974-which had been in effect for a number of years-along with an easing of foreign barriers against inflows, facil-
itated large net additions to U.S. private assets abroad. At the same time, there was an equally large inflow of foreign-held official assets as the OPEC countries placed more than $\$ 10$ billion of their surplus oil revenues here. Although classified as official transactions, these placements of OPEC funds resembled private capital flows in many respects, since they were not made in support of particular exchange rates but rather as part of a program for investing surplus revenues. In addition, the large shift in errors and omissions from a net outflow of $\$ 2.3$ billion in 1973 to a net inflow of $\$ 5.2$ billion last year may have included a substantial unidentified inflow of capital from abroad.

Transactions in securities shifted from a net inflow of $\$ 3.2$ billion in 1973 to a net outflow of $\$ 0.7$ billion last year. The largest change occurred in foreign purchases of U.S. corporate stocks, which dropped to less than $\$ 0.5$ billion from $\$ 2.8$ billion in 1973 as the rate of inflation accelerated in the United States, economic activity fell off, and stock prices declined. Following sizable purchases in the first quarter, foreign net acquisitions contracted abruptly in the next two quarters, and by the end of the year foreigners had become net sellers of U.S. corporate stocks. Foreign purchases of U.S. corporate bonds fell because of the near-disappearance of Euro-bond issues by U.S. corporations, which had used such issues to finance a portion of capital expenditures of affiliated firms abroad during the period of controls on direct investment outflows. In 1973, $\$ 1.2$ billion had been raised through such placements in the Euro-bond market.

Comparative Interest Rates


The increase in U.S. purchases of foreign securities also contributed to the shift to a net outflow in securities transactions. The removal in January 1974 of the Interest Equalization Tax (IET) did not bring a surge of foreign issues, however, as relatively high interest rates in the United States generally discouraged borrowing. Most of the expansion represented unusually heavy placements of bonds by Canadian public authorities and provincial governments-which had been exempt from the provisions of the IET. Many of the Canadian issues were related to the financing of large-scale energy projects, which may have been easier to place in the U.S. capital market because of the much larger absorptive capacity of this market as compared with the Canadian market. With the decline in U.S. interest rates in the final months of 1974 and early 1975, Japanese and European issues picked up as well, and there were substantial placements of long-term securities by international organizations.

The net outflow on direct investment rose to $\$ 4.5$ billion in 1974, nearly double the rate in the previous year. Outflows of U.S. capital to manufacturing and other nonpetroleum affiliates were especially bouyant following the removal of controls early in the year. Net outflows for these industries increased from $\$ 3.5$ billion in 1973 to $\$ 6.5$ billion, with part of the rise representing the shifting of claims by U.S. petroleum companies from petroleum affiliates to foreign financing affiliates. In 1974 direct investment outflows from the United States accounted for a considerably larger portion of plant and equipment expenditures abroad by nonpetroleum affiliates than the 23 per cent average share recorded in 1971-73. Capital outlays by such firms for plant and equipment increased 20 per cent last year, a somewhat higher rate of expansion measured in current dollars than in 1973.

Recorded direct investment in petroleum affiliates and branches abroad showed a net outflow of only $\$ 0.3$ billion, down from $\$ 1.4$ billion in 1973. The decline did not occur because of curtailed capital spending by U.S. oil companies but rather because of inflows associated with the partial takeover of an affiliate by a Middle East government. In addition, there
were some temporary inflows from affiliates to parent companies representing sales receipts from abroad in advance of tax payments to governments of oil-producing countries.

The net inflow of foreign direct investment to the United States amounted to $\$ 2.3$ billion last year compared with $\$ 2.5$ billion in 1973; in both years there were inflows of about \$1 billion associated with the petroleum affiliate takeovers referred to above. Other foreign direct investment in the United States was $\$ 1.5$ billion in 1974, about the same as in 1973 but very high compared with earlier years.

The magnitude of international capital flows through U.S. banks in 1974 was unprecedented. Bank-reported claims on foreigners increased by $\$ 18.8$ billion, facilitated by the removal of the voluntary foreign credit restraint guidelines in January. At the same time bank-reported liabilities to foreigners rose by $\$ 20.9$ billion, of which $\$ 15.4$ billion was to private and $\$ 5.5$ billion to official accounts. Most of the private inflow represented funds obtained from the Euro-dollar market, while the direct placement of OPEC surplus revenues with U.S. banks accounted for much of the official inflow. The quarterly pattern and the geographical distribution of these flows are detailed in Table 2.

The high rate of lending activity in the first half of the year was prompted in large part by the financing needs of the oil-importing coun-tries-outstanding credits to Japan alone rose $\$ 4.4$ billion in this period-enabling these countries to finance oil-induced deficits without reducing reserves drastically. More than $\$ 14$ billion of the increase in foreign lending was reported by U.S.-owned commercial banks and approximately $\$ 4$ billion by U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks.

The sensitivity of bank flows to changes in interest rate differentials is difficult to isolate. The rapid increase in the first half of 1974 in U.S. interest rates relative to those prevailing in Europe contributed to a cutback in U.S. bank lending in the third quarter, with actual net repayments of loans in August and September. In the fourth quarter the relatively faster drop in interest rates in this country also played a role in the pick-up in bank lending and in the reduction in borrowing. However, other factors

TABLE 2
Changes in U.S. claims on, and liabilities to, foreigners reported by U.S. banks In millions of dollars

| Item | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 |  |  |  | Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1974 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  |
| Claims, total, increase ( - ) <br> Of which- | -5,951 | -18,838 | -5,273 | -7,507 | -1,661 | -4,397 | 45,528 |
|  | -2.144 | -6,107 | $-1.462$ | -2.976 | $-1.550$ | -119 | 12,756 |
| Other Asia | -808 | -1,884 | - 1.457 | -734 | -303 | -390 | 5,041 |
| Latin America | $-1.486$ | -6,537 | $-1.455$ | -1,918 | -1,109 | -2,055 | 14,523 |
| Bahamas | -357 | $-2.070$ | -442 | -571 | -598 | -459 | 2,965 |
| Brazil | -330 | -693 | -281 | -448 | -60 | 96 | 2,255 |
| Mexico | -241 | -830 | -68 | -417 | -27 | -318 | 2,663 |
| Western Europe ... | $-1.083$ | -2,529 | $-1.451$ | -1.561 | 1.346 | -863 | 7.399 |
| United Kingdom | -460 | -1.127 | -651 | -427 | 191 | -240 | 2,734 |
| All other . .......... | -430 | -1.781 | -448 | -318 | -45 | -970 | 5,809 |
| Liabilities, ${ }^{1}$ total, increase $(+)$ Of which- | 8,794 | 20,907 | 4,365 | 5,613 | 6,993 | 3,936 | 59,396 |
|  | 6,234 | 12,277 | 2,754 | 4.099 | 2,330 | 3.094 | 28,550 |
| United Kingdom | 1.084 | 3,451 | 2,194 | 1,132 | . 294 | . 169 | 6,646 |
| Switzerland .... | 746 | 6,342 | -398 | 2,557 | 1,747 | 1,640 | 8,420 |
| OPEC | 540 | 3,950 | . 624 | 1,110 | 1,846 | 370 | 6,450 |
| Bahamas | 286 | 670 | 1,183 | -522 | -266 | 275 | 1,549 |
| Japan .. | $-1.820$ | 888 | -251 | -279 | 1.000 | 418 | 4,812 |
| All other | 3.554 | 3,122 | 55 | 1,205 | 2.083 | -221 | 18,035 |
| Of which-to private foreigners to official foreigners | $4,671$ | $15,356$ | $4,477$ | $4,215$ | $3,746$ | $2,918$ | $41,253$ |
|  | $4,123$ | $5,551$ | $-112$ | $1,398$ | $3.247$ | $1.018$ | $18,143$ |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding U.S. Government obligations.
were also at work in the second half of the year, especially the reduced need of Japan for external financing, the adoption of more cautious lending policies following several bank failures, and greater direct lending by OPEC members to oil-importing countries.
U.S. liabilities to foreign official agencies rose by $\$ 9.5$ billion in 1974 compared with $\$ 5.1$ billion in the preceding year. In the aggregate, inflows from the OPEC countries more than accounted for the total. Identifiable OPEC placements in the U.S. capital market totaled $\$ 10.5$ billion (including $\$ 0.8$ billion in private OPEC accounts), less than one-fifth of their 1974 surplus revenues. Of this amount, more than $\$ 6$ billion was invested in U.S. Government obligations and close to $\$ 4$ billion in certificates of deposit and other money market instruments. The inflow of OPEC funds was particularly heavy in the third quarter as a result of widespread concern about the soundness of a number of European banks. The rate of inflow of oil revenues into the United States slackened in the fourth quarter, as OPEC countries made more direct loans to oil importers and to inter-
national organizations and moved to diversify their investment portfolios. Changes in interest rate differentials may have also contributed to the surge in OPEC placements in the United States in the third quarter and to the slackening in the fourth.

Although reserves of non-OPEC countries in the United States showed practically no change for 1974 as a whole, considerable quarterly shifts took place during the year. In the first and third quarters some countries utilized dollar reserves held in this country to limit currency depreciations. This drawdown was nearly offset, however, by net additions to such dollar assets by the non-OPEC countries in the second and fourth quarters. The $\$ 1.4$ billion rise in U.S. reserve assets resulted mainly from an increase in the U.S. gold tranche position in the International Monetary Fund as other countries drew dollars from the Fund.

## MERCHANDISE TRADE

Following a sizable surplus in the second half of 1973, the trade account shifted into a bal-

## U.S. Trade



Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates, balance of payments basis.

Latest data, January-February 1975 average.
anced position in the first quarter of 1974 and into deficits-averaging more than $\$ 7$ billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates-in succeeding quarters. For the year as a whole, the trade deficit amounted to $\$ 5.9$ billion in contrast to a small surplus in 1973. All of this shift in value terms from the preceding year was attributable

## U.S. Foreign Trade Relative to Goods Output



Based on Dept. of Commerce data in constant (1967) dollars, seasonally adjusted.
to the very rapid rise in U.S. import prices, especially for petroleum, relative to the prices of exports. If recorded trade values are adjusted to eliminate price increases, the U.S. trade position is seen to have been stronger than in 1973.

Broad cyclical movements of economic activity during 1974 were essentially similar in the United States and most other major countries. However, the leveling off in U.S. industrial output and aggregate economic activity began somewhat earlier than abroad. This difference in timing together with the cumulative impact of the 1971-73 exchange-rate changes-particularly on export volumes-contributed to the further strengthening of the U.S. trade position in the first half of 1974. The relative movements during 1974 in U.S. and foreign prices appear to have had no significant effect on the U.S. trade position. For the year, wholesale prices for manufactures in this country rose at about the same rate as the trade-weighted average of wholesale prices in seven major industrial countries, after adjusting the latter to dollar equivalents.

Wholesale Price Indexes of Manufactured Goods


[^2]
## Exports

U.S. exports rose to $\$ 97.1$ billion in 1974. This was an increase of 38 per cent from the preceding year, with sharply higher prices accounting for most of the expansion in value. Although the growth rate in the volume of exports decelerated from 23 per cent in 1973 to 8 per cent last year, the advance still exceeded the expansion in world exports. Greater shipments of nonagricultural products more than accounted for the export growth last year.

The 1974 export performance was based on a number of factors. First, basic material shortages abroad-aggravated by stock building in excess of actual production needs-did not ease significantly until midyear, while U.S. exports of long lead-time items continued on orders that had been placed earlier. Controls on domestic prices in the United States may have provided an additional incentive to channel a larger share of output into exports until the dismantling of these controls was completed in April. Second, exports were strong to the non-oil, developing countries that had built up large financial reserves during the preceding commodity boom.

Related to these two factors was the cumulative impact on U.S. competitiveness in international markets of the 1971-73 currency realignments. The appreciation against the dollar of the currencies of some principal competitors has tilted the ratio of U.S. to foreign prices significantly in favor of the United States since 1971. Partial evidence of improved U.S. competitiveness may be found in the further increase last year, to about 20 per cent, in the U.S. share of world exports of manufactures measured in volume terms. This share had been declining in the second half of the 1960 's, reached a low point of about 18 per cent in 1971-72, and began a slight uptrend in 1973. The lagged reaction of exports to exchange-rate changes was expected.

Another factor was the sharp rise in exports to the OPEC countries, which reached an annual rate of more than $\$ 9$ billion in the fourth quarter, nearly double the level in the comparable quarter of 1973. Because OPEC purchases from most major industrial countries were also

Composition of U.S. Nonagricultural Exports


Dept. of Commerce data.
"Constant" is in terms of 1967 dollars.
stepped up, the U.S. share in these imports did not change significantly as 1974 progressed.

Shipments of capital equipment and industrial materials expanded sharply last year. Reflecting increases in business investment outlays abroad, exports of most types of machinery rose through much of 1974 in volume terms and leveled off only in the final quarter. Even though foreign output was tapering off, continued shortages abroad stimulated demand, particularly for exports of chemicals, steel, and other metals. Coal shipments, mainly of the metallurgical variety, were on a strong uptrend throughout the year as steel production abroad was maintained at high levels.

High prices and supply limitations arising from reduced U.S. production of certain commodities depressed the volume of agricultural exports by 9 per cent in 1974 compared with the unusually high levels recorded in the preceding year. Nevertheless, these exports remained well above the 1972 total. The impact on foreign demand of high U.S. prices was reflected in the drawdown of already low food and feedgrain stocks abroad as foreign buyers canceled orders in expectation of better crops and a consequent drop in price. The ratio of world stocks to consumption indicates the extent of the inventory decumulation: from the 1965-73 average of 24 per cent for wheat, the
U.S. Exports of Agricultural Commodities


Dept. of Commerce data, seasonally adjusted Latest data, January-February 1975 average.
ratio fell to about 16 per cent last year; for feedgrains it dropped from 14 per cent to less than 9 per cent.

## ImPORTS

In value terms, U.S. imports increased by 47 per cent to $\$ 103.0$ billion in 1974. The quarterly pattern showed a gradually decelerating growth rate in import values as price rises moderated and small gains in volume gave way to slight declines in the third and fourth quarters.

Although the volume of U.S. imports declined slightly for the year as a whole, the drop was probably less than what might have been expected on the basis of the rate of economic activity. For example, while U.S. output of goods fell by more than 8 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974, real imports showed practically no change. The effect of the 1971-73 currency shifts on U.S. demand for imports also appeared less noticeable in 1974 than in the preceding year, even though the currency changes seem to have been passed through in the form of higher import prices. A partial explanation for the fact that the volume of imports remained essentially flat during most of 1974 is that foreign products, particularly finished manufactures, have become an important part of domestic supply and as such are less marginal than in the past. Another-and possibly more im-
portant-element was the increase in exportable supplies abroad following the economic slowdown and continued domestic shortages in certain product lines.

The most spectacular import development of the year was the rise in the cost of imported oil from $\$ 8.1$ billion in 1973 to $\$ 26.0$ billion. From an average of $\$ 3.33$ per barrel in 1973, the unit value of imported petroleum and petroleum products jumped to $\$ 11.63$ per barrel in the second quarter of 1974 and fluctuated around that level for the rest of the year. The quantity of imported oil fell in the first quarter because of the embargo by Arab countries but recovered in the second; the first-quarter shortfall was not made up, however, as the initial impact of high prices, conservation programs, and slackening industrial activity curtailed demand. In the second half of 1974 , imports averaged 6.8 million barrels per day, only slightly less than in the comparable period a year earlier. The quantity of petroleum imports was maintained at these levels despite the drop in consumption because stocks were built up while domestic production continued to fall; in the fourth quarter crude oil production from U.S. wells was running 5 per cent below the level a year earlier.

Following an increase in the first quarter of 1974, the volume of nonfuel imports declined slightly in each of the remaining quarters. Consumer goods, which had been in the forefront of the import expansion in prior years, were off by more than 10 per cent in volume in 1974, a decline that exceeded the drop in U.S. personal consumption expenditures. Auto deliveries from the Canadian facilities of American producers fell in 1974, but not so steeply as U.S. output because a larger share of Canadian production is concentrated in compact and subcompact models, which accounted for a larger share of total auto sales in this country. Imports of cars from overseas suppliers rose strongly in the first half, but by midyear lagging sales had forced a cutback in imports.

The volume of capital goods imports increased strongly in the first half but leveled off in the third quarter before declining in the fourth as U.S. investment outlays had been reduced earlier in real terms. Imports of most industrial supplies either were flat or declined along with
falling output in this country. Steel imports picked up sharply, however, in the second half of the year as foreign mills once again turned to the U.S. market after the long boom abroad had subsided. In addition, shortages in this country continued through the summer and some stockpiling may have taken place in anticipation of a coal strike which, if prolonged, would have forced a curtailment in domestic steel production.
U.S. Imports of Nonfuel Industrial Supplies


Dept. of Commerce data, seasonally adjusted.
Latest data, January-February 1975 average.

## SERVICE TRANSACTIONS

Although the international service transactions of the United States-including investment income and military transactions-have shown a net positive balance for many years, both the size and the increase in 1974 net receipts were unusual. From $\$ 3.8$ billion in the preceding year, net receipts expanded to $\$ 9.1$ billion. Of this increase, $\$ 3.3$ billion was traceable to net investment income arising from the foreign operations of U.S. petroleum companies. Oil company earnings jumped sharply in the early months of the year as high inventory profits were recorded following the increase to $\$ 11.65$ per barrel in the posted price of light Arabian crude oil. When prices stabilized at the new levels, foreign earnings of U.S. petroleum companies leveled off as participation payments to governments of oil-producing countries absorbed a
rising share of gross income. In the final quarter, earnings were reduced as local tax rates were raised and output was cut in an effort to maintain prices in the face of declining world demand. However, this decline was more than offset by higher income receipts from other foreign operations of U.S. petroleum companies. Receipts from manufacturing and other nonpetroleum direct investment abroad increased \$0.7 billion in the year.

Because receipts on U.S. investments abroad other than direct investment increased faster than payments on foreign-held assets in the United States, the usual net outflow on this account was reduced slightly to $\$ 2.8$ billion in 1974. Most of the expansion in both receipts and payments reflected the massive capital transactions by U.S. banks as they expanded their foreign assets while providing investment outlets for petroleum producers. The explanation for the faster rise in receipts is that interest rates applicable to bank lending increased faster between 1973 and 1974 than rates paid on foreign-held assets in the United States. Moreover, close to one-half of U.S. liabilities are in the form of Government obligations, which carry a substantially lower interest rate than those applicable to bank claims on foreigners.

At $\$ 2.4$ billion, net payments associated with travel and transportation transactions were the lowest in 3 years. Most of the decline from the preceding year was on the travel side as the volume of American tourist expenditures overseas was reduced under the combined impact of growing recession at home and rapidly escalating prices abroad. The net outflow on military transactions recorded no significant change.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

A period of weakness for the U.S. dollar in exchange markets, which had begun in September 1974, continued through the early part of March 1975. One reason for this development was the further relative easing of U.S. interest rates, which helped to induce net capital outflows through banks and through purchases of foreign bonds offered in the U.S. market. The
proportion of OPEC earnings placed in dollardominated assets was also smaller in the fourth quarter and early this year than it had been during most of 1974. The counterpart to the dollar's weakness was the strong appreciation of the German mark-on the basis of continued large trade surpluses-and of several other European currencies.

Since early March, however, the international value of the U.S. dollar has been on an uptrend. The narrowing of interest rate differentials seems to have been the principal factor, as interest rates abroad continued to fall while U.S. rates firmed. In mid-April 1975 the tradeweighted average value of the dollar was about 4 per cent lower than in March 1973, the month following the second devaluation of the dollar.

The trade balance shifted from a sizable deficit in the fourth quarter to a small surplus in the first 2 months of 1975 as imports declined and exports continued to rise. The drop in imports was widespread among nonfuel products while the export gain centered in shipments of farm commodities.

Given the continuing weakness in economic activity in the United States and abroad, further declines are expected in the volume of both U.S. exports and imports. The slack in the utilization of productive capacity in nearly all industrial countries suggests that price competition in international markets will be especially keen in the period ahead. Although U.S. exports to the OPEC countries are expected to rise strongly again, the limited absorptive capacity of these economies will probably slow the rate of expansion. In addition, the decline in farm commodity prices, which has been under way since late 1974, will probably be reflected in a drop in U.S. agricultural export values.

The huge capital flows through U.S. banks experienced last year are unlikely to be repeated in 1975, although banks will continue to play a significant role in the intermediation of OPEC revenues. Participation by banks is expected to diminish because there will probably be more direct placement of oil earnings with importing countries and a larger proportion of OPEC funds may move into longer-term securities.

# Monetary Policy in a Changing Financial Environment <br> Open Market Operations in 1974 

This article is adapted from a report submitted to the Federal Open Market Committee by Alan R. Holmes, Manager of the System Open Market Account and Executive Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Federal Reserve policy in 1974 acted to temper the conflicting forces of inflation and weakness in real economic activity. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) sought to ensure moderate expansion of the monetary aggregates to bridge the lengthy and difficult transition to sustainable economic growth. Policy became restrictive early in the year as the Committee responded to evidence that inflationary pressures were again gaining momentum and monetary aggregates were growing too rapidly.

Although interest rates climbed sharply, financial institutions continued meeting excessive demands for money and credit and their dependence on short-term market borrowing increased. A secular decline in liquidity in all sectors of the economy became even more pronounced. Problems of the Franklin National Bank and difficulties encountered by several borrowers in refinancing debt surfaced in the spring and deepened concerns about cumulating liquidity strains on the financial system. Expectations that debt could become an increasing drain on the health of the economy as inflation persisted intensified a cutback in spending and investment plans.

Monetary growth decelerated over the summer, and the financial markets began to recover as demand pressures abated. Financial institutions started to exercise restraint on their own, and restoring liquidity, rather than expanding borrowing, became the focus of attention. As inflationary pressures moderated and signs of generalized economic weakness appeared, the Committee in the closing months of the year
acted to stimulate a resumption of monetary expansion and thereby to provide for the rebuilding of liquidity.

Monetary expansion remained quite rapid over much of the first half of 1974, but later became persistently sluggish. The narrowly defined money stock ( $M_{1}$ )-defined as private demand deposits plus currency in circulation-increased by $41 / 2$ per cent over the year, well below the 9 per cent and 6 per cent rates experienced in 1972 and 1973, respectively. ${ }^{1}$ Record-high interest rates on market instruments cut into time and savings deposit flows over a good part of the year. $M_{2}-M_{1}$ plus commercial bank time and savings deposits other than large-denomination certificates of deposit (CD's)-grew at a $71 / 2$ per cent rate, down from 9 per cent the year before. Growth in the credit proxy-total deposits plus nondeposit liabilities at member banks-at just over 10 per cent was a shade slower than in recent years due to a very pronounced deceleration as the year drew to a close. Bank credit-total loans and investments at all commercial banks-showed a similar pattern and actually contracted in the final quarter.

The monetary aggregates remained a central focus of policy formulation and implementation over 1974 as they have for the past 5 years. The Committee continued to frame its longerrun objectives for the aggregates with reference to changing assessments of the economic and financial situation.

In 1974, policymakers were confronted with the need to allow for important changes in bank and corporate behavior. The financial system

[^3]had been adapting to a prolonged period of inflation and to the intense competition for funds that it generated. But these adjustments reached a point in 1974 where they strained the capability of the financial mechanism to function. The transmission of monetary policy in a changing financial environment provides the setting for understanding monetary developments over the year.

## THE FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT SINCE 1970

The Federal Reserve has continually grappled with the problems of achieving its policy objectives in a dynamic economic setting. In recent years, the System has sought to implement its goals for the economy by targeting the longerrun growth of the monetary aggregates, particularly $M_{1}$ but also including broader measures. This emphasis has generated considerable discussion on how policy instruments should be used to achieve intermediate money and credit growth objectives and on the relationships between these monetary aggregates and the economic variables that policymakers seek ultimately to influence. The System impacts on its aggregate objectives and ultimate goals with a lag through the financial markets, whose changing structure reflects the response of institutions to economic developments and to the System's policies. An understanding of the role of the aggregates in this interactive process is crucial to the setting of policy instruments and objectives.

The FOMC pursues its aggregative objectives primarily through its instructions to the Manager of the System Open Market Account. The Manager translates these into weekly and daily decisions affecting bank reserves that reflect the concern of the FOMC with the unfolding behavior of the aggregates. Important institutional and structural changes over the past 5 years have affected importantly the transmission mechanism set in motion by the System's operations.

The credit market environment has become dominated by bank emphasis on liability management. The suspension of Regulation Q constraints on large CD's, in two stages between

1970 and 1973, gave banks the ability to meet growing credit demands. Banks were able to enhance their competitive position by extending loan commitments and lines of credit, thereby accommodating enlarged business demands during upswings in business activity. The ability of business to obtain such lines at banks provided a foundation for the additional growth of short-term borrowing in the commercial paper market.

As the cost of issuing CD's varied and business borrowing became more responsive to interest rate differentials, the prime rate of banks began to respond faster to changing market-rate patterns. Some banks adopted a practice of relating their lending rate to short-term market rates and, in general, loan terms adjusted more quickly. The enhanced ability of both banks and business to meet financing needs, albeit at potentially increasing costs, made them willing to permit their liquidity to deteriorate. As a result, the relationship between the size of the cash balances and the level of expenditures was altered. This was reflected in variations in the velocity of money and in the divergence between the growth of credit and the money stock over the past several years.

Inflation and its attendant pressures on shortterm interest rates also impacted on credit flows. As the upward price trend became imbedded in investor expectations, investors showed some reluctance to commit funds to long-term securities. The increased dependence of borrowers on short-term markets contributed to the illiquidity of the economy.

Sectors primarily dependent on long-term financing-most notably housing and con-struction-experienced particular difficulty. This problem was accentuated as individuals were attracted to high rates of return on open market instruments, at several stages, and funds were diverted from banks and thrift institutions. But individuals became less liquid when their savings were put into market instruments, since such commitments are often difficult to reverse in comparison with drawing down a deposit. This showed up in the slow growth of $M_{2}$ and $M_{3}-M_{2}$ plus deposits at savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks-for certain extended periods over the past 5 years.

The imposition of wage and price controls in different forms also affected the financial atmosphere. Interest rates dropped sharply immediately after the announcement of control measures in August 1971. In the ensuing months, demands for credit and money abated, given the reduced need to make expenditures in anticipation of rising prices.

As shortages of goods emerged, however, credit demands rebounded and then accelerated. The slow rise of the prime rate over much of 1973, partly in response to efforts by the Committee on Interest and Dividends to temper increases in administered interest rates, brought with it a rapid escalation in business borrowing at banks. Banks responded by scrambling to raise funds in the CD market and rates on these instruments climbed. For a time, the rise in CD's outpaced the expansion of other financial instruments and the composition of credit in the economy was skewed toward banks. The System undertook to temper bank credit expansion in 1973 by placing marginal reserve requirements on CD's for the first time.

The expansion of foreign credit markets and their increased internationalization also changed the course of credit flows in the domestic economy. Large multinational firms were able to shift their cash balances and financing demands from market to market in response to interest rate differentials and to changing expectations about exchange rates. The rising standard of living in foreign countries placed greater demands on many domestic sectors, such as agriculture.

The growth of foreign banking institutions in the United States and the expansion of domestic banks abroad extended channels of speculation among money markets. Episodes of intense speculation against various currencies were often financed by borrowed funds and contributed to accelerated credit growth. The lifting of the Voluntary Foreign Credit Restraint program in this country encouraged a further expansion of international dollar and foreign currency lending. The Euro-dollar market, which is not subject to the direct control of any central bank, expanded and became more integrated with the domestic financial markets. In general, national monetary authorities may have had
difficulty in adjusting their domestic policies adequately for the rapid internationalization of the money and capital markets and the attendant growth of international credit throughout much of the period.

## SYSTEM POLICY FORMULATION SINCE 1970

Monetary policy exerts its dynamic influence on the financial environment and the economy through its impact on the expectations of households, businesses, and financial institutions. Their behavior interacts with the System's monetary and regulatory stance to determine the course of the monetary aggregates and the economy. The System's emphasis on aggregate targeting in recent years has itself been one of the institutional changes affecting the generation of expectations among economic units.

The System has specified objectives for the monetary and credit measures as a means of quantifying the leverage it wishes to exert on the economy. The experience accumulated from targeting the aggregates has led the Committee to focus on longer-run growth targets for the aggregates on the grounds that temporary aberrations in monetary expansion were likely to have negligible effect on the course of economic activity. The Committee has also refined the way it gives instructions to the Manager.

Evidence illustrated the long and variable lag between System action and the behavior of the aggregates. Several econometric models showed that changes in short-term interest rates exerted most of their influence on money demand only after a number of months. Estimates showed that the size of the impacts and the length of the lag were variable with respect to changes in nonborrowed reserves and the Federal funds rate. Shifts in the underlying financial structure could also affect the behavior of the money supply. There was growing understanding over time of the difficulty of forecasting accurately the impact of a particular operational strategy on $M_{1}$ and the other aggregates.

The Committee since 1970 has tried alternative means of formulating its monthly instruc-
tions to the Manager. ${ }^{2}$ A basic part of its instructions described how the Manager should respond to incoming data on the aggregates. Soon after its move to aggregate targeting, the Committee adopted weekly and monthly tracking paths to be used as reference points against which strength or weakness in the measures could be gauged. These paths were designed to be consistent with the FOMC's longer-run aggregate objectives, although the Manager often had to allow for unanticipated developments that could affect the short-run behavior of the various measures.

In early 1972 the FOMC began to specify acceptable ranges for reserves against private deposits (RPD's) as a means of fostering the desired growth in the aggregates. The ranges described growth in this variable over the month of the meeting and the ensuing month. The Committee found, however, that the actual relationship between RPD's and $M_{1}$ often failed to develop as expected, at least in the time period from one meeting to the next. As a result, the Committee and the Manager gradually came to place more emphasis on underlying deposit behavior as a guide for the Manager's response. The RPD experiment encouraged the FOMC to adopt 2-month tolerance ranges for $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ toward the end of 1972 and these were still being used 2 years later.

In its operational instructions, the Committee has tended to place the most emphasis on $M_{1}$, although by the end of 1974 this emphasis was coming under question. At the same time, the FOMC has guided the extent and the timing of the Manager's response to incoming data to allow for financial market developments and other policy considerations. The Committee at its meetings has often widened the tolerance ranges for the aggregates by raising or lowering one of the bounds, so the Manager's responses would remain consistent with underlying policy

[^4]intent. This approach served to avoid generating market reactions to day-to-day policy implementation that would be out of step with the longer-run direction of policy.

The Manager reacted to new information on the aggregates by altering supplies of nonborrowed reserves in a way that produced an orderly rise or fall in the Federal funds rate. Over the period between FOMC meetings, permissible variation in the Federal funds rate was constrained by the FOMC-although the allowable range could be, and often was, amended between meetings. The direction and extent of the change in the funds rate were governed by the observed behavior of the aggregates relative to their desired behavior and by conditions in the financial markets. The ability of the Manager to vary the nature of reserve-supplying operations marked an extension of the specifications in the proviso-clause form of the directive used from 1966 through 1969, which provided for a response to developments in various aggregates in the periods between meetings.

Over the years since 1970, the Committee has often made room for greater variation in the funds rate over a month to promote the achievement of its objectives for the aggregates. Growing awareness of the System's emphasis on the aggregates and of the Manager's response to incoming information began to have an important impact on expectations in the economy. Financial market participants began to follow the behavior of the money supply in forming their anticipations of interest rate movements. They looked to the Federal funds rate for confirmation of expectations about System action.

## THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND MONETARY POLICY IN 1974-OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS AND THE MONETARY AND CREDIT AGGREGATES

Events in 1974 put the ability of financial institutions to adapt to changing circumstances to a severe test. The already overextended financial system was confronted with inventory fi-
nancing and other credit demands in an atmosphere of international scarcities of materials and sharply higher prices. Monetary policy sought to deal with points of pressure without relaxing its efforts to restrain the underlying forces of inflation that were causes of financial strain. Later, as recessionary tendencies began to cumulate, the System became willing to support the rebuilding of liquidity needed for healthy economic growth. To highlight significant developments in 1974, the following discussion of policy and the financial system separates the year into three chronological sections.

## Jandary-March

The outlook for the economy was murky when the year began. The oil embargo was producing fuel shortages and working to reduce real economic activity. Several sectors of the economy, including housing and durable goods, appeared weak. Scarcities of needed materials were adding to inflation and curtailing output in other industries. Responding to this outlook, the Committee included a slightly higher rate of $M_{1}$ growth in its longer-run objectives for the aggregates and decided that the Manager should seek a slight easing of money market conditions unless growth in the aggregates appeared stronger than expected. The same objective for $M_{1}$ in the first half of the year was retained in February, and the FOMC at both meetings specified 2 -month tolerance intervals for the aggregates that were associated with progressively lower ranges for the Federal funds rate.

While the Manager had made little change in his approach to reserve management in the opening weeks of the year, he moved promptly to attain some easing of money market conditions shortly after the January FOMC meeting. These moves were intensified when it initially seemed that $M_{1}$ and RPD's would fall below their December-February ranges of tolerance. By early February Federal funds were trading at $83 / 4$ per cent to 9 per cent and the effective rate had declined by 75 basis points or so from the start of the year.

It first appeared likely that this trend could continue after the February meeting, but $M_{1}$ moved above its 2 -month range and estimates
of $M_{2}$ and RPD's rose to near the upper bounds of their respective ranges. This ordinarily would have prompted the Manager to permit the funds rate to rise to the $91 / 2$ per cent top of its range of variation. However, with the publication of successive weekly $M_{1}$ bulges in February, the financial markets had become very apprehensive about the likelihood of a reversal of the System's interest rate posture.

The FOMC agreed on March 1 that reserve operations should be conducted in a manner consistent with maintenance of the funds rate around 9 per cent. But 10 days later, when additional data showed that rapid monetary growth was persisting, the full range for the funds rate was restored though the Manager was instructed to proceed very cautiously in restraining reserve growth. By the March FOMC meeting, the funds rate had risen to about 9.35 per cent and was approaching the level that had prevailed just before the start of the year.

In the financial markets, expectations that the oil shortage would significantly weaken the economy were quite pronounced when 1974 began. While the rapid 8.7 per cent money supply growth of the final quarter of 1973 had been somewhat worrisome, short-term credit demands were more moderate than earlier in that year. Banks started to rebuild holdings of securities in expectation of a lessening of monetary restraint. The prime rate was adjusted downward late in January, and it fell by $3 / 4$ percentage point to $83 / 4$ per cent over the next 4 weeks. But it lagged declines in open market rates, and borrowing demands at banks thus decelerated.

Business and financial market participants were generally anticipating interest rate declines, and there was some move to refund short-term liabilities by borrowing in the capital markets. A downtrend in rates became established by the end of January as the Trading Desk's moves to supply nonborrowed reserves more readily became evident and as a nearly 3 per cent decline in $M_{1}$ for that month was observed in the published data.

Short-term interest rates fell appreciablyaveraging 70 to 80 basis points lower in February than in January. Securities dealers began to take on substantial inventories, and the issues
offered in the Treasury's February refunding were bid for aggressively. Long-term rates declined only slightly, however, as inflation worries and increases in supply dampened sentiment in the bond markets. New highly rated utility issues were offered to return around $81 / 8$ per cent, 10 basis points lower than in January, and yields on older issues were little changed.

As the winter progressed, concern about prices began to have stronger impact. It became apparent that the slowdown in the economy was related mainly to oil and that otherwise demand was strong. The expected returns on holding inventories of many goods were revised higher and demands for short-term credit expanded. Borrowing in the commercial paper market began to grow rapidly.

Some began to reassess sentiment about the course of monetary policy and interest rates. The revision in expectations grew more widespread when extremely rapid monetary growth emerged and was confirmed during February. As the Manager's response to the aggregates became clear in the Federal funds rate, other interest rates began to rise at a rapid pace. Banks began to revise estimates of the likely course of credit demands, and securities dealers started to cut inventories substantially.

By the time of the March FOMC meeting, the 3 -month Treasury bill rate was near the 8 per cent level of the previous November, after having fallen below 7 per cent 5 weeks earlier. Long-term rates were pressing against the record highs of August 1973, with new Aaa-rated utility bonds offered at close to $81 / 2$ per cent. Yields on high-coupon Government bonds were rising to and above earlier records. A 7-year note auctioned in the February refunding at 6.95 per cent was yielding close to $71 / 2$ per cent.

## March-September

The dynamics of change in the financial mechanism became very evident in the months that followed the March FOMC meeting. The growth of $M_{1}$ remained quite rapid, expanding at a 6.7 per cent rate in the second quarter. The System's efforts to retard money growth amidst strengthening expectations about the course of economic activity and prices brought interest
rates to unprecedented levels. The financial markets experienced considerable duress, and liquidity considerations became paramount. While the Committee continued seeking to restrict rapid monetary expansion, it acted to reaffirm the Federal Reserve's role in maintaining the viability of the financial system.

The strong credit and monetary expansion that emerged in the first quarter of the year underscored the impact of the very rapid and entrenched rate of inflation. Looking ahead, it appeared that the lifting of the oil embargo in mid-March might give support to greater personal consumption expenditures and could have an expansive effect on economic activity by the summer. Government spending was likely to continue at a substantial rate, and business investment demands remained strong.

In consequence, at the March FOMC meeting, the staff noted that retention of the longerrun objectives for the aggregates was likely to entail an extension of the upward thrust in interest rates. At the same time, estimates of the demand for money over the months ahead were subject to more error than usual. In addition to the uncertainty about the economic out-

## Selected interest rates

In per cent


Note.-Data from Board of Governors, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Moody’s Investors Service, and Bond Buyer.
look, there were the problems of assessing how borrowers, lenders, and savers would react to the recent and prospective rates of inflation. These related uncertainties remained through the summer, though the ongoing rise in interest rates was expected to exert restraint on monetary growth as time went on.

At its March meeting, the FOMC voted to moderate growth in the aggregates over the months ahead. Expansion in $M_{1}$ had been substantial in February, and the impetus to rapid growth was evidently continuing. To allow for greater progress toward the achievement of a moderate growth objective, the FOMC reduced the lower ends of the 2 -month tolerance ranges for the various measures relative to those suggested by the staff. This action meant that the Manager would not respond to lower growth rates, which might be temporary.

The same approach was taken at subsequent meetings through July, and each time the FOMC raised the range for the Federal funds rate relative to the one specified at the previous meeting. At times in the interval between meetings, the Committee agreed to let the funds rate increase further than initially contemplated.

By August, monetary growth had moderated substantially and had fallen below the longerrun target. The outlook for the rest of the year suggested a resumption of faster expansion but not at a pace that was likely to call forth further increases in interest rates. The FOMC at that time was able to reduce slightly the upper end of the range of variation in the Federal funds rate-for the first time in 6 months-while retaining its earlier objective for $M_{1}$ and the other measures.

The Manager began soon after the March meeting to restrict the availability of nonborrowed reserves, given evidence that overly rapid $M_{1}$ growth was continuing. Such actions were extended through early May, but they became increasingly conditioned by financial market considerations. Widespread evidence of strong inflationary pressures in the economy made financial market participants especially sensitive to the ensuing rise in the Federal funds rate. Banks began to bid more aggressively for reserves, and the funds rate rose to around $101 / 2$ per cent by mid-April.

Thereafter, the Manager found it increasingly difficult to temper the rise in the funds rate, as banks sought to limit borrowing at the discount window. The Trading Desk found that supplies of securities were often insufficient for open market operations as dealers had sharply reduced their inventories. The Committee agreed to permit the funds rate to move higher than contemplated at its April meeting rather than conduct reserve-supplying operations on a scale that would risk market misinterpretation of the System's policy intent. While the Desk had been anticipating a Federal funds rate of around 11 per cent as the next meeting approached, it rose considerably more and reached a record weekly average of 11.46 per cent in mid-May.

Business borrowing at banks became extraordinarily large, as economic activity proved to be considerably stronger than had been expected earlier. By the spring the credit proxy was expanding at an unprecedented rate, the prime rate was up to $11 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and banks were bidding intensely to obtain needed funds in the money markets-raising more than $\$ 10$ billion in April and May in the CD market. Most banks continued to confine activity to the shorter-maturity area, often driving rates on CD's and Euro-dollars well above the Federal funds rate and making rollovers a persistent problem. The drive to issue CD's extended nationally, and smaller banks began to rely increasingly on the money market for funds.

These pressures soon extended past the banking system and yields in the credit markets began to rise dramatically. Commercial paper rates jumped by 250 basis points between midMarch and early May, with the rate on 90 -day dealer-placed paper reaching 11 per cent. Bankers acceptance rates rose similarly amid extremely heavy activity. Treasury bill rates rose by relatively less than rates on other money market instruments, but both the 3 - and 6 -month issues were auctioned at rates in excess of 9 per cent by the second week in May. Individual investors channeled more funds into bills and soon bought substantial amounts of Treasury coupon and agency issues. In the May refunding, small investors purchased $\$ 1.5$ billion of the new issues, more than one-third of the amount being offered.

The nature of market pressures was significantly altered, as news of the difficulties being faced by the Franklin National Bank became widespread by early May. ${ }^{3}$ The substantial growth that had taken place in CD's and the attendant reduction in bank liquidity were disturbing. Investors began to show preference for instruments of only the largest and most wellknown banks. Concern over the financial stability of some open market borrowers emerged, and it became more difficult to refinance maturing liabilities.

Real estate investment trusts and utility companies encountered particular problems. The yield differentials between instruments with different credit ratings widened appreciably in both the short- and long-term debt markets. In the Government securities market, the growing preference of investors for less risky obligations led to yield declines. Some began to think that these pressures would soon lead banks to restrain asset growth, so that the rapid rate of monetary expansion would moderate and lead to a modification of System policy.

The Manager moved cautiously in restricting reserve supplies over the rest of May and well into June. The aggregates generally stayed on the high side of their ranges, and the Federal funds rate was around $113 / 4$ per cent by midJune. Conditions in the securities markets had stabilized to some degree.

But in late June and early July, liquidity pressures erupted again and there was a significant deterioration in domestic and international financial market conditions. The failure of a bank in Germany renewed apprehension in the markets. Pronounced shifts in borrowing and lending patterns occurred, and many institutions reduced the amounts that they would lend to individual borrowers.

Banks acted to reduce borrowing at the discount window, apparently to preserve this privilege for later use, and managed their reserve

[^5]positions cautiously, preferring to risk excess reserves rather than deficiencies. In these circumstances, the average Federal funds rate jumped by 158 basis points to more than $131 / 2$ per cent in 1 week in early July, well above the 12 per cent level then intended. While the Manager pumped in nonborrowed reserves almost continually and at a pace that would have produced an acceptable rate under normal circumstances, the rate showed little tendency to edge lower. It became increasingly clear that more massive reserve-supplying operations would be needed to push the funds rate down.

The Committee on July 5 instructed the Manager to continue efforts to bring the rate down to within its $11 \frac{1}{4}$ to $12 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent range of tolerance but not to the extent of flooding the market with reserves. But these pressures persisted and the Federal funds rate remained well above 13 per cent. One week later, the FOMC agreed that operations should be undertaken promptly to reduce the funds rate to 13 per cent and to permit it to decline further should market factors work in that direction. After steadily and regularly pumping in reserves, the pressures finally gave way around the time of the FOMC meeting in mid-July.

After the exceptionally taut money market conditions had faded, the Manager directed operations at maintaining a Federal funds rate of around $121 / 4$ per cent until the mext meeting of the Committee in August. Growth in the aggregates moderated significantly in the summer months so that by late August most measures had fallen below their tolerance ranges. The Manager thus sought some easing in bank reserve conditions, and the Federal funds rate declined to $113 / 4$ per cent-near its level 3 months earlier.

The intense demands for liquidity that emerged in the banking system in early July had a profound impact on the credit markets. Concern over the safety of assets was heightened, and investors became exceptionally reluctant to lend on any but the most secure instruments.

Commercial paper rates rose to $12 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent in early July, and dealers began encouraging borrowers to use bank lines of credit. The prime rate soon rose to an unprecedented 12 per cent. The largest banks were able to accommodate more loan demands as they found CD and other
short-term funds readily available, but smaller banks encountered difficulty in refinancing maturing liabilities. Major money center banks paid as much as $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent on short-term CD maturities and raised $\$ 2.8$ billion of new funds in July. In the bankers acceptance market, the suspension of operations by the largest dealer added to the difficulties of lesser known banks in selling their paper. Rates rose sharply and a tiered market developed, although the situation was relieved by increased System buying of acceptances under the enlarged leeway adopted by the FOMC on July 18.

Money market pressures ebbed as the summer progressed, though the markets were thin and volatile. But by early September, CD and commercial paper rates were moving back toward earlier highs, reflecting concern over the size of forthcoming maturities. To encourage banks to rebuild liquidity by extending the maturity structure of their liabilities, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System amended Regulation D on September 5 to remove the 3 per cent marginal reserve requirement on time deposits and other obligations maturing in 4 months or longer.

In the debt markets, prices fell substantially during the summer amid growing apprehension about their ability to withstand cumulating liquidity pressures. Stability re-emerged but the concern about liquidity pressures resurfaced periodically and remained a critical factor in the markets. Uncertainty about the level of yields needed to attract buyers prompted underwriters to sell issues on a negotiated basis and also encouraged certain issuers, mainly banks, to sell notes whose returns were tied to Treasury bill rates. Postponements and reductions of corporate and tax-exempt issues had little impact as they only added to a mounting calendar of future offerings. By early September it took 10 per cent to market a new long-term Aaa-rated telephone offering, compared with the 8.80 per cent yield offered by the parent concern in May. In addition, the volume of short-term notes reaching the market increased.

The safety and liquidity of Government securities had initially generated some additional yield declines in late June and July. This tendency was later reversed, as supply pressures mounted and as demand for such issues by
oil-exporting countries turned out less strong than many had anticipated. Treasury bill rates set at the August 26 weekly auction rose to records of 9.91 per cent and 9.93 per cent for the 3 - and 6 -month issues, after falling below 8 per cent on several occasions earlier in the summer.

Demand from small investors absorbed a high proportion of substantial new offerings of Government and Federal agency issues. In the August refunding the Treasury placed unprecedented 9 per cent coupon rates on two note offerings and small investors purchased $\$ 2.3$ billion of the $\$ 4.3$ billion sold. The 33 -month and 6 -year issues were awarded at rates of 8.59 per cent and 8.75 per cent, respectively. An additional $\$ 400$ million of $81 / 2$ per cent bonds was issued at 8.63 per cent, compared with the 8.23 per cent yield set when the bonds were first issued in the May refunding. Rates on new Federal agency issues reached new highs, as borrowing by the housing-related agencies increased. While the markets remained under pressure, the deceleration in the growth of the money supply over the summer and into September provided hope that interest rates could soon move lower.

## September-December

The substantial and widespread erosion of liquidity produced a strong response that emerged toward the close of the year. Monetary expansion remained slow, and the Committee's efforts to achieve more rapid growth met with limited success. Even though the System encouraged substantial interest rate declines, both through open market operations and regulatory changes, banks sought to exercise restaint of their own by limiting loan commitments and asset growth. Concern over the adequacy of bank capital and the financial prospects of borrowers increased. These considerations were also evident in the debt markets amid a sharp contraction of real economic activity toward the end of the year.

The outlook for the economy at the September FOMC meeting suggested that the weakness in real economic activity would persist in the fourth quarter of the year and in the first half of 1975. The unemployment rate had begun to edge up, and it was expected that a
contraction in housing would continue while demands in other sectors would moderate. Although inflation was still rapid, the behavior of prices appeared to be showing signs of improvement.

In view of this situation, the Committee decided to seek growth in the monetary aggregates at rates slightly higher than those contemplated earlier and raised its longer-run objectives for $M_{1}$ and other measures. A staff analysis suggested that money market conditions should ease in the period ahead if $M_{1}$ were to reach the expansion desired over the longer run.

In the months that followed, estimates of the decline in interest rates that would be needed to spur a resumption of monetary growth became successively larger as the economic outlook worsened. $M_{1}$ had grown at less than a 2 per cent rate over the third quarter and it remained below its longer-run target, increasing at 4.3 per cent in the final 3 months of the year. Declines in market interest rates fostered better inflows of time and savings deposits, and $M_{2}$ rose appreciably but at a slower pace than in the first 9 months of the year. Banks permitted maturing CD's to run off, and growth in the credit proxy slowed further. The Committee became steadily more willing to see money market conditions ease, and each month it lowered significantly the range of variation allowed for the Federal funds rate. On two occasions it made provision for further declines in the period between meetings. The Board also restructured and reduced reserve requirements in mid-November. In early December, it approved a reduction in Federal Reserve Bank discount rates from 8 per cent to $73 / 4$ per cent, the first cut in 3 years. Staff assessments presented at the December meeting suggested a significantly larger contraction in economic activity than had been anticipated earlier, and the Committee raised its longer-run objectives for $M_{1}$ and other measures.

When the monetary aggregates moved near or below the ranges of tolerance after the September FOMC meeting, the Manager acted to attain some further easing in money market conditions. The funds rate had declined by nearly $3 / 4$ percentage point to 11 per cent by early October and then fell quickly to just under $101 / 4$ per cent over the next 2 weeks, the new
lower limit agreed upon by the Committee on October 4. While the aggregates moved toward the upper end of their ranges after the October meeting, the FOMC re-emphasized its concern with the underlying sources of weakness in the economy and agreed, on November 1, that the Manager take actions that would lower the funds rate from $93 / 4$ per cent to $91 / 2$ per cent. The strength in $M_{1}$ turned out to be temporary, and the Manager became steadily more accommodative in providing nonborrowed reserves over the rest of the year. By the final week he was seeking availability consistent with a funds rate of around 8 per cent or below, nearly 3 percentage points less than its level 3 months earlier and the lowest in more than a year and a half.

The Manager often had difficulty in encouraging the Federal funds rate to decline as the year drew to a close. Substantial additions to nonborrowed reserves facilitated bank efforts to reduce discount window borrowing. Market churning around tax and oil payments dates often generated enlarged demands for excess reserves, and actions by banks to improve the appearance of their balance sheets on statement dates were more evident than in other recent years. The resultant money market pressures were particularly intense in the final week of 1974 when Federal funds traded near 9 per cent until the rate fell to less than 4 per cent on the final day of the year-when the banking system emerged with excess reserves averaging more than $\$ 600$ million for the statement week.

Short-term interest rates declined quite sharply in the final months of the year, but the downtrend was often interrupted. While the slow growth of the monetary aggregates, the Manager's operations, and System regulatory changes generated favorable expectations about the interest rate outlook, the perpetual refinancing of maturing debt and the more selective preferences of investors worked against this trend.

Banks became more concerned about liquidity and sought to restrain asset growth. Reductions in the prime rate lagged those on open market rates, and bank investment portfolios continued to contract. Periods of heavy CD maturities were often preceded by drives to refinance these obligations well ahead of time. CD rates fell by more than 250 basis points to
as low as $81 / 2$ per cent on 30 -day maturities at one point. But they rose over a good part of December and major banks paid as much as $91 / 2$ per cent to bolster deposit totals over the yearend. Some effort to extend the maturity of these obligations became apparent in the early weeks of 1975 .

Whereas large money center banks found themselves making loans to industries with special problems, other banks actively discouraged borrowing. The resultant shift of some refunding to the commercial paper market worked to slow the decline in these rates. Although dealer-placed 90 - to 119-day paper had fallen to $91 / 8$ per cent by mid-December, down from $113 / 4$ per cent in early September, most of this drop occurred shortly after the end of the third quarter. While the Federal funds rate in December averaged 8.53 per cent, almost $11 / 2$ percentage points below its level a year earlier, rates on private money market instruments were only 15 to 30 basis points lower.
The long-term debt markets faced a growing volume of financing as businesses began to refund short-term borrowing. The continued hesitancy of investors to commit funds and concern about the impact of a slowing economy on the financial prospects of borrowers added to upward pressure on yields. While yields declined in October and part of November, they moved back up amid substantial additions to current and prospective supplies. Dealers were reluctant to underwrite new offerings in view of their substantial losses earlier in the year. New Aaa-rated utility issues were sold at around $91 / 2$ per cent in late December, about $5 / 8$ percentage point above their low in the quarter and 150 basis points above yields a year earlier. Investors continued to scrutinize the particular aspects of different borrowers, and utility firms had to offer considerably more than industrial borrowers in order to sell issues.

The yield spreads between firms with different ratings also remained quite wide. The tax-exempt market came under particular stress as the year drew to a close, due partly to the failure of bank demand to materialize as expected in this stage of the cycle. The long-term financial problems faced by many municipalities in an inflationary environment were galvanized by the publicity given to difficulties in New

York City. The Bond Buyer's index on tax-exempt yields rose to a record 7.15 per cent in mid-December, 2 percentage points above its level near the start of the year.

Government securities continued to fare relatively better, though the prospects of large Federal budget deficits and attendant Treasury borrowing tempered market sentiment. Dealers added substantially to inventories in the November Treasury refunding, but the distribution phase proceeded slowly. Demand from institutional investors and banks remained modest, while noncompetitive tenders fell off in view of the reduction in yields since the summer. The Treasury sold new 3- and 7 -year coupon issues at yields of about $77 / 8$ per cent, some 65 basis points below earlier highs. At the year-end, yields on intermediate coupon securities were around $71 / 4$ to $73 / 8$ per cent, still about $1 / 2$ percentage point above levels at the end of 1973. Additional $81 / 2$ per cent bonds were issued in November at 8.21 per cent, close to their yield in the previous May and 75 basis points above the yield on a new 20 -year issue the previous February.

Treasury bill rates generally moved in concert with short-term rates over the final months of 1974 and thus closed well below levels a year earlier. Most of the declines occurred soon after the System's moves toward a more accommodative interest rate posture became evident. After falling from around 9 per cent to near $61 / 2$ per cent from September to early October, the 3 -month bill closed the year at 7.29 per cent, compared with 7.71 per cent a year earlier.

## OBSERVATIONS

Experience over the past several years has demonstrated the complexity and variability of the relationships between interest rates, the growth in the different monetary aggregates, and the path of real economic activity. The use of aggregate targeting has probably contributed to the clarity of monetary policy discussions, but policymaking itself has not proved easier. Evidence of structural changes in the financial system has reduced the policymaker's confidence in the stability of the linkage between operational instructions and desired long-run economic goals. This raises questions about how the intermediate
monetary variables may best be used in a dynamic setting.

For most of the past 5 years, banks have been considerably more aggressive than earlier in supplying credit and deposits. After the de facto lifting of Regulation $Q$ ceilings on large CD's in 1970, banks became more confident of their ability to meet loan commitments. Their development of escalator clauses on loan contracts and a floating prime rate increased the profit incentive for loan expansion during upswings in economic activity. Overly rapid growth in money and credit was often sustained for some time after interest rates began to increase. Rates had to rise to a much greater extent-and possibly for a longer period of time than per-viously-in order to induce the asset adjustments by banks that were needed to stem bank credit and money supply expansion. The use of marginal reserve requirements added to the cost of funds, but the size of the changes did not seem large enough to affect significantly bank policies. Only as credit risks increased with the high level of interest rates and the slowing economy did banks move toward more conservative loan policies.

This reassessment of the value of liquidityor the risk of illiquidity-worked to retard a resumption of monetary growth in the latter part of 1974. Lagging reductions in the prime rate encouraged borrowers to repay their loans and thereby cut compensating balances. But banks showed little inclination to undertake the significant expansion of investments that previously occurred in this stage of the cycle. Although nonborrowed reserves increased and short-term interest rates fell substantially after the summer, the size of the banking system changed little, and this worked to restrict the growth of deposits.

System-induced changes in interest rates also exert influence on money growth by affecting the public's demand for liquid assets. But the extent of this response appears variable, perhaps because the demand for a particular form of money is also affected by changes in the financial system. The substantial growth in alternative short-term investments may alter the public's desired holdings of deposits. Shifts into the newer forms of market assets during the periods
of high interest rates may lead to enlarged demands for $M_{1}$ as a compensation for the ongoing loss of liquidity. Thus, some periods of rapid expansion in $M_{1}$ have been accompanied by slower rates of increase in $M_{2}$. At other stages, the rebuilding of consumer time and savings balances as market interest rates fall may be accompanied by a shift out of demand deposits, which limits $M_{1}$ growth relative to that of $M_{2}$. The availability of new types of time deposits on occasion may also impact on the public's desire for the different categories of deposits at given interest rates and income levels.

Whereas emerging forces can often cause inexplicable shifts in the behavior of a particular aggregate, a group of measures will generally track the economy reasonably well. Financial change has evidently affected and will continue to impact on the supplies of, and demands for, monetary assets. In these circumstances, it is doubtful that any single measure qualifies as the "best'" intermediate monetary target because the linkages between System operations and the aggregates-and between these measures and the economy-are not likely to remain unchanged or predictable over time.

The Committee's adoption of aggregate targeting in 1970 established a means of making open market operations more sensitive to emerging trends in the economy. While the Committee has placed most emphasis on $M_{1}$, it often recognized that this measure was not an unfailing guide. It did not adopt unvarying "rules" for setting $M_{1}$ objectives or for achieving them, despite many suggestions to this effect. The FOMC allowed some flexibility to respond to the possibility that the behavior of other measures in the period between meetings could provide grounds for a reconsideration of a response to $M_{1}$.

From the Manager's standpoint, the experience in recent years suggests that it would be useful to extend this flexibility. It should be possible to weigh more evenly several of the aggregates in the specifications given to the Manager. By capturing a broader range of information, the Committee's instructions might then become even more attuned to the underlying economic conditions that it seeks to affect.

## The Structure of Margin Credit

Data on margin credit, uniformly defined and covering all lenders, have now been collected annually since June 1970-a period long enough and varied enough to permit some assessment of structure and trends in margin lending. For member firms of the New York and American Stock Exchanges-the major suppliers of regulated margin credit-these data have been available since 1968. (See Bulletin articles: "Margin Account Credit," June 1968, and "Measures of Security Credit," December 1970.)

Credit supplied to margin account customers by brokers and dealers makes up the bulk of regulated loans to purchase or carry "margin stocks," although the precise share has varied from 79 per cent to 86 per cent. The statistical record shows that use of credit by margin account customers has responded to upward and downward movements in stock prices-moving in the same direction but much more sharply. Margin credit doubled from mid-1970 to mid1972, while average prices advanced on balance by 45 per cent. Over the next 2 years, it declined by 35 per cent, whereas the price index declined by only 21 per cent from its level in mid- 1972.

Over the entire period June 1968-June 1974, margin account credit at brokers declined 18 per cent on balance. However, this trend was not uniform among firms, which appeared to have attracted differing categories of customers. Credit being extended by local and regional firms outside the New York metropolitan area actually showed a net increase of 29 per cent; large multiregional branch systems experienced only a 9 per cent decline, whereas firms based in New York (excluding the major branch systems) reported a net drop of 45 per cent.

[^6]Margin credit extended by banks, unlike that at brokers and dealers, has expanded on balance over the reporting period, and it reached a new high of more than $\$ 3$ billion in June 1974. Barely one-third of these loans, however, represented regulated credit like that in margin accounts. More than $\$ 2$ billion were unregulated loans to purchase or carry " nonmargin stocks," which banks can make but brokers cannot. Nearly one-half of the total ( $\$ 1.4$ billion) fell into the separately reported category of "bank stock loans" to borrowers who were acquiring other banks and pledging these shares as collateral. This loan category has been the most important factor in the over-all expansion of total margin credit at banks; but neither the smaller volume of unregulated loans to purchase or carry other nonmargin stock nor the regulated margin loan total has shown any close correlation with trends in stock prices. Much of this lending thus appears unrelated to general market expectations.

Geographically, margin lending has been concentrated in a limited number of metropolitan areas. Among these, Chicago banks reported the largest total in 1974, with heavy loan volumes in all categories. New York remained the most important single source of regulated credit, though its share in this total has declined from 28 to less than 20 per cent over the reporting period. But the most striking concentration of margin lending-both absolutely and relative to financial resources-occurred in the East North Central and East South Central regions where Houston, Dallas, and Minneapolis-St. Paul all reported margin loans in excess of $\$ 100$ million, and no less than 21 metropolitan areas reported significant loan volumes.

The uniform margin credit reports cover a dynamic period in which numerous factors expected to influence demand for margin credit
changed sharply from one reporting date to the next. These included stock prices and market activity, margin requirements, the cost of credit, and the relative attractiveness of alternative outlets for speculation or investment. Against this historical background, it is possible to identify stable elements in the structure of margin credit and also to distinguish those changes over time that reflect cyclical patterns from those that appear to represent longer-term trends.

## SCOPE AND REGULATION OF MARGIN CREDIT

According to the annual reports, margin credit includes all loans to purchase or carry stock (and certain closely related equity instruments that are defined as stock for purposes of margin regulation) when these loans are secured by stock, similarly defined. Lenders of all typesbrokers, banks, and others who make loans in the normal course of their business-are subject to regulation when they extend margin credit. Federal Reserve Regulations T (covering brokers and dealers), U (banks), or G (other lenders) determine the initial margin that borrowers must supply (their downpayment) by specifying the maximum loan value that lenders may currently assign to "stock" collateral for regulated loans.

Credit extended to brokerage customers in margin accounts must be collateralized by margin stocks-those listed either on an exchange or on the Federal Reserve list of OTC margin stocks (comparable issues that are traded over the counter)-and this collateral has the loan value specified in the current supplement to Regulation T. Stocks not so listed have no loan value in margin accounts carried with brokers. Thus, the entire $\$ 5.3$ billion reported by brokers and dealers in June 1974 was subject to margin requirements.

Those who borrow from banks must meet these same requirements when they use margin credit to purchase or carry "margin stocks," but banks-unlike brokers-can also extend credit to purchase or carry stocks that are neither registered on an exchange nor included in the margin stock list. Inasmuch as they are permit-
ted to make such loans on an unregulated basis, banks are free to assign good faith loan value to the collateral. ${ }^{1}$

Banks may also make unsecured loans to creditworthy borrowers for the purpose of purchasing or carrying listed stock without becoming subject to Regulation U. While such loans are classified by banks as securities credit, they are not defined as margin credit either in common usage or for purposes of regulation. Only loans to purchase or carry stock (as defined in the regulation) that are also secured, at least in part, by stock (so defined) are considered to be margin credit. If the stock acquired is a "margin stock,'" the loan is subject to Regulation U; if not, it is included as unregulated margin credit in the bank's annual report.

In mid-1974 a total of $\$ 6.7$ billion regulated margin credit was outstanding. Of this, brokers were extending more than 80 per cent, with New York Stock Exchange member firms accounting for nearly all of that amount. Banks were the source of more than 15 per cent, while all other lenders (those subject to Regulation G) supplied about 4 per cent. Banks were also reporting more than $\$ 2$ billion unregulated margin credit.

These dollar totals, though substantial, may not seem large relative to a number of other credit magnitudes. Even in 1972, the peak year for margin credit, the $\$ 11$ billion total outstanding was small compared with real estate mortgage debt of $\$ 565$ billion and consumer instalment debt of $\$ 127$ billion. Margin credit, however, has been singled out for selective control ever since 1934 when the Securities and Exchange Act directed the Federal Reserve to "prevent the excessive use of credit in the purchase or carrying of securities."

Part of the reason for such controls is historical, since speculative trading on margins as low as 10 per cent had played a role in the stock market boom that led to the 1929 crash. More fundamentally, however, the need for control over margin credit is inherent in the nature of stock as an asset. When credit is directed toward stocks that are readily marketable at prices that

[^7]respond quickly to shifts in supply and demand, its unregulated use can strongly reinforce upswings and downswings in stock prices and, through its impact on the stock market, may have significant repercussions on the economy as a whole.

Widely held and actively traded stocks lend themselves to use as collateral because they are readily valued and are pledged in such a form that it is easy for the lender to sell them if necessary to settle the debt. ${ }^{2}$ Thus lenders can and do rely on the collateral rather than on the borrower's creditworthiness in making margin loans, and the amount extended against a specific package of stock depends on the market value of the stock included. If market values rise, lenders are willing to increase the amount of credit outstanding against that package. In the event that such values fall enough to jeopardize the loan's safety, lenders call for additional margin; if they fail to receive it, they sell collateral to satisfy the debt. The New York Stock Exchange specifies a 25 per cent minimum maintenance margin for all member firms, and many brokers routinely issue calls at higher figures.

The closer the borrower's initial margin is to the creditor's maintenance margin requirement, the greater the possibility that price declines will lead to margin calls. Forced selling exerts downward pressures on an already falling market. The new declines in turn trigger additional margin calls, setting up a self-reinforcing spiral of selling pressures, more price declines, and more sales.

Conversely, stock market credit may be pyramided in rising markets. If rising stock prices carry the market value of a customer's collateral beyond what is needed to support his existing debit balance, additional credit, up to the collateral's new loan value, can serve as his initial margin for new purchases. The additional

[^8]credit that can be supported by this excess purchasing power depends on the current level of initial margin requirements. The lower the margin, the greater the upward pressure on demand for stocks and the greater the contribution of margin credit to a self-reinforcing upward spiral with higher prices generating more excess purchasing power. The greater the extent of such pyramiding, the greater in turn would be the market's vulnerability to later margin calls and self-reinforcing price declines.

The concept of excessive credit use relates not to the level of margin credit but to the actual or potential impact of such credit on the stock market. Accordingly, initial margin requirements are not aimed at restricting the aggregate amount of margin credit to some predetermined level. Instead their two-fold purpose is first to limit the magnitude of credit-based buying pressures generated by rising loan values in boom periods and second to provide a buffer between customers' initial equity and the minimum maintenance levels that would trigger widespread margin calls.

## MARGIN CREDIT EXTENDED BY BROKERS AND DEALERS

Brokers and dealers are retailers of margin credit, rehypothecating customers' collateral with banks and charging a mark-up of at least $1 / 2$ of a percentage point-usually more, especially in the case of small accounts. Margin account customers have been the principal users of regulated margin credit over the period covered by these data, but their precise share has ranged from 79 to 86 per cent. Because brokerage customers have been more responsive to trends in stock prices and other developments likely to affect market expectations than have borrowers from banks or other lenders, the share of margin credit supplied by brokers and dealers has risen when total credit usage was expanding and has fallen with declining volume.

Table 1 traces the impact of declining stock prices on margin account borrowing from 1968 through 1970, followed by the 1970-72 upswing and then the sharp market drop through

TABLE 1
Margin account credit, stock prices, and margin requirements, 1968-74

| June 30- | Debit balances ${ }^{1}$ | Stock prices ${ }^{2}$ | Margin requirements (per cent) | Percentage change from preceding year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Debit balances | Stock prices |
| 1968 | 6,150 | 56.64 | 80 |  |  |
| 1969 | 5.002 | 55.20 | 80 | -19 | $-3$ |
| 1970 | 3.836 | 41.28 | 65 | -23 | -25 |
| 1971 | 4,743 | 55.06 | 65 | 24 | 33 |
| 1972 | 7.689 | 59.87 | 55 | 62 | 9 |
| 1973 | 6,131 | 55.14 | 65 | -20 | -8 |
| 1974 | 5,025 | 47.14 | 50 | -18 | -15 |
| Summary changes: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968-70 | -2,314 | $-15.36$ | $\cdots$ | -38 | -27 |
| 1970-72 | 3,853 | 18.59 |  | 99 | 45 |
| 1972-74 | -2.664 | $-12.73$ |  | -35 | -21 |

${ }^{1}$ In margin accounts. millions of dollars.
${ }^{2}$ NYSE index.

June 1974. In aggregate terms, credit usage moved in the same direction as stock prices, but more sharply. The cumulative decline in average prices from June 1968 to June 1970 was 27 per cent-outpaced by a 38 per cent drop in margin account credit. The 2 -year price rise between mid- 1970 and mid-1972 was 45 per cent; over the same period, margin account credit doubled. By June 1974 receding stock prices had brought the price index to a point 21 per cent below the mid- 1972 level, but debit balances in margin accounts had fallen 35 per cent. The column showing margin requirements on successive reporting dates suggests, though less conclusively, that changes in the level of initial margins affected relative rates of credit expansion or contraction as compared with price changes over the same periods.

These aggregates confirm the general relationship between the use that brokerage customers make of margin credit to purchase stock and their expectations of near-term changes in stock market prices. A closer analysis of individual reports, however, shows great diversity of experience among respondents. More important for its long-run implications, such analysis reveals that one category of firms-those conducting business principally within the New York metropolitan area-persistently reported
both sharper-than-average contractions during periods of declining credit usage and less buoyant expansions during years when both stock prices and margin account credit were on the rise. As a result of these trends, the collective share of these firms in reported margin account credit dropped from 39 to 26 per cent. Meanwhile the share supplied by local and regional firms elsewhere was rising from 12 to 19 per cent of the total and that by large, multiregional branch systems, from 49 to 55 per cent. A more detailed examination of differences in lending experience and in the type of business done by firms in these three categories suggests that each had attracted a differing mix of customers who displayed divergent attitudes toward using credit in the stock market.

For the reporting universe as a whole, the number of firms submitting reports annually has declined steadily each June since 1969 , when 371 member firms of the New York and American Stock Exchanges had at least some customers with margin accounts in debit status. Largely as a result of industrywide stresses and pressures, which led to consolidation or liquidation of stock exchange firms, only 232 reports were received in 1974; this was 44 less than the previous year. Nevertheless, the decline in the number of reporting firms had relatively little direct effect on the amount of credit available to margin customers because most existing accounts were transferred to other firms in the reporting universe.

As in earlier years, the 1974 reports showed margin credit heavily concentrated on the books of large lenders; 11 of the 232 respondents reported balances in excess of $\$ 100$ million, which accounted for nearly 60 per cent of total credit. Firms with balances of less than $\$ 5$ million numbered 114 but accounted for only 4 per cent of the reported total. Respondents varied almost as widely in geographic coverage as in volume of credit outstanding-ranging from branch systems whose local offices were available to customers throughout the Nation (and in many foreign cities as well) to firms conducting business from a single office in a single metropolitan area. Ten firms were classified for purposes of this analysis as providing multiregional coverage (defined as a minimum
of 50 offices in widely dispersed parts of the country); 13 others had at least some branches in noncontiguous States but fell short of this standard. There were 73 firms that conducted a regional business and 135 that confined their activities to a single city.
Throughout the 7 -year period, all categories have undergone some erosion of numbers, and several firms have been reclassified as a result of expanding or contracting coverage. But broadly speaking, margin customers in most areas have had-and still have-two choices in selecting a broker. They may do business through the local office of one or more of the 10 major branch systems, or they may select a firm specifically associated with their own metropolitan area or region. In June 1974 the total number of such firms providing margin credit was 222 ; of this number 94 were located in the New York metropolitan area while 128 were located elsewhere throughout the country.

Reporting firms in the New York-based group tended to be larger than their counterparts elsewhere. Seventeen with margin account debits of more than $\$ 25$ million accounted for more than two-thirds of the $\$ 1.3$ billion recorded for the New York group. Among firms based elsewhere, only six were in this size classification and they were extending little more than onefourth of the $\$ 945$ million reported by firms in that geographic category. The major branch systems were extending margin credit of nearly $\$ 2.8$ billion in amounts ranging from just under $\$ 100$ million to more than $\$ 1$ billion.

Table 2 summarizes the differing impacts that successive periods of contraction, expansion, and renewed contraction in margin credit have had on aggregate balances for the three geographic coverage categories. Customers in all categories have responded to the constantly shifting incentives provided by changing stock market conditions, but these responses have not blurred the persistent divergence in relative credit usage. Although the period as a whole was marked by an 18 per cent cutback in aggregate credit usage, margin account credit at regional and local firms outside New York rose on balance by 29 per cent; conversely, sharp cutbacks and sluggish expansion at New Yorkbased firms resulted in a net decline of 45 per

TABLE 2
Cumulative changes in margin account debits during expansions and contractions, 1968-74
Per cent change

| Time period | Geographic coverage categories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Multiregional branch systems | Other firms |  |  |
|  |  | New Yorkbased | Elsewhere | Total |
| 1968-70 | - 33 | -44 | - 32 | -37 |
| 1970-72 | 104 | 79 | 132 | 99 |
| 1972-74 | $-33^{1}$ | $-42^{1}$ | - 18 | -33 |
| Net impact: $1968-74$ | - 9 | -45 | 29 | -18 |

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted for reclassification of one reporting firm to multiregional category.
cent for that group. For the major branch systems each cycle produced changes closer to the national average, but the 9 per cent cumulative decline in margin account credit from June 1968 to June 1974 was only half as great as that for the reporting universe.

Expressed differently, if the aggregate experience of all member firms of the New York and American Stock Exchanges had duplicated that of the major branch systems, debits in general margin accounts in June 1974 would have been $\$ 5.6$ billion; if the experience of the New York-based firms had been typical, the total might have been less than $\$ 3.5$ billion; or if that at regional and local firms outside New York had set the pace, such debits would have been almost $\$ 8$ billion.

These divergent trends did not result from mergers, liquidations, or other structural shifts within the securities industry. Comparisons of year-over-year changes at the individual firms making up each coverage category (and limited to firms that reported margin debits in excess of $\$ 1$ million) revealed the same disparity. From June 1971 to June 1972, for example, the aggregate of margin credit expanded by 62 per cent. Of 93 New York-based firms, only 29 reported increases significantly greater than average ( 75 per cent or more), while 37 showed expansions of less than 50 per cent, with these below-average reports predominating in all size classes. Outside New York, this pattern was reversed; 65 of 117 reporting firms showed
above-average increases and only 19 reported below-average increases. Again the pattern applied to all size classes.

Conversely, in both years since 1972, the number of New York-based firms reporting greater-than-average declines in margin account debits has been twice as large as the number located elsewhere, whereas only half as many have been among those reporting less-thanaverage decreases (or outright increases) in their margin account debits. Again, this contrasting pattern has extended to comparisons between firms of similar size in the two groups.

This disparate trend in broad group totals can hardly be explained in terms of competition for customers among brokerage firms. Regional and local firms outside New York were the only category reporting a net increase in margin credit between 1968 and 1974; if their experience were attributable to competitive gains within the industry, these gains would have had to be primarily at the expense of multiregional branch offices. But that group also has reported a consistently growing share of total margin debits. Thus, the differing trends appear to reflect divergent attitudes on the part of customers patronizing each of the three categories of brokers and dealers.

The annual reports themselves afford some indication of differences in customer mix among individual reporting firms. In addition to showing data for the three margin account categories (general accounts, convertible bond accounts, and special subscription accounts), the reports provide separate totals for other customer ac-counts-including short-account credits and free credit balances in margin accounts. From benchmark data collected in 1968 on a number of accounts, it was possible to compute the average sizes of accounts in that year. All of these can be used to derive some information relative to customer mix in the varying geographic coverage categories.

The group profiles emerging from these data suggest that the large, multiregional branch systems have attracted (or at least accepted) a disproportionate share of small, routinely handled accounts, whereas a higher proportion of margin business at firms in the other coverage
categories comes from active traders-many of whom have large accounts. This is indicated not only by the high incidence (especially in the New York-based group) of firms at which average debit balances in 1968 approached or exceeded $\$ 20,000$, but also by the greater propensity of their customers to engage in activities that generate other types of customer balances.

In 1974, for instance, the ratio of aggregate short-account credits to margin account debits for the major branch systems was 8 per cent, whereas the aggregate ratio for other firms was twice as high. Firms, where short credits are high relative to debits in margin accounts, would appear to have attracted more than their share of customers who habitually maintain positions in the market, shifting between the long and short side as their expectations dictate. At 33 firms-24 based in New York and 9 else-where-short credits equaled more than 20 per cent of the figure reported for margin account debt; collectively, these 33 firms, whose margin account debits made up about 10 per cent of the 1974 total, reported more than one-third of all short credits.

The relation of free credit balances to debit balances in margin accounts may also be regarded as an indicator of customer commitment to margin trading as an outlet for speculative funds. It seems probable that customers who were "out of the market'" on the reporting date but who had free credit balances in their margin accounts as a result of earlier sales were expecting to use those balances soon for stock purchases. Sellers who did not intend to re-enter the market in the near future probably had settled their outstanding debt and had withdrawn any remaining proceeds rather than maintaining funds in non-interest-bearing accounts.

Thus an above-average ratio of free credit to debit balances suggests that active customers were in a transitional credit status on the reporting date. At the 10 major branch systems, the volume of such temporary credit balances was only 3.4 per cent as large as margin account debits; for other reporting firms in the aggregate, the ratio was 7.5 per cent, and nearly half of these free credit balances were concentrated at
those firms in the group where individual ratios were 10 per cent or higher.

These and other elements in the profiles of individual reporting firms suggest that accounts of large and active traders have probably been lodged to a disproportionate extent in firms providing specialized services for their transactions, and that the largest concentration of such customers has been found at firms in the New York-based category. During a 7 -year period in which the mystique of the stock market as a source of quick capital gains was eroding, such customers may have shifted funds in substantial volume either into traditional alternatives (such as puts and calls, commodities, and so forth) or into the spectrum of real estate, oil drilling, cattle feeding, and other participations that proliferated over this period.

Such shifts may account for the persistently declining share of margin credit supplied by New York-based firms as a group. No similar trend was apparent among customers of firms based elsewhere-at least through the 1974 reporting date. Whether it was because of their greater familiarity with stocks as a trading medium or because they had less ready access to other options, customers of firms outside the New York area appear to have retained their stock market orientation and to have continued to seek additional leverage for their trading activities.

## MARGIN CREDIT EXTENDED BY BANKS

In June 1974 the $\$ 3.3$ billion of margin credit that was extended by banks represented 37 per cent of all margin credit outstanding-the highest share for that group since universe reporting began. In 1972, a year of peak activity by margin account customers at brokers and dealers, banks accounted for only 23 per cent of the total. However, barely one-third of the bank component-about $\$ 1$ billion-was in the form of regulated loans comparable to those that brokers were making to their margin customers. The remaining $\$ 2$ billion took the form of unregulated loans to acquire or hold nonmargin

TABLE 3
Margin credit at banks: Lender's amount outstanding, June 1974

| Lender's margin credit class (millions of dollars) | Number of banks | Per cent of margin credit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 1 | 496 | 8.3 |
| 1 to 5 | 246 | 17.2 |
| 5 to 10 | 56 | 13.7 |
| 10 to 25 | 58 | 29.9 |
| 25 or more | 22 | 30.8 |
| Total | 878 | 100.0 |

stocks (those neither registered on a securities exchange nor included on the Federal Reserve list of OTC margin stocks) to which brokers were not permitted to assign any loan value.

For the banking industry as a whole, and even for most banks with substantial amounts of margin credit on their books, margin loans are a relatively insignificant part of total business. On June 30, 1974, all margin credit at banksregulated and unregulated-was less than 0.5 of 1 per cent of total bank deposits on that date. Moreover, margin lending was concentrated at a relatively small number of banks. Although nearly 4,000 reported some margin loans, only 878 had amounts of $\$ 250,000$ or more out-standing-the lower limit for detailed reporting. Of this group, 80 banks-each of which was extending margin credit in amounts of $\$ 10 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion or more-accounted for more than threefifths of the outstanding total (Table 3). In contrast, 740 reporting banks extended less than $\$ 5$ million each and were supplying little more than one-quarter of the total.

The actual and potential impact of bank lending on the stock market, however, is not limited to margin credit as defined here. Banks also make other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. From 1970 through 1972, such loans were included by banks in their annual security credit reports. In each of those 3 years this residual category-other securities credit-exceeded $\$ 1.2$ billion, which was substantially more than the amount of regulated credit outstanding in the same years. Since unsecured loans to purchase or carry stock presumably make up the bulk of this loan category,
many borrowers apparently obtained larger sums on the basis of their general creditworthiness than the bank could have advanced on the current loan value of their purchases.

In principle, unsecured loans do not have the same potential market impact as margin lending. Inasmuch as stock does not serve as collateral for the loan, subsequent increases in its market price would not permit an increase in the amount lent (pyramiding), nor can price declines be reinforced by margin calls. In practice, this divorce may be less absolute than it seems because falling asset values might affect the borrower's creditworthiness adversely and thus lead to demands for full or partial repayment of a demand loan. Such loans would come within the legal scope of margin regulation only if it could be shown that the credit was indirectly secured by stock.

Prior to 1970, bank reporting of securities credit (excluding loans to brokers and dealers, which have always been itemized separately) combined into a single total three types of loans-regulated margin credit, unregulated margin credit, and other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The statistics on securities credit that were collected for the first time in 1970 included separate totals for these same loan categories. The initial tabulation revealed that only 28 per cent of the reported total was regulated margin credit; 35 per cent was reported as unregulated credit to purchase or carry nonmargin stock, and about 38 per cent fell into the residual category discussed earlier.

Shortly after these figures became available, an inquiry undertaken for other reasons revealed the existence of widespread bank lending to borrowers who were acquiring controlling interests in other banks and pledging their shares as collateral. These bank stock loans appeared to constitute a large, though indeterminate, proportion of all unregulated margin credit. Because the collateral typically represented majority ownership of issues that were closely held or seldom traded, such credit was unlikely to affect aggregate stock market prices or activity. Since 1972 annual reporting forms have provided a separate subtotal for these loans, and on June 30, 1974, bank stock loans totaling \$1.4 billion constituted nearly half of all margin
credit being extended by banks and more than two-thirds of the unregulated portion. Loans to purchase or carry other nonmargin stock on the same date amounted to only $\$ 660$ million-little more than 20 per cent of all margin credit at banks.

Changes over time in aggregate amounts of margin credit extended by banks have not paralleled those shown earlier for margin account customers at brokers and dealers; nor has any close correlation with the trend in stock prices or other market developments been apparent. Between the 1972 and 1974 reporting dates, for instance, stock prices fell 21 per cent, and margin account customers at brokers reduced their credit usage by 35 per cent; but over the same period total extensions of margin credit by banks increased by 17 per cent. Bank stock loans rose 45 per cent. Regulated credit was up a little less than 5 per cent, while credit on nonmargin issues other than bank stocks declined less than 4 per cent. Conversely, during the sharp expansion from 1970 to 1972, when the New York Stock Exchange price index rose 45 per cent and margin account credit doubled, regulated loans at banks rose only 7 per cent.

Brokerage customers have an incentive to increase their buying power by borrowing if they expect stock prices (at least those of selected issues) to rise by amounts that will more than repay the cost of borrowing. Whether or not they forecast correctly, it is reasonable to assume that their decisions are market-oriented and are generally based on expectations of near-term price appreciation.

The motives of bank customers are likely to be more varied and complex. Some presumably are market-oriented, though traders with frequent transactions that necessitate substitutions of collateral would find it more practical to finance such activities through a margin account. Others may be exercising stock options. Still other loans are for the purpose of acquiring control of a corporation or participating in its management. Such loans are essentially issueoriented rather than market-oriented.

Credit used for market-oriented trading tends to reinforce both upswings and downswings in stock prices; credit obtained for issue-oriented transactions may have substantial impact on particular stock prices, but it is less likely to
affect aggregate price trends. In the limiting case-purchase of control in a closely held corporation-market impact could be excluded by definition.

The wider range of collateral that banks can accept for margin loans also influences the potential market impact of such loans. Unregulated margin credit must, by definition, be directed toward stocks that fail to meet the criteria of size, marketability, and breadth of ownership set for inclusion in the list of OTC margin stocks. Lack of these characteristics tends to limit not only the impact that price fluctuations might produce on the stock market at large, but also the issue's acceptability as security for routine loans in which lenders rely on collateral value rather than the borrower's creditworthiness.

## Geographic Distribution

Margin lending by banks is widely distributed throughout the United States, but the geographic pattern differs strikingly from that associated with more general measures of financial activity. It also differs among the three margin loan categories. (See Table 4, p. 218.)

In 1974, banks in each of five standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) reported margin credit aggregating more than $\$ 100$ million. Chicago (currently the most important source of margin credit at banks), New York, and Houston were each supplying more than 10 per cent of the national total; Dallas added about 9 per cent (down from its 1973 share) and Minneapolis-St. Paul, another 4 per cent. In all, 44 SMSA's were identified as significant sources of margin credit. ${ }^{3}$

Ten of these were in States on the Atlantic Coast. Except for New York, all were important primarily as sources of regulated loans to purchase or carry margin stocks. In this category they contributed 11 per cent of the $\$ 1$ billion outstanding, a proportion somewhat higher than their 9 per cent collective share in total commercial bank deposits on the same date.

As might be expected of the Nation's major securities marketing center, New York was the

[^9]most important single source of regulated margin credit, somewhat exceeding its 16 per cent share of total bank deposits. Its importance in this respect, however, has declined over the period covered by these reports from. 28 per cent to less than 20 per cent of the total. New York banks.were also an important source of "other" unregulated margin credit (excluding bank stock loans), but they were exceeded in that category by lenders in both Chicago and Dallas.

Relative to their financial magnitude ( 6 per cent of total bank deposits), banks in Chicago were more heavily involved in the extension of margin credit than those in New York. The Chicago banks were major suppliers of all three types of credit and were the leading source of other unregulated loans-a category in which they were responsible for 18 per cent of the national total. Four other East North Central cities with significant loan volumes were extending margin credit at a level about in line with their relative deposit magnitudes and with somewhat greater emphasis on regulated than on unregulated loans.
Five SMSA's in the East South Central region were among the 44 selected metropolitan areas, primarily because of heavy loan volume in the bank stock category.

By far the most striking concentration of margin lending, both absolutely and relative to financial resources, however, occurred in the West Central regions-both North and Southwhere no less than 21 metropolitan areas accounted for 65 per cent of all bank stock loans and 39 per cent of other unregulated margin credit. Their 18 per cent collective contribution to the regulated credit total was much smaller, but it too greatly exceeded the regions' combined 10 per cent share of deposit totals.

Pacific Coast banks, on the other hand, did relatively little margin lending. Reported volume for the two SMSA's that qualified as significant margin credit sources was less than 4 per cent of the total and fell far short of their 10 per cent share in bank deposits. Like many East Coast banks, their primary role was as a source of regulated margin credit.

Banks located outside of SMSA's, although holding 18 per cent of all commercial bank deposits in June 1974, were not a major source of margin credit. The 163 reporting banks, at
which such loans exceeded the $\$ 250,000$ minimum, accounted for less than 5 per cent of the total.

In many of the 44 selected SMSA's, reported totals appear to have been determined largely by loan demand and lending practices at one or two banks. In 17 of these areas, the largest lender accounted for half or more of all margin credit reported; in only 6 areas did the largest lender's share fall below 30 per cent. Even in Chicago, a single bank reported more than onethird of the $\$ 350$ million total. Partly as a result of such concentration, sharp year-over-year fluctuations in the loan totals reported by individual SMSA's are common, but the broad regional patterns have remained stable.

On both the East and West Coasts, banks for the most part extend regulated credit on margin stocks. Moving toward the middle of the country, one finds that lenders in the East North

Central area also provide regulated margin credit in amounts that substantially exceed their share of bank deposit totals; nevertheless, both categories of unregulated credit increase in importance, and together they account for more than half of total loan volume. At Chicago, the principal financial and margin-lending center of the region, other unregulated margin loans made up one-third of the 1974 total.

A third regional pattern appears throughout the other Central States where bank stock loans constituted two-thirds of all margin credit in 1974. At banks in the northern tier of States, the remainder represented largely other unregulated margin loans, but in the southern tier, it was divided about equally between regulated margin credit and loans secured by other nonmargin stock. Dallas-Ft. Worth banks departed from this pattern with a lower proportion of bank stock loans and a greatly expanded abso-

TABLE 4
Geographic distribution of margin credit, 1974 (44 selected SMSA's)

| Location of reporting banks | Share in deposit total | Share of margin credit by loan category |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Regulated loans | Unregulated loans |  |
|  |  |  | Bank stock loans | Other nonmargin stock loans |
| Atlantic |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 16.0 | 19.7 | 3.0 | 11.1 |
| Other | 9.4 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 5.4 |
| Subtotal | 25.4 | 30.6 | 5.9 | 16.5 |
| East North Central Chicago | 5.8 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 17.8 |
| Other .. | 4.7 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 5.4 |
| Subtotal | 10.4 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 23.2 |
| East South Central | 1.6 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 3.0 |
| West North Central | 4.0 | 5.0 | 22.0 | 12.9 |
| West South Central Dallas | 1.5 | 3.6 | 11.0 | 11.4 |
| Houston | 1.3 | 5.2 | 14.2 | 8.5 |
| Other | 3.1 | 4.6 | 17.7 | 6.4 |
| Subtotal | 5.9 | 13.4 | 42.9 | 26.3 |
| Pacific | 9.8 | 7.4 | . 8 | 3.5 |
| 44 SMSA's, total | 57.2 | 76.9 | 89.5 | 85.3 |
| Other SMSA's | 25.0 | 16.5 | 8.2 | 11.2 |
| Outside SMSA's | 17.9 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

lute and relative volume of other unregulated credit.

The ratio of total margin credit outstanding at all U.S. banks in mid-1974 to total commercial bank deposits (including those not reporting margin credit) was 0.0043 -less than half of 1 per cent. On both coasts, ratios of SMSA margin debt to deposits were even lower; moreover, even major individual lenders (banks reporting margin loans of $\$ 10$ million or more) typically reported ratios of less than 1 per cent. For the composite of the 21 SMSA's in the West Central region, on the other hand, the ratio exceeded 1.5 per cent. For Houston the figure was 3.2 per cent, and for Dallas, 2.5 per cent. A large majority of the reporting banks throughout the West Central region had margin credit on their books in amounts exceeding 2 per cent of deposit totals, and many banks in the 13 West South Central SMSA's had ratios of 5 per cent or more.

## Categories of Margin Loans

Although regulated loans to purchase or carry margin stock constituted less than one-third of margin credit at banks in 1974 and have been declining in relative importance, such loans still constitute the most widespread form of margin lending. As in earlier years, most respondents reported at least some regulated credit on their books; relatively small lenders-measured both by deposit size (less than $\$ 50$ million) and volume of loans in the category (less than $\$ 1$ million)-accounted for larger shares of regulated than of either bank stock or other unregulated credit.

Most regulated loans were made by banks where such credit was the principal form of margin lending; but these loans-far more than other loan types-were concentrated at banks where margin lending was an unimportant element in the lending bank's over-all activities. A total of 394 respondents had margin credit/deposit ratios of less than 1 per cent. This group accounted for 57 per cent of all credit to purchase or carry margin stocks; on the other hand, they had only 11 per cent of credit secured
by bank stocks and 27 per cent of loans collateralized by other nonmargin stocks. Even among the largest lenders-those reporting loans of $\$ 10$ million or more in the regulated credit category- 12 out of 17 banks had margin credit/total deposit ratios of less than 1 per cent. This compared with 2 of 41 major sources for bank stock loans and 2 of 11 major lenders in the other nonmargin stock category.

Data supplied by lenders provide no direct information on borrower motivation, but the failure of changes in regulated credit to correspond with broad market movements and the prevalence of large, eratic, year-over-year changes in amounts reported by individual banks both support a presumption that a substantial share of borrowing in this category is issue- rather than market-oriented.

Banks have reported margin loans secured by bank stock as a separate item for the past 3 years, and each year the total has expanded sharply. Although defined in terms of collateral for reporting convenience, the category is composed predominantly of loans that enable borrowers to acquire a controlling interest in the bank whose stock is pledged. Differing State regulations regarding the establishment of branch banking have played a major role in accounting for the distinctive geographic distribution of loans in this category.

The fact that average loan size is large and that such loans are heavily concentrated at specific banks helps to explain two other characteristics of the bank stock loan profile: (1) the high number of large lenders (41 banks had loans of more than $\$ 10$ million, and they were providing 57 per cent of all such credit); and (2) the far greater concentration of loans in this category at banks with high loan/deposit ratios. Also characteristic of a loan category in which typically large, issue-oriented loans predominate have been the sharp year-over-year fluctuations in loan aggregates for individual banks and SMSA's.

When loans to purchase or carry nonmargin stock are secured by issues other than bank stock, no presumption can be formed concerning borrower motivation. Since brokers can assign such issues no loan value, both market-
oriented and issue-oriented borrowers must seek bank credit. Even though the data supplied by lending banks afford no direct evidence of borrower intent, they do supply indications that nonmargin issues had more limited acceptability as collateral than margin stock.

Of the three margin credit categories, lending on nonmargin issues other than bank stock was the least widespread. Nearly half of all reporting banks had no loans in this category and only 112 reported loan volumes of more than \$1 million. For those that did engage in this type of lending, it was less likely to be the lender's major category of margin credit. The annual reports show that margin lending at most banks tends to be rather heavily concentrated in one or another of the three loan categories. On 581 reports in 1974, a single category accounted for 75 per cent or more of the bank's margin credit total. For regulated credit, more than 350 of these undiversified lenders accounted for about half of the category total, whereas 140 similarly specialized lenders were extending 63 per cent of all reported bank stock loans.

Of other unregulated loans, however, only 78 "specialists"' were contributing barely 17 per cent of the total. Indeed, 55 per cent of all credit in this category was extended by the 734 banks at which such loans were less than half of total margin lending; comparable shares for regulated and bank stock loans were only 26 and 16 per cent, respectively. Banks that did accept other nonmargin stock collateral in significant volume often were also engaged heavily in the extension of bank stock loans-a lending pattern suggesting that credit, in many cases, may have been
extended less in reliance on the collateral's market value than on the borrower's creditworthiness and business prospects.

Lenders were also more likely to require additional collateral for loans secured by nonmargin than by margin stock. Not only were other nonmargin stock loans three times as likely as regulated loans to be secured in part by other collateral ( 24 per cent compared with 8 per cent), but also the distribution of these partly secured loans suggests that for a number of lenders this requirement was a matter of policy. Eighty per cent of such loans were on the books of 133 banks in which more than half of all other nonmargin stock loans had additional security. Partly secured loans on margin stock, on the other hand, were more likely to occur because large lenders took additional security for an occasional loan.

Such comparisons suggest that, for most banks in most parts of the country, willingness to extend credit on nonmargin stock generally depended to some extent on the borrower's relationship with the bank and on his creditworthiness, if not on the actual pledge of supplementary collateral. Where reluctance to rely on the collateral value of nonmargin stock was evident, it is reasonable to suppose that issueoriented loans to existing customers made up a major share of other nonmargin stock credit. In only a few metropolitan areas-and there only for a limited number of larger lenders-did lender profiles suggest that margin credit on nonmargin stocks might have been routinely available in quantity to market-oriented borrowers.

# Changes in Bank Lending Practices, 1974 

The Federal Reserve since 1964 has conducted quarterly surveys of changes in lending practices among large commercial banks. Taken in February, May, August, and November of each year, the surveys provide information on changes in recent and prospective demand for business loans, in price and nonprice terms of business lending, and in the banks' disposition to make other types of loans including mortgages. This article continues the series of annual reviews and summarizes the results of the surveys taken at 124 banks in 1974.

In early 1974 interest rates were declining, and the pace of economic activity had begun to slow. The oil embargo and the prospect of continued rapid inflation tempered expectations of growth in bank credit. Later in the year, however, credit demands placed on banks burgeoned as businesses sought funds for priceinflated working and fixed capital needs. In addition, firms were attempting to stockpile inventories in expectation of higher prices and/or shortages. Conditions in the commercial paper market in the spring and summer effectively excluded all but the highest quality borrowers, and nonprime borrowers turned increasingly to the banks to finance their growing needs for external financing. Commercial banks, paying record high rates for certificates of deposit and Federal funds to meet the intense demand for loans, adopted policies that were more and more restrictive in both price and nonprice terms of lending. Little easing was seen until late in the year when bank loan rates declined from their summer highs, but there was still no apparent easing of nonprice terms of lending.

About one-third of the respondent banks in the February 1974 survey noted that loan de-

[^10]mand was weaker than at the time of the previous survey in November 1973, and nearly half of the respondents expected commercial and industrial loan demand to moderate further. With loan demand weaker and the cost of funds declining, banks were in the process of lowering their prime rates at the time of the survey. In nonprice terms of lending to business, there were also some signs of easing for a small number of respondents, but for the most part the easing was balanced by a tightening of the same terms at other institutions. Many respondents commented that careful attention was being given to borrowers whose earnings might be adversely affected by inflation or by the shortage of petroleum. About one-fifth of the bankers reported that they were more willing to make consumer instalment loans and single-family mortgage loans than they had been 3 months earlier.

The moves toward ease in lending policies were reversed by the banks when it became clear that business loan demand was not weakening in the spring and that Federal Reserve policy had, after some easing in late 1973 and early 1974, returned to a more restrictive stance. Corporate borrowers sought massive financing to purchase inventories, and with profits depressed in most industries, these borrowers turned to the commercial banks for short-term financing. The commercial paper market-the other principal source of short-term business credit-was characterized by heightened investor caution in early 1974, and rates on commercial paper began rising in late March when credit demands began to grow. Between the February and May surveys, rates on prime short-term commercial paper had risen more than $21 / 2$ percentage points. Although the bank prime rate also rose, it lagged behind the rise in commercial paper rates, and prime borrowers sought the
less expensive funds at banks. Nonprime borrowers were effectively priced out of the commercial paper market by widening interest rate differentials among variously rated issues, and by early summer relatively little nonprime paper was being issued.

In the May survey bankers reported policies and expectations sharply different from those in February; more than 75 per cent reported stronger loan demand than 3 months earlier and almost as many thought the heavy pace would continue or strengthen in the coming 3 months.

In response to the surging loan demand, there was widespread tightening of both price and nonprice terms of lending. Many of the respondents commented that the high cost of additional funds forced the adoption of very tight lending policies. However, a sizable minority of banks expressed the desire to improve liquidity and to reduce the ratio of loans to assets.

Although 80 per cent of the respondents indicated a tightening of price terms of lendingreflecting a rise in the prime rate to $111 / 4$ per cent-many of the respondents reported that

## QUARTERLY SURVEY—FEBRUARY 1974

Changes in bank lending practices at selected large banks: Policy on February 15, 1974, compared with policy 3 months earlier
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

| Item | Total |  | Much stronger |  | Moderately stronger |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately weaker |  | Much weaker |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compared with 3 months earlier . . . . . . . . Anticipated in next 3 months. . . . . . . . . . . |  | Total | Much po | firmer <br> cy | Mod firm | rately policy |  | tially anged | Mo easi | rately policy |  | olicy |
| Loans to nonfinancial businesses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged. . . . . |  | (100.0) | 1 | (.8) | 2 | (1.6) | 51 | (41.2) | 68 | (54.8) | 2 | (1.6) |
| Compensating or supporting balances. |  | (100.0) |  |  | 6 | (4.8) | 114 | (92.0) | 4 | (3.2) |  |  |
| Standards of creditworthiness. |  | (100.0) | 2 | (1.6) |  | (12.9) |  | (85.5) |  |  |  |  |
| Maturity of term loans... |  | (100.0) |  |  | 4 | (3.2) | 108 | (87.1) | 12 | (9.7) |  |  |
| Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New customers..... |  | (100.0) | 4 | (3.2) | 12 | (9.7) | 88 | (71.0) | 20 | (16.6) |  |  |
| Local service area customers |  | (100.0) |  |  | 3 | (2.4) | 108 | (87.1) | 13 | (10.5) |  |  |
| Nonlocal service area customers |  | (100.0) |  | (.8) | 14 | (11.3) | 96 | (77.4) | 13 | (10.5) |  |  |
| Factors relating to applicant: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Value as depositor or source of collateral business. |  | (100.0) |  | (3.2) | 20 | (16.1) | 98 | (79.1) | 2 | (1.6) |  |  |
| Intended use of the loan. |  | (100.0) |  | (3.2) | , | (.8) | 112 | (90.4) | 7 | (5.6) |  |  |
| Loans to independent finance companies: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | (100.0) |  |  | 5 | (4.0) | 77 | (62.1) | 40 | (32.3) | 2 | (1.6) |
| Compensating or supporting balances. . |  | (100.0) |  |  | 5 | (4.0) | 117 | (94.4) | 2 | (1.6) |  |  |
| Enforcement of balance requirements. . . |  | (100.0) |  |  | 9 | (7.3) | 114 | (91.9) | 1 |  |  |  |
| Establishing new or larger credit lines. |  | (100.0) |  | (1.6) |  | (9.7) | 90 | (72.6) | 20 | (16.1) |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Consi } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | erably <br> lling |  | rately willing |  | tially anged |  | rately willing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cons } \\ & \text { mor } \end{aligned}$ | rably <br> illing |
| Willingness to make other types of loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Term loans to businesses... | 124 | (100.0) | 1 |  | 3 | (2.4) | 96 | (77.4) | 24 | (19.4) |  |  |
| Consumer instalment loans | 123 | (100.0) |  | (.8) | 5 | (4.1) | 95 | (77.2) | 21 | (17.1) | 1 | (.8) |
| Single-family mortgage loans | 121 | (100.0) | 5 | (4.1) | 9 | (7.4) | 84 | (69.5) | 23 | (19.0 |  |  |
| Multifamily mortgage loans. |  | (100.0) |  | (5.8) | 13 | (10.8) | 92 | (76.7) | 8 | (6.7) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers. |  | (100.0) |  | (.8) | 9 | (7.3) | 105 | (85.4) | 8 | (6.5) |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.
2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.
bank rates were still low relative to market rates and, therefore, they stiffened compensating balance requirements. The purpose of the loans and customer relationships of the loan applicants also became more critical determinants of whether loans were made, as the bankers attempted to maintain the flow of credit to established customers. The severe tightening of loan policies extended to financial business borrowers, consumers, and mortgage borrowers.

In spite of tight bank lending policies, business loans at banks continued to grow rapidly
after the May survey, though not at the extreme pace of the spring. In the survey taken in August about half of the respondents were experiencing heavier demands for business loans than they had in May, and a large majority of respondents expected such demand to continue or to intensify further. Even though loan demand swelled, banks were attempting to slow loan growth. No banks on the panel reported any easing in price or nonprice terms of lending to business, and the process of tightening continued at a majority of the banks. The most common reasons given

## QUARTERLY SURVEY—MAY 1974

Changes in bank lending practices at selected large banks: Policy on May 15, 1974, compared with policy 3 months earlier
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

| Item | Total |  | Much stronger |  | Moderately stronger |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately weaker |  | Much weaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compared with 3 months earlier....... <br> Anticipated in next 3 months........... |  | Total |  | firmer licy | Mo firm | erately policy |  | ntially nanged | Mo easi | rately policy | Much easier policy |
| Loans to nonfinancial businesses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terms and conditions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged. | 124 | (100.0) | 60 | (48.4) | 40 | (32.3) | 23 | (18.5) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. | 124 | (100.0) | 27 | (21.8) | 50 | (40.3) | 45 | (36.3) | 2 | (1.6) |  |
| Standards of creditworthiness . . . . . . |  | (100.0) | 26 | (21.0) | 45 | (36.3) | 53 | (42.7) |  |  |  |
| Maturity of term loans. |  | (100.0) | 11 | (8.9) | 28 | (22.6) | 84 | (67.7) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Established customers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 124 | (100.0) | 3 | (2.4) | 52 | (41.9) | 69 | (55.7) |  |  |  |
| New customers............. |  | (100.0) $(100.0)$ | 47 4 | (37.9) | 50 48 | (40.3) | 26 70 | (21.0) | 1 |  |  |
| Nonlocal service area customers. |  | (100.0) | 41 | (33.3) | 40 | (32.5) | 41 | (33.4) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Factors relating to applicant: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Value as depositor or source of collateral business. <br>  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { (100.0) } \\ (100.0)\end{array}\right.$ | 32 22 | (25.8) | 47 39 | (37.9) $(31.5)$ | 45 63 | (36.3) $(50.8)$ |  |  |  |
| Loans to independent finance companies: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances.. |  | (100.0) | 11 | (8.9) | 24 | (19.4) | 89 | (71.7) |  |  |  |
| Enforcement of balance requirements. .. |  | (100.0) | 18 | (14.5) | 29 | (23.4) | 77 | (62.1) |  |  |  |
| Establishing new or larger credit lines.. |  | (100.0) | 36 | (29.0) | 39 | (31.5) | 48 | (38.7) | 1 | (.8) |  |
|  | Total |  | Considerably less willing |  | Moderately less willing |  | Essentially unchanged |  |  | rately willing | Considerably more willing |
| Willingness to make other types of loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Term loans to business.... . . . . . . . . . | 124 | (100.0) | 15 | (12.1) | 46 | (37.1) | 63 | (50.8) |  |  |  |
| Consumer instalment loans | 123 | (100.0) | 5 | (4.1) | 18 | (14.6) | 95 | (77.2) | 5 | (4.1) |  |
| Single-family mortgage loans | 121 | (100.0) | 26 | (21.5) | 30 | (24.8) | 64 | (52.9) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Multifamily mortgage loans. |  | (100.0) | 25 | (20.8) | 28 | (23.3) | 67 | (55.9) |  |  |  |
| All other mortgage loans. | 120 | (100.0) | 21 | (17.5) | 44 | (36.7) | 55 | (45.8) |  |  |  |
| Participation loans with correspondent banks. | 124 | (100.0) | 12 | (9.7) | 27 | (21.8) | 83 | (66.9) | 2 | (1.6) |  |
| Loans to brokers |  | (100.0) |  | (16.3) | 25 | (20.3) | 78 | (63.4) |  |  |  |

[^11]3 "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.
for the sharp credit stringency were concern over bank liquidity and apprehension about economic conditions, but a few bankers indicated that the high rates in money markets were causing them to curb loan growth. Most bankers reported higher compensating balance requirements and more strict evaluation of the creditworthiness of loan applicants, and most were less willing to make term loans to businesses or to make real estate loans.

The prime rate, which had reached 12 per cent at the time of the August survey, did not
recede from this peak until October-after the intense demand for short-term business credit at banks had abated. The effects of a turn toward ease in monetary policy at midyear reduced pressures in financial markets generally, and many businesses were restructuring their balance sheets toward long-term debt at this time, lessening the need for short-term borrowing at banks. In the November survey one-third of the respondents reported that loan demand from businesses was not so strong as in August, and a slightly higher proportion of the bank officers

## QUARTERLY SURVEY-AUGUST 1974

Changes in bank lending practices at selected large banks; Policy on August 15, 1974, compared with policy 3 months earlier
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

| Item | Total |  | Much stronger |  | Moderately stronger |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately weaker |  | Much weaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anticipated in next 3 months.......... |  | Total | Muc | firmer licy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mod } \\ & \text { firme } \end{aligned}$ | erately policy |  | ntially <br> anged |  | rately policy | Much easier policy |
| Loans to nonfinancial businesses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terms and conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged. |  | (100.0) | 36 | (29.0) | 59 | (47.6) | 29 | (23.4) |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. . |  | (100.0) | 40 | (32.3) | 44 | (35.5) | 40 | (32.2) |  |  |  |
| Standards of creditworthiness. . . . . . . . |  | (100.0) | 37 | (29.8) |  | (30.6) |  | (39.6) |  |  |  |
| Maturity of term loans...... |  | (100.0) |  | (21.0) |  | (33.9) |  | (45.1) |  |  |  |
| Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New customers. . . . . . |  | (100.0) | 65 | (52.8) | 33 | (26.8) | 25 | (20.4) |  |  |  |
| Local service area customers |  | (100.0) | 14 | (11.4) | 50 | (40.7) | 59 | (47.9) |  |  |  |
| Nonlocal service area customers |  | (100.0) |  | (39.8) |  | (27.6) | 40 | (32.6) |  |  |  |
| Factors relating to applicant: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Value as depositor or source of collateral business. <br> Intended use of the loan. |  | $(100.0)$ $(100.0)$ | 45 33 | (36.3) $(26.6)$ | 41 46 | (33.1) |  | (30.6) $(36.3)$ |  |  |  |
| Loans to independent finance companies: ${ }^{3}$Terms and conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. . |  | (100.0) | 17 | (13.7) | 26 | (21.0) |  | (65.3) |  |  |  |
| Enforcement of balance requirements. . . |  | (100.0) | 26 | (21.0) | 40 | (32.3) |  | (46.7) |  |  |  |
|  |  | (100.0) |  | (51.2) |  | (18.7) |  | (30.1) |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Cons less | derably willing |  | erately willing |  | tially anged |  | rately willing | Considerably more willing |
| Willingness to make other types of loans:        <br> Term loans to businesses............. 124 $(100.0)$ 36 (29.0) 41 (33.1) 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Term loans to businesses... |  | (100.0) <br> (100.0) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer instalment loans.. |  | (100.0) $(100.0)$ | 8 39 | (32.5) | 27 32 | (22.0) | 86 48 | (69.9) (40.0) | 2 | (1.6) |  |
| Multifamily mortgage loans. . | 118 | (100.0) | 47 | (39.8) | 23 | (19.5) | 48 | (40.7) |  |  |  |
|  |  | (100.0) | 50 | (41.3) | 32 | (26.4) | 39 | (32.3) |  |  |  |
| Participation loans with correspondent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers |  | (100.0) | 20 | (16.1) | 32 | (25.8) | 72 | (58.1) |  |  |  |

[^12]3 "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.
thought loan demand would be weaker in the coming 3 months. But after three consecutive quarters of very rapid growth in business loans, moves toward easier lending policies in the November survey were modest. Several respondents reported they were trying to lower loan/deposit ratios and to improve the quality of their loan portfolios. About one-third of the respondents indicated that interest rate policies
had eased moderately, but there was further tightening in nonprice terms of lending to business at many of the respondent banks. Almost half of the banks stiffened their requirements for creditworthiness of borrowers, apparently because of the worsening economic conditions. Moreover, the November survey showed almost no easing in the respondents' disposition to make consumer loans or mortgages.

## QUARTERLY SURVEY-NOVEMBER 1974

Changes in bank lending practices at selected large banks: Policy on November 15, 1974, compared with policy 3 months earlier

Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

| Item | Total |  | Muchstronger stronger |  | Moderately stronger |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately weaker |  | Much weaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strength of demand for commercial and in dustrial loans: ${ }^{1}$ <br> Compared with 3 months earlier. Anticipated in next 3 months. |  | (100.0) | 1 | (0.8) | 16 6 | $(12.9)$ $(6.5)$ | 66 63 | (53.2) <br> $(50.8)$ |  | (33.1) $(42.7)$ |  |
|  |  | Total |  | firmer licy |  | erately mer |  | ntially anged |  | rately ier | Much easier policy |
| Loans to nonfinancial businesses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged. . . . . | 124 | (100.0) | 4 | (3.2) | 21 | (16.9) | 57 | (46.0) | 42 | (33.9) |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. | 124 | (100.0) | 7 | (5.6) | 33 | (26.6) | 84 | (67.8) |  |  |  |
| Standards of creditworthiness . . . . . . . | 124 | (100.0) | 19 | (15.3) | 35 | (28.2) | 70 | (56.5) |  |  |  |
| Maturity of term loans. | 124 | (100.0) | 9 | (7.3) | 26 | (21.0) | 88 | (70.9) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New customers. . . . . . | 124 | (100.0) | 32 | (25.8) | 28 | (22.6) | 55 | (44.3) | 9 | $(4.0)$ |  |
| Local service area customers |  | (100.0) | 3 | (2.4) | 23 | (18.7) | 91 | (74.0) | 6 | (4.9) |  |
| Nonlocal service area customers |  | (100.0) | 24 | (19.5) | 31 | (25.2) | 63 | (51.2) | 5 | (4.1) |  |
| Factors relating to applicant: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Value as depositor or source of collateral business. <br> Intended use of the loan. |  | (100.0) | 15 | $(12.1)$ | 28 37 | (22.6) | 81 61 | (65.3) $(49.2)$ | 2 | (1.6) |  |
| Loans to independent finance companies: ${ }^{3}$ Terms and conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged. . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | (100.0) | 2 | (1.6) | 16 | (12.9) | 85 | (68.6) | 21 | (16.9) |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. . |  | (100.0) | 6 | (4.8) | 15 | (12.1) | 103 | (83.1) |  |  |  |
| Enforcement of balance requirements... |  | (100.0) | 13 | (10.5) | 22 | (17.7) | 89 | (71.8) |  |  |  |
| Establishing new or larger credit lines. . |  | (100.0) | 26 | (21.0) | 27 | (21.8) | 68 | (54.8) | 3 | (2.4) |  |
|  |  | Total | $\underset{\text { less }}{\text { Cons }}$ | derably willing |  | erately willing |  | ntially anged |  | rately willing | Considerably more willing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer instalment loans. | 123 | (100.0) |  | (4.1) | 20 | (16.3) | 93 | (75.5) | 4 | (3.3) | 1 (.8) |
| Single-family mortgage loans. | 121 | (100.0) | 19 | (15.7) | 20 | (16.5) | 80 | (66.1) | 2 | (1.7) |  |
| Multifamily mortgage loans. | 120 | (100.0) | 26 | (21.7) | 20 | (16.7) | 74 | (61.6) |  |  |  |
| All other mortgage loans, .............. <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \\ \text { Participation loans with } \\ \text { correspondent }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation loans with correspondent banks. |  | (100.0) |  | (8.1) | 14 | (11.4) |  | (73.2) |  | (7.3) |  |
| Loans to brokers |  | (100.0) | 10 | (8.1) | 16 | (13.0) | 95 | (77.3) |  | (1.6) |  |

1 After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.
2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important. companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

# Loan Commitments at Selected Large Commercial Banks New Statistical Series 

With this article, the Federal Reserve begins publication of a new statistical series on loan commitments at selected large commercial banks. The data, reported monthly, cover commitments at 138 large banks- 122 member banks and 16 nonmember banks-as of the last business day of each month. A monthly statistical release will be available beginning in May 1975.

The volume and composition of the loan commitments of commercial banks have had a growing impact on the flow of credit in the economy. While formal commitments have always been a part of commercial banking, the size of such commitments relative to outstanding loans has been expanding in recent years, as borrowers have sought to confirm their sources of short-term financing. Although such
arrangements have allowed banks to enlarge their income from fees and also to form a closer association with prospective borrowers, they have restricted the flexibility of banks to grant or refuse new loans. Nevertheless, by increasing their reliance on interest-sensitive liabilities such as large certificates of deposit or Federal funds, large banks have, for the most part, been able to meet their loan commitments even during periods of credit restraint.

To gain a better understanding of commitments and of their implications for monetary policy, the Federal Reserve has experimented with loan commitment surveys. In such surveys there have been two recurring problems: (1) the variation among banks in the definition of commitments and (2) the degree of formalization of individual commitments. The definition of

TABLE 1
Unused commitments at selected large banks In billions of dollars

| Month-end | Total unused commitments ${ }^{1}$ | To commercial and industrial firms |  |  |  |  | To nonbank financial institutions | For real estate loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Formalized agreements |  |  | Confirmed lines ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Term ${ }^{2}$ | Revolving ${ }^{3}$ | Other ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| 1975-January | 140.5 | 105.0 | 6.2 | 27.9 | 4.4 | 66.5 | 29.6 | 5.9 |
| February | 142.3 | 105.6 | 6.1 | 28.7 | 4.4 | 66.4 | 31.0 | 5.7 |

[^13]known to the customer and are characterized by detailed formal agreements specifying the terms and conditions under which a loan is to be made.
"Confirmed lines of credit represent general expressions of willingness to lend, other than for term loans or revolving credits, that are made known to the customer but are not characterized by detailed formal agreements specifying the terms and conditions under which a loan is to be made.

Note.-Included in this series are 138 weekly reporting banks; these banks account for approximately 85 per cent of commercial and industrial loans, 95 per cent of nonbank financial loans, and 75 per cent of real estate loans of all weekly reporting banks.

TABLE 2
Outstanding loans made under commitments at selected large banks
In billions of dollars

| Month-end | Total loans made under commitments ${ }^{1}$ | To commercial and industrial firms |  |  |  |  | To nonbank financial institutions | Real estate loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Formalized agreements |  |  | Confirmed lines ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Term ${ }^{2}$ | Revolving ${ }^{3}$ | Other ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| 1975-January | 136.9 | 93.8 | 27.0 | 28.8 | 6.6 | 31.5 | 22.4 | 20.8 |
| February | 134.7 | 91.5 | 26.8 | 27.7 | 6.5 | 30.5 | 22.6 | 20.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Loans made under commitments are all outstanding loans, less repayments of principal, made under commitments currently or previously in force.
${ }^{2}$ Term loans are loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year.
${ }^{3}$ Loans made under revolving credits are loans under agreements whereby the borrower may draw down and repay loans at will with no repayment penalty and under which the commitment rebounds by an equal amount after a takedown has been repaid.
${ }^{4}$ Loans made under other commitments are loans made under expressions of willingness to lend, other than for term loans and revolving credits, that are made known to the customer
and are characterized by detailed formal agreements specifying the terms and conditions under which a loan is to be made.
${ }^{5}$ Loans made under confirmed lines of credit are loans made under general expressions of willingness to lend, other than for term loans or revolving credits, that are made known to the customer but are not characterized by detailed formal agreements specifying the terms and conditions under which a loan is to be made.

Note.--Included in this series are 138 weekly reporting banks; these banks account for approximately 85 per cent of all commercial and industrial loans, 95 per cent of all nonbank financial loans, and 75 per cent of all real estate loans of all weekly reporting banks.
commitments being used in the monthly loan commitment survey has been constructed to reflect different banking practices, while being sufficiently narrow to permit valid comparisons over time. Commitments are defined as official promises to lend that are expressly conveyed to the bank's customers either orally or in writing. A written commitment is usually a formally executed agreement or letter signed by one of the bank's officers.

The data collected in the survey are for unused commitments, which are the amounts still available for lending under commitment arrangements in effect on the last day of the month; that is, the remaining portion of a partially used commitment is reported as an unused commitment. Also collected are the amounts of outstanding loans made under commitments; such amounts cover all loans (less repayments of principal) made under commitments currently or previously in force. However, not all outstanding commitments and loans made under commitments are reported in the survey. Data are requested only for unused commitments that
the bank anticipates will result in loans at domestic offices of the banks and for loans made under commitments at domestic offices of the banks.

Coverage is further limited to certain types of domestic commitments and loans. The three principal categories of commitments and loans are those to commercial and industrial firms, to nonbank financial institutions (insurance companies, finance companies, savings and loan associations, and so forth), and for real estate loans. These three groups of loans account for about three-fourths of the outstanding loans at the reporting banks.

The results of the surveys taken at the end of January and February 1975 are shown in Tables 1 and 2; the data are not seasonally adjusted. The survey form is reproduced on pp . 228 and 229.

To be included on the mailing list for this statistical release, address requests to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

## MONTHLY SURVEY OF LOAN COMMITMENTS

As of last day, $\qquad$

In order to reduce reporting burden, banks may elect to include only those single commitments that are greater than $\$ 100,000$. Otherwise, commitments should be reported without any limitation as to individual size. The $\$ 100,000$ cut-off, if adopted, should apply uniformly to all domestic offices of the bank. Please check which characterizes reporting at your bank.
(a) Single commitments only over $\$ 100,000$
(b) No size fimitation

(For further instructions and complete definitions, see reverse side)

|  | Mils. | Thous. | Mils. | Thous. | Mils. | Thous. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS <br> (exclude mortgages and loans for purchasing and carrying securities) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments for term loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments for revolving credits |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sum of commitments for term loans and revolving credits |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confirmed lines of credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other commitments for commercial and industrial loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOR LOANS TO NONBANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS <br> (exclude loans for purchasing and carrying securities and mortgages; include loans for mortgage warehousing) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOR MORTGAGES <br> (include mortgages to commercial and industrial firms, to nombank financial institutions, and to all other units) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Signed $\qquad$ Title $\qquad$

Name and location of bank $\qquad$

[^14]
## INSTRUCTIONS

This survey should cover all commitments of the types indicated made at any domestic office of the reporting bank, even if these commitments are taken down at another domestic office. Include commitments made by the bank's international division if they are made at domestic offices, are of the types indicated on the face of this form, and will result in loans at domestic offices. Exclude commitments originating at the bank's foreign offices, even if the commitments require head office approval. Do not omit commitments merely because-they are not legally binding or require no commitment fee.

Promises to issue letters of credit or to execute acceptances do not constitute commitments in the sense used in this survey. (See the definition of "commitments" below.)

In some cases, in attempting to classify a firm as "commercial and industrial;" "nonbank financial," or other (not to be reported), there may be ambiguity because the firm is engaged in diverse activities. Under these conditions, classify the firm on the basis of which line of business produces the largest gross sales or revenues.

On occasion, a commitment covers several affiliated corporations. For example, if a parent is classified as "commercial and industrial' and one or more subsidiaries is classified as "nonbank financial," divide the total commitment to the affiliated group in proportion to individual limits.

## DEFINITIONS

Commitments are official promises to lend that are expressly conveyed, orally or in writing, to the bank's customers. Such commitments are usually in the form of a formally executed agreement or a letter signed by one of the bank's officers. Oral commitments made by bank officers to customers are usually accompanied by some documentation for the bank's own records such as a notation in the customer's credit file. Exclude authorizations (internal guidance lines) where the customer is not informed of the amount. Exclude cases such as those where loan funds are temporarily unavailable pending loan committee approval.

Unused commitments are the amounts still available under commitment arrangements, but not borrowed, as of the indicated date. Exclude any takedowns, expirations, and cancellations.

Used commitments are all loans, less repayments of principal, made under commitments currently or previously in force.

Total commitments are all used plus unused commitments.

C\&l (commercial and industrial) loans correspond to those loans specified in the Call Report instructions for Schedule A, item 5 and the instructions for the Weekly Condition Report, item 2(h). These loans are to nonfinancial, nonfarm businesses. Include loans to finance construction in process not secured by a mortgage or other lien on real estate. Exclude mortgages and loans for the purpose of purchasing and carrying securities.

C\&I term loans are all C\&I loans, except revolving credits, with original maturities longer than one year.

C\&I revolving credits are C\&I loans arising from formal agreements under which the borrower may draw down and repay loans at will with no prepayment penalty and under which the commitment rebounds by an equal amount after a takedown has been repaid.

Confirmed lines of credit are general expressions of willingness to lend, other than for term loans and revolving credits, that are made known to the customer but are not characterized by detailed formal agreements specifying the terms and conditions under which a loan is to be made. Such lines are sometimes referred to as "advised lines" or "disclosed lines."

Other commitments for C\&I loans are expressions of willingness to lend, other than for term loans and revolving credits, that are made known to the customer and are characterized by detailed formal agreements specifying the terms and conditions under which a loan is to be made.

Loans to nonbank financial institutions are the loans specified in the Call Report instructions for Schedule A, item 2(b), "loans to other financial institutions," and in the instructions for the Weekly Condition Report, item $2(d)$. These are loans (other than mortgages, Federal funds sales, or loans for purchasing and carrying securities) to insurance companies, finance companies, factors, mutual savings banks, credit unions, savings and loans, federal credit agencies-e.g., Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Land Banks--and other private nonbank financial institutions, except brokers and dealers. Include loans for mortgage warehousing, but not mortgage loans themselves.

Mortgage loans are those specified in the Call Report instructions for Schedule A, item 1, real estate loans, and in the instructions for the Weekly Condition Report, item 2(a). Include all loans secured primarily by mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, or other liens on real estate. Exclude loans to finance construction in process if not secured by a mortgage or other lien on real estate.

# Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee 

## MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 20-21, $1975^{1}$

## 1. Domestic policy directive

Preliminary estimates of the Commerce Department indicated that real output of goods and services (real gross national product) had fallen at an annual rate of about 9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974, after having declined at an average rate of about 3.5 per cent over the first three quarters of the year. Staff projections suggested that real economic activity would continue to recede in the first half of 1975; that the rate of increase in prices, while still rapid, would moderate; and that nominal GNP would continue to grow at a slow pace.

In December retail sales had risen somewhat, according to the advance estimate, after having declined considerably in the preceding 3 months. The index of industrial production fell sharply further in December; curtailments in output were large and widespread in part because of efforts to liquidate inventories. Employment cutbacks also were widespread, especially among manufacturing establishments. The unemployment rate rose from 6.5 to 7.1 per cent, and the number of persons with only part-time jobs continued to increase.

Average wholesale prices of industrial commodities were unchanged in December-after having risen much less rapidly from August to November than earlier in the year-as declines in a number of basic commodities offset increases in machinery and other more highly fabricated products. Wholesale prices of farm and food products declined, following 2 months of substantial increases. During the final 3 months of 1974 the advance in the index of average hourly earnings for private nonfarm production workers was considerably less rapid than in the two previous quarters.

In his State of the Union message on January 15, the President

[^15]set forth a program of fiscal stimulus, which included cash refunds of 1974 personal income taxes in two equal instalments-in May and September of this year-and an increase for 1 year in the investment tax credit for businesses and farmers. The proposed tax reductions were estimated to amount to $\$ 12$ billion for individuals and $\$ 4$ billion for businesses and farmers. In addition, the President proposed excise taxes and import fees on petroleum and excise taxes on natural gas to reduce the use of these energy sources; removal of price controls from domestic crude oil to encourage production; and a tax to recover the windfall profits resulting from the decontrol of prices. The taxes and fees would yield $\$ 30$ billion in Federal revenues, on an annual basis, which would be returned to the economy through a permanent reduction in taxes on corporate and individual incomes; through payments of up to $\$ 80$ to low-income individuals, including some who would pay no Federal income taxes; and through certain other measures.

Staff projections for the first half of 1975 in essence were similar to those of 5 weeks earlier, although the declines now expected in real GNP were larger for the current quarter and smaller for the second quarter. The President's fiscal program, if enacted, was expected to improve the prospects for an upturn in economic activity in the second half of the year but to have little impact before then, apart from adding to disposable personal income toward the end of the second quarter. Accordingly, it was still anticipated that the rise in personal consumption expenditures would be little, if any, greater than the increase in prices; that the expansion in business fixed investment outlays would fall short of the increase in prices; that residential construction activity would decline further in the current quarter and then turn up; and that the rate of business inventory investment would fall substantially in the first quarter and then shift to liquidation in the next.

The exchange rate for the dollar against leading foreign curren-cies-which had been declining since early September-fell somewhat further between mid-December and mid-January, in association with decreases in interest rates in this country relative to those in other major countries. The U.S. foreign trade deficit-after narrowing in September and October-remained moderate in November, as both exports and imports rose substantially. Oil-exporting countries continued to add to their investments in the United

States, and large inflows and outflows of bank-reported private capital were roughly offsetting.

At U.S. commercial banks total loans and investments declined sharply from the end of November to the end of December, reflecting in large part decreases in outstanding loans to businesses and to nonbank financial institutions; banks reduced their over-all holdings of securities slightly. In contrast with immediately preceding months, businesses reduced their borrowings in the commercial paper market as well as at banks, in part as a result of efforts to fund short-term debts. In early January most banks reduced the prime rate applicable to large corporations in two steps from $101 / 2$ per cent to 10 per cent, but reductions in the rate continued to lag behind declines in commercial paper rates.

Growth in the narrowly defined money stock $\left(M_{1}\right)^{2}$ slowed to an annual rate of about 2 per cent in December. Growth in the more broadly defined money stock $\left(M_{2}\right)^{3}$ also slowed as net inflows to banks of time and savings deposits other than money market certificates of deposit (CD's) declined sharply; however, net inflows of deposits to nonbank thrift institutions continued to improve. Over the fourth quarter as a whole, $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ grew at rates of 4 and nearly 7 per cent, respectively. ${ }^{4}$ Weekly data indicated that $M_{1}$ had declined somewhat in early January but that inflows to banks of consumer-type time and savings deposits had picked up.

On January 20 the Board of Governors announced a reduction in reserve requirements on the net demand deposits of member commercial banks. The action-which would release about $\$ 1.1$ billion in reserves to the banking system in the week beginning February 13 -was designed to permit further gradual improvement in bank liquidity and to facilitate moderate growth in the monetary aggregates.

System open market operations since the December 16-17 meeting had been guided by the Committee's decision to seek bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with somewhat more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead

[^16]than had occurred in recent months, while taking account of developments in domestic and international financial markets. Data that had become available in the weeks immediately after the December meeting suggested that in the December-January period the aggregates would grow at rates near or below the lower limits of the ranges of tolerance that had been specified by the Committee. Consequently, System operations persistently had been directed toward further easing in bank reserve and money market conditions. In the statement week ending January 8, the Federal funds rate had averaged slightly below $73 / 4$ per cent-down from about $83 / 4$ per cent at the time of the December meeting.

The data that became available on January 9 indicated still greater weakness in the aggregates; it appeared that $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ would grow in the December-January period at rates well below the lower limits of the specified ranges of tolerance. The System currently was conducting reserve-supplying operations thought to be consistent with a weekly average funds rate at about the $71 / 2$ per cent lower limit of its specified range of tolerance. Against the background of those developments and to give the Manager greater flexibility, Chairman Burns recommended on January 9 that the lower limit of the funds rate constraint be reduced to $71 / 8$ per cent for the period remaining until the next Committee meeting. The members of the Committee concurred, and over most of that period the funds rate was slightly above 7 per cent.

Short-term market interest rates declined substantially further over the inter-meeting period, in response to the weakening in business demands for short-term credit, to System open market operations to ease bank reserve and money market conditions, and to a reduction in Federal Reserve discount rates. Discount rate reductions of $1 / 2$ of a percentage point, to $71 / 4$ per cent, at six Reserve Banks were announced on January 3, to be effective on January 6; shortly thereafter, rates were reduced at the remaining six Banks. Over the inter-meeting period the market rate on 3-month Treasury bills declined nearly three-fourths of a percentage point, to about 6.40 per cent, and rates on private short-term instruments declined considerably more.

Yields on longer-term bonds in general changed little in the inter-meeting period-despite the declines in short-term rates-because corporate financing in the capital market had been and was
expected to remain substantial and prospective Treasury financings were large. The volume of public offerings of corporate bonds in December was exceptionally heavy for that season, and a near-record volume was in prospect for January. In the home mortgage market contract interest rates on new commitments for conventional mortgages in the primary market and yields on commitments in the secondary market for Federally underwritten mortgages declined further from early December to mid-January.

The Treasury was expected to announce shortly the terms of its mid-February refunding. Of the maturing issues, $\$ 3.55$ billion were held by the public.

The Committee decided that the economic situation and outlook called for more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than had occurred in recent months. A staff analysis suggested that-although $M_{1}$ was not expanding in January-the demand for money would pick up in February, in part as a result of the lagged effects of earlier declines in interest rates. Nevertheless, it appeared likely that if $M_{1}$ were to grow at a rate consistent with the Committee's longer-run objectives for the monetary aggregates, money market conditions would have to ease further in the period immediately ahead. It was expected that net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits to banks and to nonbank thrift institutions would be relatively strong. Demands for bank credit appeared likely to be moderate.

The Committee concluded that growth in $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ over the January-February period at annual rates within ranges of tolerance of $31 / 2$ to $61 / 2$ per cent and 7 to 10 per cent, respectively, would be consistent with its longer-run objectives for the monetary aggregates. The members agreed that such growth rates would be likely to involve growth in reserves available to support private nonbank deposits (RPD's) within a range of tolerance of $61 / 4$ to $91 / 4$ per cent. They also agreed that in the period until the next meeting the weekly average Federal funds rate might be expected to vary in an orderly fashion within a range of $61 / 2$ to $7 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent, if necessary in the course of operations.

The members also agreed that, in the conduct of operations, account should be taken of the forthcoming Treasury financing and of developments in domestic and international financial markets. It was understood that the Chairman might call upon the Committee
to consider the need for supplementary instructions before the next scheduled meeting if significant inconsistencies appeared to be developing among the Committee's various objectives and constraints.

The following domestic policy directive was issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real output of goods and services fell sharply in the fourth quarter of 1974 and that further declines are in prospect for the months immediately ahead. In December declines in industrial production and employment again were sharp and widespread, and the unemployment rate increased from 6.5 to 7.1 per cent. Average wholesale prices of industrial commodities were unchanged, after having risen much less rapidly from August to November than earlier in the year, and prices of farm and food products declined. In recent months increases in average wage rates have been large, but not so large as in the spring and summer.
In his State of the Union message, the President set forth a program of fiscal stimulus, including tax rebates for individuals and a temporary increase in the investment tax credit for business. The President also proposed a new program to reduce the consumption of energy; the program includes new taxes in the energy area along with measures of tax relief that, on balance, are designed to have a neutral effect on the size of the Federal deficit.

The dollar in December and early January continued the gradual decline against leading foreign currencies that began in September. In November, as in October, the U.S. foreign trade deficit was moderate; sizable inflows of official funds from oil-exporting countries continued, while other capital inflows and outflows reported by banks were roughly offsetting.

The narrowly defined money stock grew at an annual rate of 4 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1974, while the more broadly defined measure of the stock grew at a rate of nearly 7 per cent. In December and early January, however, the narrowly defined money stock changed little. Net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks slowed sharply in December, although they continued to improve at nonbank thrift institutions; in early January deposit inflows at banks picked up. Business demands for short-term credit, both at banks and in the commercial paper market, moderated further in December, while demands in the long-term market remained strong. Over recent weeks short-term market interest rates
have declined substantially, but yields on long-term securities have changed little, on balance. Federal Reserve discount rates were reduced from $73 / 4$ to $71 / 4$ per cent in early January, and on January 20 the Board announced a reduction in reserve requirements on demand deposits estimated to release $\$ 1.1$ billion in required reserves.

In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee, while resisting inflationary pressures and working toward equilibrium in the country's balance of payments, to foster financial conditions conducive to cushioning recessionary tendencies and stimulating economic recovery.

To implement this policy, while taking account of the forthcoming Treasury financing, developments in domestic and international financial markets, and the Board's action on reserve requirements, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than has occurred in recent months.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Black, Bucher, Clay, Coldwell, Holland, Kimbrel, Mitchell, Sheehan, Wallich, Winn, and Debs. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Hayes. (Mr. Debs voted as alternate for Mr. Hayes.)

Subsequent to the meeting, on February 5, the available data suggested that in January $M_{1}$ had declined sharply and that growth in $M_{2}$ had been only modest. Growth rates for the January-February period appeared to be well below the lower limits of the ranges of tolerance specified by the Committee. The weakness in the monetary aggregates wholly reflected the behavior of demand deposits; growth in consumer-type time deposits remained relatively strong. The System Account Manager currently was endeavoring to supply reserves at a rate thought to be consistent with a Federal funds rate of $61 / 2$ per cent, the lower limit of the range of tolerance that had been specified by the Committee. On February 5 a majority of the members concurred in the Chairman's recommendation that, in light of those developments and of the reduction in discount rates effective that day, the lower limit of the funds rate constraint be reduced to $61 / 4$ per cent. Mr. Sheehan did not concur because he preferred to reduce the lower limit of the funds rate constraint to 6 per cent, rather than $61 / 4$ per cent.

## 2. Amendment to authorization for domestic open market operations

On January 30 the Committee members voted to amend a provision of paragraph 2 of the authorization for domestic open market operations, which specified that a Reserve Bank other than the New York Bank could purchase special certificates of indebtedness directly from the Treasury only if the latter Bank was closed, by striking the word "if'" in the clause "or, if the New York Bank is closed," and inserting in its place the words "under special circumstances, such as when. . . ." With this amendment, paragraph 2 read as follows:

The Federal Open Market Committee authorizes and directs the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, under special circumstances, such as when the New York Reserve Bank is closed, any other Federal Reserve Bank, to purchase directly from the Treasury for its own account (with discretion, in cases where it seems desirable, to issue participations to one or more Federal Reserve Banks) such amounts of special short-term certificates of indebtedness as may be necessary from time to time for the temporary accommodation of the Treasury; provided that the rate charged on such certificates shall be a rate $1 / 4$ of 1 per cent below the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the time of such purchases, and provided further that the total amount of such certificates held at any one time by the Federal Reserve Banks shall not exceed $\$ 1$ billion.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Black, Bucher, Clay, Coldwell, Holland, Mitchell, Sheehan, Winn, Baughman, and Debs. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Messrs. Hayes, Kimbrel, and Wallich. (Mr. Debs voted as alternate for Mr. Hayes and Mr. Baughman voted as alternate for Mr. Kimbrel.)

This action was taken on the recommendation of the Account Manager, who had advised Committee members that, under certain circumstances involving holidays not uniformly celebrated throughout the country, it would be convenient for the Treasury if the authority for Reserve Banks other than New York to purchase special Treasury certificates of indebtedness was not confined exclusively to times when the New York Reserve Bank was closed.

MEETING HELD ON FEBRUARY 19, 1975

## 1. Domestic policy directive

The information reviewed at this meeting suggested that real output of goods and services, which had declined throughout 1974, was falling sharply further in the first quarter of 1975; that the rise in prices was moderating significantly; and that nominal GNP was declining. Staff projections suggested that real economic activity would recede further in the second quarter and that price increases would continue to moderate.

In January retail sales had risen somewhat, according to the advance estimate, but they had remained well below the levels of last summer and early autumn. For the third consecutive month cutbacks in production and employment were substantial and widespread, in part because of continuing efforts to liquidate inventories. The unemployment rate rose a full percentage point, to 8.2 per cent, and the number of persons working only part time increased further.

The advance in the index of average hourly earnings for private nonfarm production workers was substantial in January, but as in the final months of 1974 , it was considerably less rapid than in the spring and summer of last year. Average wholesale prices of industrial commodities-which were unchanged in Decemberrose moderately in January, in part because of increases in machinery and in fuels and power; wholesale prices of farm and food products declined further. In December the consumer price index had continued to rise, although the increase had not been so large as in most earlier months in 1974.

The latest staff projections for the first half of 1975 suggested that nominal GNP would change little and that real GNP would contract substantially more than had been expected at the time of the last meeting, to a considerable extent because the curtailment in business fixed investment and the liquidation of business inventories were now expected to be sharper than had been anticipated
earlier. It was now expected that the rise in disposable personal income would fall short of the increase in consumer prices until late in the second quarter-when tax rebates were scheduled under the administration's budget proposals-and that real personal consumption expenditures would decline. However, the more rapid liquidation of inventories expected in the first half of the yearalong with the tax rebates and other stimulative fiscal measures in prospect-tended to strengthen the prospects for an upturn in economic activity in the second half.

The exchange rate for the dollar against leading foreign currencies remained under downward pressure throughout January. In early February the Federal Reserve System and some European central banks began concerted intervention purchases of dollars in the exchange markets, which-in conjunction with sharp decreases in European interest rates-arrested the decline in the value of the dollar. In the days just before this meeting, however, downward pressure was renewed and the value of the dollar declined somewhat. In December the U.S. foreign trade deficit had widened, reflecting a substantial increase in imports of fuels and decreases in exports of many nonagricultural products.

At U.S. commercial banks total loans and investments rose moderately from the end of December to the end of January, after having declined sharply in the preceding month. Over the 2 -month period, outstanding bank loans to business declined; business demands for short-term credit weakened both at banks and in the commercial paper market, reflecting the recession in economic activity and business funding of short-term debts through heavy capital market financing. Consumer loans at banks also declined, while real estate loans increased moderately. In late January and early February most banks gradually reduced the prime rate applicable to large corporations from 10 per cent to $83 / 4$ per cent, but reductions in the rate continued to lag behind declines in short-term market interest rates.

The narrowly defined money stock $\left(M_{1}\right)$-which had grown at an annual rate of about 4.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974 -declined at a rate of about 9.5 per cent in January, reflecting a sharp decrease in demand deposits; the amount of currency in circulation continued to expand. Net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks and at nonbank thrift institutions
were strong, and broader measures of the money stock ( $M_{2}$ and $M_{3}$ ) continued to grow, although at rates well below those in the fourth quarter of last year.

On January 22 the Treasury announced that it would auction up to $\$ 5.5$ billion of notes and bonds, of which $\$ 3.55$ billion represented refunding of publicly held notes that were to mature in mid-February. In auctions on January 28, 29, and 30, respectively, the Treasury sold $\$ 3$ billion of $31 / 4$-year notes at an average price to yield 7.21 per cent, $\$ 1.75$ billion of 6 -year notes at an average price to yield 7.49 per cent, and $\$ 750$ million of 25 -year bonds at an average price to yield 7.95 per cent.

System open market operations since the January 20-21 meeting had been guided by the Committee's decision to seek bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than had occurred in recent months, while taking account of the forthcoming Treasury financing, developments in domestic and international financial markets, and the Board's action of January 20 reducing reserve requirements on demand deposits. Data that had become available in the weeks immediately after the January meeting suggested that in the January-February period the aggregates would grow at rates below the lower limits of the ranges of tolerance that had been specified by the Committee. Consequently, System operations persistently had been directed toward further easing in bank reserve and money market conditions. The Federal funds rate, which had averaged $71 / 8$ per cent in the statement week ending January 22, had declined by the statement week ending February 5 to an average $61 / 2$ per cent, the lower limit of its specified range of tolerance.

The data that became available in early February indicated still greater weakness in the aggregates; it appeared that growth rates for $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ in the January-February period would fall well below the lower limits of the ranges of tolerance specified by the Committee. On February 5 a majority of the members concurred in the Chairman's recommendation that the lower limit of the funds rate constraint be reduced to $61 / 4$ per cent, and over the period remaining until this meeting the funds rate was close to that level.

Short-term market interest rates declined substantially further over the inter-meeting period, in response to the weakness in business demands for short-term credit and to System open market
operations to ease bank reserve and money market conditions. On the day before this meeting the market rate on 3-month Treasury bills was 5.32 per cent, down about 1 percentage point from the rate at the time of the last meeting. Federal Reserve discount rates were reduced at nine Reserve Banks from $71 / 4$ to $63 / 4$ per cent, effective February 5; shortly thereafter, rates were reduced at the remaining three Banks.

The continued easing in short-term interest rates contributed to significant declines in longer-term rates, notwithstanding a large volume of offerings of new issues. Public offerings of corporate bonds rose sharply in January to a near-record volume, and only a moderate decline was in prospect for February. In the home mortgage market, contract interest rates on new commitments for conventional mortgages in the primary market and yields on commitments in the secondary market for Federally underwritten mortgages declined substantially further during January.

The Committee decided that the economic situation and outlook called for more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than had occurred in recent months. A staff analysis suggested that the demand for money would rebound and that growth in $M_{1}$ would be substantial in the weeks immediately ahead, in accordance with an expected shift toward a more normal relationship between the transactions demands for money and nominal GNP. However, in part because of the weaker behavior of nominal GNP now projected, it appeared likely that if $M_{1}$ were to grow at a rate consistent with the Committee's longer-run objectives for the monetary aggregates, money market conditions would have to ease further in the period immediately ahead. Sustained strength in net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits to banks and to nonbank thrift institutions was anticipated, in response to the continuing decline in short-term interest rates. Private demands for short-term credit were expected to remain weak, but the Treasury was likely to borrow additional new cash over the months ahead.

The Committee concluded that growth in $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ over the February-March period at annual rates within ranges of tolerance of $51 / 2$ to $71 / 2$ per cent and $61 / 2$ to $81 / 2$ per cent, respectively, would be consistent with its longer-run objectives for the monetary aggregates. The growth rate of reserves available to support private
nonbank deposits (RPD's) in the same period was expected to be low-in a range of $1 / 4$ to $21 / 4$ per cent-mainly because of the 2 -week lag in reserve accounting. The members agreed that in the period until the next meeting the weekly average Federal funds rate might be expected to vary in an orderly fashion in a range of $51 / 4$ to $61 / 4$ per cent, if necessary in the course of seeking monetary growth rates within the ranges specified. The members also agreed that in the conduct of operations, account should be taken of developments in domestic and international financial markets.

The following domestic policy directive was issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real output of goods and services is continuing to fall sharply in the current quarter. In January declines in industrial production and employment were large and widespread for the third consecutive month. The unemployment rate rose a full percentage point to 8.2 per cent. Average wholesale prices of industrial commodities, which were unchanged in December, rose moderately in January, and prices of farm and food products declined further. In recent months increases in average wage rates have moderated, although they have still been large.

The decline in the foreign exchange value of the dollar was arrested in early February by concerted central bank intervention and a sharp decline in European interest rates, but in recent days the dollar has declined somewhat. In December the U.S. foreign trade deficit increased, but it was smaller in the fourth quarter as a whole than in the third.

The narrowly defined money stock, after having grown at an annual rate of about $41 / 2$ per cent over the fourth quarter of 1974 , declined sharply in January. However, net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks and nonbank thrift institutions were large, and broader measures of the money stock continued to expand. Business demands for short-term credit have weakened in recent months, both at banks and in the commercial paper market while demands in the long-term market have been exceptionally strong. Since mid-January short-term market interest rates have fallen substantially further, and yields on long-term securities also have declined. Federal Reserve discount rates were reduced from $71 / 4$ to $63 / 4$ per cent in early February.

In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions con-
ducive to cushioning recessionary tendencies and stimulating economic recovery, while resisting inflationary pressures and working toward equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

To implement this policy, while taking account of developments in domestic and international financial markets, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than has occurred in recent months.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Hayes, Black, Bucher, Clay, Coldwell, Holland, Kimbrel, Mitchell, Wallich, and Winn. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Sheehan.

## 2. Amendment to foreign currency directive

At this meeting the Committee amended paragraph 2(c) of the foreign currency directive to delete the word "Special" from the phrase "Special Manager"' wherever the phrase appears in that paragraph. In other actions at the meeting the Committee had approved a realignment of personnel who supervise System open market operations at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under the Committee's direction. ${ }^{1}$ The realignment-which followed acceptance of the resignation of the incumbent Special Manager in connection with his planned retirement from the New York Bank-involved, among other things, the elimination of the position of Special Manager for Foreign Currency Operations and the assignment of responsibility for the conduct of open market operations in foreign currencies, as well as in domestic securities, to the Manager of the System Open Market Account. The amendment to the foreign currency directive was made to conform to these changes.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Hayes, Black, Bucher, Clay, Coldwell, Holland, Kimbrel, Mitchell, Sheehan, Wallich, and Winn. Votes against this action: None.

[^17]
## 3. Amendment to authorization for domestic open market operations

On March 10 the Committee members voted to amend a provision of paragraph 2 of the authorization for domestic open market operations to raise from $\$ 1$ billion to $\$ 2$ billion the limit on System holdings of special short-term certificates of indebtedness purchased directly from the Treasury. With this amendment, paragraph 2 reads as follows:

The Federal Open Market Committee authorizes and directs the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, under special circumstances, such as when the New York Reserve Bank is closed, any other Federal Reserve Bank, to purchase directly from the Treasury for its own account (with discretion, in cases where it seems desirable, to issue participations to one or more Federal Reserve Banks) such amounts of special short-term certificates of indebtedness as may be necessary from time to time for the temporary accommodation of the Treasury; provided that the rate charged on such certificates shall be a rate of $1 / 4$ of 1 per cent below the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the time of such purchases, and provided further that the total amount of such certificates held at any one time by the Federal Reserve Banks shall not exceed $\$ 2$ billion.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Hayes, Baughman, Coldwell, Eastburn, Holland, Mayo, Mitchell, and Sheehan. Votes against this action: None.

Absent and not voting: Messrs. Bucher, MacLaury, and Wallich.

This action was taken on the recommendation of the Account Manager, who had advised that current projections of Treasury balances had indicated that temporary cash low points in mid-March and again in mid-April might require special borrowing as high as $\$ 500$ million to $\$ 700$ million. In view of the day-to-day volatility in the Treasury's account, and in estimates of changes in that account, the Manager had recommended the increase of the limit, with the understanding that he would recommend restoration of the $\$ 1$ billion limit as soon as it appeared reasonable to do so.

Records of policy actions taken by the Federal Open Market Committee at each meeting, in the form in which they will appear in the Board's Annual Report, are released about 45 days after the meeting and are subsequently published in the Bulletin.

# Law Department <br> Statutes, regulations, interpretations, and decisions 

## RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Board of Governors has amended its Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority to reflect the delegation of authority to review and make determinations with respect to an appeal of denial of access to records of the Board requested pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act and provided for in section 261.4(e) of the Board's Rules Regarding Availability of Information.

## AMENDMENT TO RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Effective March 19, 1975, section $265.1 \mathrm{a}(\mathrm{b})$ is added to read as follows:

Section 265.1a-Specific Functions Delegated to Board Members
(b) Any Board member designated by the Chairman is authorized:
(1) Under section (a)(6) of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) and Part 261 of this Chapter (Rules Regarding Availability of Information) to review and make a determination with respect to an appeal of denial of access to records of the Board made in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Board.

## INTERPRETATION OF REGULATION Y

## BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Activities Closely Related to Banking


Data processing: The authority of holding companies under § 225.4(a) to engage in data processing activities is intended to permit holding companies to process, by means of a computer or other-
wise, data for others of the kinds banks have processed, by one means or another, in conducting their internal operations and accommodating their customers. It is not intended to permit holding companies to engage in automated data processing activities by developing programs either upon their own initiative or upon request, unless the data involved are financially oriented. The Board regards as incidental activities necessary to carry on the permissible activities in this area the following: (1) making excess computer time available to anyone so long as the only involvement by the holding company system is furnishing the facility and necessary operating personnel; (2) selling a byproduct of the development of a program for a permissible data processing activity; and (3) furnishing any data processing service upon request of a customer if such data processing service is not otherwise reasonably available in the relevant market area; and (4) supplying formatting for computer output microfilm and supplying computer output microfilm only as an output option for data otherwise being permissibly processed by the holding company system.

## FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

## RULES REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

The Federal Open Market Committee has amended its Rules Regarding Availability of Information to indicate that the domestic policy directive adopted at each meeting of the Committee will be published in the Federal Register approximately 45 days after the date of its adoption, rather than approximately 90 days as previously provided in that subsection.

## AMENDMENT TO RULES REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Effective March 24, 1975, section 271.5(a) is amended to read as follows:

## Section 271.5-Deferment of Availability of Certain Information

(a) Deferred availability of information. In some instances, certain types of information of the Committee are not published in the Federal Register or made available for public inspection or copying until after such period of time as the Committee may determine to be reasonably necessary to avoid the effects described in paragraph (b) of this section or as may otherwise be necessary
to prevent impairment of the effective discharge of the Committee's statutory responsibilities. For example, the Committee's domestic policy directive adopted at each meeting of the Committee is published in the Federal Register approximately 45 days after the date of its adoption; and no information in the records of the Committee relating to the adoption of any such directive is made available for public inspection or copying before it is published in the Federal Register or is otherwise released to the public by the Committee.

## BANK HOLDING COMPANY AND BANK MERGER ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Erie Bankshares, Inc., Erie, Kansas

## Order Denying Formation of Bank Holding Company

Erie Bankshares, Inc., Erie, Kansas, has applied for the Board's approval under $\S 3(\mathrm{a})(1)$ of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company through acquisition of 97 per cent of the voting shares of Home State Bank, Erie, Kansas ("Bank"). Applicant has also applied, pursuant to § 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, for permission to acquire the Virgil A. Lair Agency, Erie, Kansas ("Agency"), an agency that primarily sells credit life and credit accident and health insurance. Upon acquisition of Agency, Applicant proposes to expand Agency's activities to include the sale of general insurance; these activities will be conducted in a community with a population of less than 5,000 persons. Such activities have been determined by the Board in § 225.4(a)(9)(iii) of Regulation Y as permissible for bank holding companies, subject to Board approval of individual proposals in accordance with the procedures of $\S 225.4$ (b).

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with §§ 3 and 4 of the Act (39 Federal Register 39611). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received, including those submitted by the Kansas Association of Mutual Insurance

Agents and by several local Kansas insurance agents, in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)) and the considerations specified in § $4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ of the Act.

Applicant is a nonoperating corporation organized for the purposes of becoming a bank holding company through acquisition of Bank and of acquiring Agency from the principals of Bank. Bank (deposits of $\$ 7.1$ million), the only banking institution in Erie, an agricultural community (population of 1,414 at the 1970 Census) located in southeastern Kansas, is the third largest of six banks in the Neosho County banking market and holds approximately 11 per cent of the total deposits in the market. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1974.) The principals of Bank also own the controlling interest in the Stark State Bank, Stark, Kansas (deposits of $\$ 2.9$ million), the smallest bank in the relevant banking market with 4.3 per cent of total deposits therein. Inasmuch as the proposed transaction represents a restructuring of the ownership of Bank from individuals to a corporation owned by the same individuals, and since Applicant has no present subsidiaries, it does not appear that consummation of the proposal would have adverse effects on competition in any relevant area. Accordingly, based on the foregoing and other facts of record, competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application to acquire Bank.

As it has indicated on previous occasions, the Board believes that a bank holding company should be a source of financial and managerial strength for its subsidiary bank(s) and every proposed formation or acquisition is examined closely with this consideration in mind. Under the proposal, Applicant would incur debt of $\$ 515,000$, which Applicant proposes to service through divi-
dends from Bank and income from Agency. In the Board's view, the debt retirement program of Applicant, which involves substantial dividends from Bank, may not provide Applicant with the necessary financial flexibility to service the acquisition debt while maintaining Bank's capital at a desirable level. In this latter connection, the Board notes also that Bank's overall financial condition, including certain of its equity capital ratios, has declined somewhat since control of Bank was acquired by principals of Applicant in 1972. It appears that this situation has developed in part due to a lack of banking experience on the part of Applicant's principals. Thus, on the basis of the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board is unable to conclude that managerial considerations lend any weight toward approval of the application. Accordingly, the Board concludes that the above considerations relating to the banking factors weigh against approval of the application.

The proposed formation represents merely a restructuring of the ownership of Bank with no significant changes in Bank's operations or the services offered to customers. Consequently, considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served lend no weight toward approval of the application.

On the basis of all the circumstances concerning this application, the Board concludes that the banking considerations involved in the proposal present adverse factors bearing on the financial condition and managerial resources of Applicant and Bank. Such adverse factors are not outweighed by any procompetitive effects or by benefits which would result in serving the convenience and needs of the community. Accordingly, it is the Board's judgment that approval of the application would not be in the public interest and that the application for approval to become a bank holding company should be denied. ${ }^{1}$

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 21, 1975.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Holland, Wallich, and Coldwell. Absent and not voting: Governor Bucher.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison,
Secretary of the Board.
[seal] Secretary of the Board.

[^18]Old Kent Financial Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan

## Order Denying Acquisition of Bank

Old Kent Financial Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire all of the voting shares of the successor by merger to National Lumberman's Bank and Trust Company, Muskegon, Michigan ('‘Bank''). The bank into which Bank is to be merged has no significance except as a means to facilitate the acquisition of the voting shares of Bank. Accordingly, the proposed acquisition of shares of the successor organization is treated herein as the proposed acquisition of the shares of Bank.

By Order dated January 25, 1974, the Board of Governors denied the subject application (39 Federal Register 5374). Thereafter, on August 9, 1974, the Board granted a Request for Reconsideration filed by Applicant, pursuant to section $262.3(\mathrm{~g})(5)$ of the Board's Rules of Procedure (12 CFR $262.3(\mathrm{~g})(5)$ ), whereby the Board agreed to reconsider the application.

Notice of the Board's action agreeing to reconsider the application to acquire Bank has been given ( 39 Federal Register 30080). The time for filing comments and views with respect to the application has expired. The Board has reconsidered the application, together with all comments received and the supplemental material submitted by Applicant in connection therewith, in light of the factors set forth in $\S 3(c)$ of the Act.

Applicant, the seventh largest banking organization in Michigan, controls four banks with aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 858.3$ million, representing about 3 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the State. ${ }^{1}$ Acquisition of Bank ( $\$ 111.1$ million in deposits) would increase Applicant's share of deposits in the State by less than one per cent and would not significantly increase the concentration of banking resources on a statewide basis.

Bank, the second largest of three banks headquartered in the city of Muskegon, has about 24 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in

[^19]the Muskegon-Grand Haven banking market, and is the second largest of five banks in that market. ${ }^{2}$ The first and third largest banks in the market (which are also headquartered in Muskegon) control, respectively, about 32 and 19 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The fourth and fifth largest banks in the market are headquartered in Grand Haven and each control approximately 12 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. ${ }^{3}$

Applicant's lead bank, Old Kent Bank and Trust Company ("Old Kent'), is located in Grand Rapids, which is approximately 35 miles east of Muskegon. Old Kent (deposits of about $\$ 768$ million) is the largest banking organization in the Grand Rapids banking market with 49 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in that market. Although Bank and Old Kent are located in separate banking markets, the Board, in its earlier Order with respect to this application, noted that Old Kent derived some loans, deposits and trust accounts from Bank's service area and that Bank derived deposits from Old Kent's service area. The Board concluded that consummation of the proposal would eliminate existing competition between Old Kent and Bank and the probability of increased competition developing between them in the future.

In connection with the reconsideration of this application, Applicant submitted in response to a Board request additional data that indicated the amount of business that both banking organizations obtained from each other's respective market areas, the geographic definition of which had been previously published by the Board. ${ }^{4}$ On the basis of this new data, the Board believes that the amount of business that Old Kent obtains from Bank's market area is meaningful, especially for such banking services as commercial accounts, dairy and farm accounts, large certificates of deposit and trust business. It further appears from the record that Old Kent is an active competitor in Bank's relevant market area for certain banking services. The influence of Old Kent in the relevant

[^20]market is partially explained by Old Kent's significant position in the neighboring market and the television advertising pattern for the region. There are no television stations located along the lake shore and television coverage for the region is transmitted only from Grand Rapids. Old Kent advertises from the Grand Rapids stations throughout the Muskegon-Grand Haven area while banks located in the Muskegon-Grand Haven area do not appear to advertise extensively through those stations. The record shows that Old Kent has met with some success in obtaining certain business from the relevant market and, in the Board's view, Old Kent is in a position to exert an even greater competitive influence in Bank's market in the future. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would eliminate existing competition as well as the probability of increased competition developing between Bank and Old Kent in the future.

In its previous action on this application, the Board also concluded that consummation of the proposed acquisition would eliminate the likelihood that Applicant would enter the market de novo and thus would have an adverse effect on potential competition. In the reconsideration request, Applicant argued that the Board was in error in not taking into consideration an application filed with the Regional Administrator of National Banks for the formation of a de novo national bank to be located in Norton Shores. However, that de novo application has now been withdrawn and the Board continues to be of the view that Norton Shores is a section of the relevant market which is capable of supporting new entry. In addition, the Board believes Applicant is one of the most likely entrants into the Muskegon-Grand Haven banking market in view of its relative size, its proximity to the market, and its penchant for expanding in western Michigan. Furthermore, Applicant has the resources and expertise to enter the relevant market de novo. In view of the foregoing, the Board reaffirms its conclusion that consummation of the proposed acquisition would have an adverse effect on potential competition in the Muskegon-Grand Haven banking market.

The Board previously concluded that competitive considerations relating to this application weighed sufficiently against approval that it should not be approved unless the anticompetitive effects were outweighed by considerations relating to the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and Bank or the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. In addition to the foregoing, the Board expressed
concern, and continues to be of the view, that approval of the proposed acquisition would perpetuate a trend whereby Applicant would become dominant in a four-county region in western Michigan (approximated by Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties, plus the lower one-third of Newaygo County). The Grand Rapids, Holland, Fremont and Muskegon-Grand Haven banking markets are all located within this four-county region. Applicant is the leading organization in the Grand Rapids market and has made significant acquisitions in the adjacent Holland and Fremont markets. As noted above, Applicant is already capable of exerting a competitive influence on the Muskegon-Grand Haven market by virtue of its significant presence in Grand Rapids. Applicant's proposal to acquire the second largest bank in the Muskegon-Grand Haven banking market would increase Applicant's share of the total deposits in the four-county region from 37 per cent to about 42 per cent, more than twice the share ( 18 per cent) of the second largest banking organization in the region. ${ }^{5}$ In the Board's opinion, the subject proposal would inhibit competition by enhancing Applicant's significant position in the region, thereby increasing the size disparity among the banking organizations in this section of the State and increasing the concentration of banking resources in the region. Also, approval of this proposal would remove Bank as an entry vehicle for a bank holding company not already represented in the region-an alternative that, if accomplished, would serve to promote competition in the region. Further, in view of the fact that Applicant's resources are finite, consummation of the proposed acquisition would detract from Applicant's ability to enter and compete in other markets in the State outside of the western region of Michigan.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing and the facts of record, the Board continues to be of the view that the anticompetitive effects flowing from Applicant's proposal are such that approval of the subject application would not be in the public interest and that the application should be denied unless the anticompetitive effects of the proposal are outweighed by positive considerations in the record.
The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and its subsidiary banks are regarded as satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application. Bank has sound

[^21]financial resources and has recently retained sufficient earnings to strengthen its capital position. In view of the foregoing, Bank appears to be a viable independent competitor and the importance of Applicant's proposed assistance by injecting equity capital into Bank is mitigated. While Applicant has the resources to assist Bank with management succession, it appears that any problems encountered by Bank in this area could be remedied by other less anticompetitive means than the proposed acquisition by Applicant. Accordingly, the Board does not regard considerations relating to the banking factors as providing significant weight toward approval of the application.

With respect to convenience and needs considerations, Applicant has indicated that it would effect changes in Bank's services in such areas as trust services, farm lending, international services, and services for larger commercial customers. However, no evidence has been presented that the banking needs of the public in the relevant market are not presently being met. Thus, in the Board's view, such considerations are consistent with, but do not lend substantial weight toward, approval of the application.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board continues to find that anticompetitive effects flowing from Applicant's proposal are not outweighed by considerations relating to banking factors or relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

Accordingly, on the basis of the record in this case and for the reasons set forth hereinbefore, the Board's Order of January 25, 1974, is hereby affirmed, and the subject application is denied.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 26, 1975.

Voting for this action: Governors Bucher, Holland, Wallich, and Coldwell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell and Sheehan.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison, [seal] Secretary of the Board.

## Republic of Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas

## Order Approving Merger of Bank Holding Companies

Republic of Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas ("Applicant'"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(5) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(5)) to merge with Houston National Company, Houston, Texas
("Company’’), a bank holding company, and thereby acquire 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of Houston $\mathrm{Na}-$ tional Bank, Houston, Texas ('Bank''). Inasmuch as Company's principal operating asset is Bank, the proposed merger of Applicant with Company is treated herein as the proposed acquisition of Bank.

Notice of receipt of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with $\S 3(b)$ of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant controls two banks ${ }^{1}$ with aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 2,000$ million, ${ }^{2}$ representing approximately 5 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Texas, and ranks thereby as the fourth largest multi-bank holding company in the State. ${ }^{3}$ Bank holds total deposits of $\$ 402$ million, representing approximately 1 per cent of total deposits in the State, and is the twelfth largest banking organization in Texas. Consummation of the proposal would increase Applicant's share of the deposits in the State to about 6 per cent and the resulting organization would become the State's third largest bank holding company.

As noted above, Applicant presently has two banking subsidiaries-Republic National Bank of Dallas ( $\$ 1,905$ million in domestic deposits) and Oak Cliff National Bank (\$96 million in deposits). Both these subsidiaries are located in the Dallas banking market, wherein Applicant ranks as the largest banking organization with 5.1 per cent of the market's deposits.

The subject proposal would represent Applicant's initial entry into the Houston market, the second largest market in terms of deposits in the State. Applicant is the only multi-bank holding company in the State with deposits over \$1 billion that is not represented in Houston and it undoubtedly regards entry into this market as having a high priority in its future plans.

The Houston market is attractive for de novo entry, and several banks smaller than Bank are

[^22]available in the market that might serve as a foothold acquisition for Applicant. However, in view of the fact that there are 169 banks in the Houston market, including representatives from the State's largest bank holding companies, and the generally competitive nature of the market, the negative effects of the proposal on present and future competition are minimal. Bank does not appear to have a significant competitive position within the market despite its $\$ 402$ million total deposits. Although relatively large in absolute terms, Bank ranks a distant fifth in the market with less than one-fourth of the deposits of the market's largest banking organization and less than one-half of the deposits of the third largest banking organization in the market. Moreover, Bank is the only banking organization of the seven largest in the market that is not now part of a multi-bank holding company. Affiliation with Applicant would improve Bank's competitive position in the market. Accordingly, the Board concludes that, on balance, the overall competitive considerations lend weight to approval of the application.

In acting on Applicant's proposal in 1973 to become a bank holding company, the Board noted at that time that Applicant's commitments to add additional capital to Republic National Bank and to dispose of certain impermissible, nonbanking interests within the period prescribed in § 4(a)(2) of the Act were factors weighing in favor of approval of that application (38 Federal Register 30580). ${ }^{4}$ Since the formation of the holding company in May 1974, improvement has occurred in the capital position, internal operations, and credit condition of Republic National Bank of Dallas; and Applicant has initiated efforts towards the disposal of its impermissible activities. In connection with the present proposal, Applicant has indicated that the capital of Republic would be augmented by $\$ 126$ million during the period from December 1974 to December 1977. In addition, Applicant proposes to increase the capital of Bank by $\$ 6.5$ million during 1975. Applicant is embarking on a program of acquisition which will presumably afford it entry to the major banking markets of the State. To accomplish this, the divestment of the Howard interests should be substantially consummated on schedule and the pro-

[^23]ceeds used at least in part to provide the additional capital funds contemplated. On the basis of its judgment that the above objectives are likely to be achieved, the Board finds that considerations relating to the financial and managerial resources could be considered reasonably satisfactory and the overall prospects of Applicant and its subsidiary banks favorable and consistent with approval.

Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community served by Bank are consistent with, and lend weight toward, approval of the application in light of the fact that Applicant should be able in a short period of time to provide a strong competitive alternative in the Houston market. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 18, 1975.

[^24](Signed) Theodore E. Allison,
[SEAL] Secretary of the Board.

## Dissenting Statement of

Governors Holland and Wallich
We disagree with the action taken by the Board in approving the application of Republic of Texas Corporation to merge with Houston National Corporation and thereby to acquire Houston National Bank. While we do not dispute the facts as set forth in the majority's statement, our conclusion with respect to the adverse effects of the proposal leads us to believe that it should be denied.

As noted in the majority's statement, the Houston market is attractive for de novo entry and there are several banks smaller than Houston National Bank in the market that could serve as a foothold acquisition for Applicant. Furthermore, it is evident that Applicant is one of the most likely entrants into the Houston market. In fact, it is the only large multibank holding company in the State (about $\$ 3$ billion in deposits) that is not now
represented in the relevant market. Accordingly, the approval and consummation of the transaction herein would foreclose the likelihood that Applicant would enter the market through a more competitive alternative rather than through the acquisition of a bank with such substantial resources as Houston National Bank. A further consideration involved in this proposal is the fact that its consummation would also foreclose the possibility that Houston National Bank would serve as a lead bank for an additional regional or statewide multibank holding company. Thus, in our view, the competitive considerations involved in the proposal are adverse.

In addition, Governor Holland agrees with the majority that some recent improvement has occurred in the capital position of Republic National Bank of Dallas. However, contrary to the view expressed by the majority, he believes that Applicant should not be permitted at this time to expand its banking interests by so great a measure as the acquisition herein at a time when its managerial and financial resources might more appropriately be directed toward strengthening the financial condition of Republic National Bank and its other subsidiaries. The present proposal, which involves the acquisition of a very sizable banking organization which is also in need of additional capital, would result, in his opinion, in the diversion of Applicant's resources from its present subsidiaries and could thereby detract from Applicant's overall ability to serve as a source of financial strength for Republic National Bank and to deal with the managerial and financial questions posed by its other affiliates, including the divestiture of Applicant's impermissible nonbanking interests already mandated by earlier Board action.

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 4 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

## First Tennessee National Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee <br> Order Approving De Novo Expansion of Insurance Agency Activities

First Tennessee National Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval, under $\S$ $4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ of the Act and $\S 225.4(\mathrm{~b})$ of the Board's Regulation Y , to engage de novo in certain additional insurance activities through its subsidiary, Crown Finance Company ('Crown'), St. Louis County, Missouri. Applicant is seeking approval
for Crown to expand its insurance agency activities to include acting as agent for the sale of: (1) joint-spouse credit life insurance on a reducing term basis and (2) physical damage insurance on personal property pledged as collateral for an extension of credit. ${ }^{1}$ Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(9)). The Board has reviewed the instant proposal in order that it might be assured that the specific coverages applied for under $\S$ 225.4(a)(9) were of the kind deemed permissible under its insurance regulation.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published (39 Federal Register 28189). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered all comments received in the light of the public interest factors set forth in § 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)).

Applicant, the largest banking organization in Tennessee, controls 12 subsidiary banks with aggregate deposits of $\$ 1.2$ billion, representing approximately 10.6 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in that State. ${ }^{2}$ Applicant also controls numerous nonbank subsidiaries that engage in a variety of activities, including mortgage banking, investment and management services, personal property leasing, trust services, and reinsuring credit life and credit accident and health insurance.

On June 21, 1973, the Board approved Applicant's acquisition of Crown ( 38 F.R.17542). Crown and 85 of its subsidiaries engage in the activities of making personal loans and purchasing instalment sales finance contracts. Crown conducts its finance company activities in seven States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Oklahoma. In addition, through its insurance brokerage and agency subsidiaries, Crown currently engages in the sale of credit life and credit accident and health insurance in connection with extensions of credit by its finance company subsidiaries in each of the above-men-

[^25]tioned States. ${ }^{3}$ Through another subsidiary, Crown indirectly engages in the underwriting, as reinsurer, of credit life and credit accident and health insurance directly related to extensions of credit by its subsidiaries.

In this application, Applicant seeks approval to engage de novo in the sale of two additional types of insurance not contemplated by Applicant in the original application to acquire Crown, and consequently not encompassed in the Board's Order of June 21, 1973. Applicant proposes to act as agent with respect to the sale of joint-spouse credit life insurance on a reducing term basis in connection with extensions of credit by Crown's finance offices in the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, ${ }^{4}$ Missouri, and Oklahoma; ${ }^{5}$ and to act as agent with respect to the sale of physical damage insurance on personal property pledged as collateral for extensions of credit by Crown's finance offices in the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

[^26]The Board has previously found joint-spouse credit life insurance, like other forms of credit life insurance, to be directly related to an extension of credit, ${ }^{6}$ and has permitted the sale of such insurance in cases in which the credit extension was dependent upon the income of both the husband and wife. Such insurance is designed to assure repayment of an extension of credit in the event of death of a co-signer or co-maker of a note. Since each of the co-signers or co-makers may be individually responsible for repayment of the credit extension, the Board regards insurance covering each to be directly related to an extension of credit.
The Board also has previously found that various forms of insurance that protect the collateral in which a subsidiary has a security interest as a result of an extension of credit are directly related to an extension of credit within the meaning of $\$ 225.4(\mathbf{a})(9)$ of Regulation Y. A secured extension of credit is usually granted in reliance upon the value of the collateral securing the loan. Thus, insurance is essential from the lender's standpoint to assure that the value of the collateral will not be impaired by physical damage. The direct relationship of the insurance transaction and the extension of credit is further apparent in that the presence or lack of insurance protecting the loan collateral constitutes an essential element of the lender's credit evaluation. This finding is in accord with the Board's Interpretation pertaining to insurance that supports the lending transactions of a bank or bank-related firm in a holding company system (12 CFR 225.128).
Since Applicant's proposal involves the de novo provision of additional types of credit-related insurance at offices of Crown which are presently owned by Applicant, it appears that consummation of this proposal would not result in any adverse effects upon actual or probable future competition. Furthermore, it is anticipated that approval of this application would enable Crown to provide its customers with a convenient, alternative source for these additional types of insurance.

There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposal would result in any undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects.

[^27]Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined, in accordance with the provisions of §4(c)(8), that consummation of this proposal can reasonably be expected to result in benefits to the public that outweigh possible adverse effects. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, pursuant to authority hereby delegated.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 12, 1975.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Mitchell and Governors Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, Wallich, and Coldwell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns.
[SEAL]

## (Signed) Theodore E. Allison, Secretary of the Board.

## Gamble-Skogmo, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota

## Order Denying Exemption from Prohibitions Against Nonbanking Activities of Bank Holding Companies

Gamble-Skogmo, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota ("Applicant'"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1841), by virtue of its ownership of 95 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of Gambles Continental State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota ("Bank'), has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to $\S 4(\mathrm{~d})$ of the Act, for an exemption from the prohibitions of Section 4 of the Act (relating to nonbanking activities of, and acquisitions by, a bank holding company).

Notice of receipt of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments or views and request a hearing, was published in the Federal Register ( 39 Federal Register 22470). Time for filing comments, views and requests for a hearing has expired. No comments have been received nor has any party requested a hearing.

Section 4(d) of the Act provides that, to the extent such action would not be substantially at variance with the purposes of the Act and subject to such conditions as the Board considers necessary to protect the public interest, the Board may grant an exemption from the provisions of Section 4 of the Act to a bank holding company that controlled one bank prior to July 1, 1968, and has not thereafter acquired the control of any other bank in order (1) to avoid disrupting business relationships that have existed over a long period of years without adversely affecting the banks or communities involved, or (2) to avoid forced sales of small locally owned banks to purchasers not similarly representative of community interests, or (3) to allow retention of banks that are so small in relation to the holding company's total interests and so small in relation to the banking market to be served as to minimize the likelihood that the bank's powers to grant or deny credit may be influenced by a desire to further the holding company's other interests.

The Board has considered the application in light of the factors set forth in $\S 4$ (d) of the Act and finds that:

Applicant (total assets of $\$ 599.2$ million as of January 26, 1974) is the 21 st largest retailing company in the United States, ${ }^{1}$ and is primarily engaged in the retailing and wholesaling of a variety of durable and soft goods in 38 States and throughout Canada. Applicant markets its products through 673 company owned stores; 2,850 individually owned and operated franchise dealer stores; and through mail order catalogs. Applicant also engages in various nonbanking activities including offering various forms of group credit life and health insurance, leasing of motor vehicles, and real estate development. Applicant acquired control of Bank in November 1967, and has maintained its control of Bank since that time.

Bank's total assets are $\$ 17.9$ million, equal to about 3 per cent of Applicant's consolidated assets. Bank accounts for .5 per cent of Applicant's after tax income and .06 per cent of its revenue. ${ }^{2}$ Bank has deposits of $\$ 14.2$ million, representing .2 per cent of all commercial bank deposits in the Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA (the relevant banking market), wherein Bank ranks as the 42 nd largest of 123 banking organizations competing in that market. ${ }^{3}$ Also competing in the

[^28]market are such significant banking organizations as Northwest Bancorporation and First Bank System. Accordingly, it does not appear that Bank is a significant competitor in the relevant banking market.

The Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 were enacted to assure the continuation of the policy of separating banking from other commercial enterprises. On the other hand, Section 4(d) of the Act, which was added as part of the 1970 Amendments, is a departure from this policy and is designed to provide a limited number of companies which qualify a complete exemption from the general prohibitions against nonbanking activities contained in the Act, provided such an exemption "would not be substantially at variance with the purposes of this Act."

To assure that the granting of an exemption would not be substantially at variance with the purposes of the Act, the Board believes that a company seeking an exemption should be able to demonstrate that it has not used its bank subsidiary to gain any special advantage for its nonbank activities nor engaged in any other practices that would be to the detriment of such banking subsidiary or the community served thereby. On the basis of the facts of record, the Board is unable to conclude that the relationship of Applicant to Bank has resulted in benefits to Bank and the community served by it so as to warrant the granting of the exemption under § 4(d) of the Act.

Under the Act the Board has broad discretion to grant the exemption, and Congress has provided that the exemption should only be granted where such action would not be substantially at variance with the purposes of the Act. Accordingly, the Board has exercised this authority only in a limited number of circumstances and in those instances where the bank was in generally sound financial condition and was properly serving its community, and the holding company had not abused its relationship with the bank. In this case, however, the Board does not regard the manner in which Applicant has conducted itself with respect to Bank as evidencing clearly that the granting of the § 4(d) exemption would be appropriate or in the public interest.

As noted above, Section 4(d) sets forth the criteria upon which the Board may grant the exemption from the nonbanking prohibitions of the Act. It appears that Applicant may qualify under the third criterion, namely, that Bank is small in relation to the holding company's total interests and small in relation to the banking market to be served. However, with respect to either the first
or second criterion, it is clear the relationship with Bank has not existed over a long period of years (Bank was acquired by Applicant in November 1967) and Applicant is not so uniquely representative of community interests that sale of Bank would result in an adverse effect upon the community. ${ }^{4}$

Turning our attention specifically to Applicant's operation of Bank, the Board notes that Bank is in generally satisfactory condition. Nevertheless, Bank's overall operation under the direction of Applicant cannot be characterized as being entirely in the public interest. In particular, it is noted that Bank has not been an aggressive lending organization in serving the needs of the public. Its loan to deposit ratio (exclusive of Federal Funds sold) ${ }^{5}$, as of year-end 1973, is 23.8 per cent ( 31.2 per cent as of June 30, 1974), compared with a ratio of 57.7 per cent for all 9th Federal Reserve District member banks with deposits of $\$ 10-\$ 25$ million. Other facts of record also support the view that Bank is not an aggressive lending institution. ${ }^{6}$ In addition, it appears that the resources of Bank have, in fact, been used to further the other interests of Applicant. Bank maintains substantial balances at its correspondent banks as compensating balances on lines of credit granted to Applicant by those banks. While Applicant does compensate Bank for maintaining these balances, it still remains that a substantial portion of Bank's resources are being used for the benefit of Applicant rather than the community at large. Other evidence of record also suggests that Applicant has directed the operations and policies of Bank so as to benefit Applicant and its employees rather than the public for which it was established. Accordingly, the Board concludes that Applicant has not demonstrated that an exemption is warranted under the provisions of $\S 4(\mathrm{~d})$ of the Act.

On the basis of the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, it is the Board's judgment that approval of this application for an exemption from the Act's restrictions relating to nonbanking activities and acquisitions would not be in the public interest, and the application should be, and is hereby, denied.

[^29]By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 17, 1975.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, Wallich, and Coldwell.
[SEAL]
(Signed) Griffith L. Garwood, Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## ORDER UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

Iowa State Bank and Trust Company, Fairfield, Iowa

## Order Denying Acquisition of Assets of Bank

Iowa State Bank and Trust Company, Fairfield, Iowa ('Iowa Bank'"), a member State bank of the Federal Reserve System, has applied for the Board's approval pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. § 1828(c)) of the acquisition of the assets and assumption of the liabilities of Farmers Savings Bank, Packwood, Iowa ("Farmers Bank''). As an incident to the proposal, the present office of Farmers Bank would become a branch of Iowa Bank.

As required by the Act, notice of the proposed transaction, in form approved by the Board, has been published and the Board has requested reports on competitive factors from the Attorney General, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Board has considered the application and all comments and reports received in light of the factors set forth in the Act.

The relevant geographic market in this case is approximated by Jefferson County and the Richland portion of Keokuk County. Iowa Bank is located in Fairfield, the county seat of Jefferson County. Fairfield is the shopping and commercial center of Jefferson County. Farmers Bank is located in northwest Jefferson County, and is 15 miles distant from the nearest office of Iowa Bank. Customers of Farmers Bank shop and work in Fairfield. Accordingly, Iowa Bank is a convenient banking alternative for those customers. The record indicates that a significant amount of banking business of Iowa Bank is done with customers located in the service area of Farmers Bank. Conversely, the record indicates that a significant amount of banking business of Farmers Bank derives from customers located in Iowa Bank's service area.

Iowa Bank, with deposits of roughly $\$ 17.5$
million, ${ }^{1}$ is the second largest of five banks in the relevant banking market, and controls approximately 36.2 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The largest bank in the relevant market controls approximately 41.8 per cent of market deposits. Farmers Bank, with deposits of roughly $\$ 3.7$ million, is the fourth largest bank in that banking market, and controls approximately 7.7 per cent of market deposits. Consummation of the acquisition, therefore, would eliminate one of the limited number of competitors in the market, result in Iowa Bank controlling approximately 43.9 per cent of the deposits, and thereby increase the already high level of concentration of banking resources in the market. Also, existing competition between Iowa Bank and Farmers Bank would be eliminated by the proposed acquisition. The effect of the proposed transactions would be a substantial lessening of competition in the relevant market. In its considerations of this application, the Board regards such a lessening of competition as an adverse factor.

On the basis of the foregoing and the other factors in the record, the Board concludes that the proposal would increase the level of banking concentration to an undesirable level, and eliminate existing competition between the institutions involved. Accordingly, under § 1828(c), unless such anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served, the statute requires denial of the application.
${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1974.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Iowa Bank are satisfactory. Farmers Bank does appear to have a management succession problem that would be alleviated by consummation of the proposed transaction. Therefore, banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. While community needs for banking services are not going unmet, consummation would provide a source in Farmers Bank's service area for large loans that presently exceed Farmers Bank's lending limit. While these benefits might serve the convenience and needs of the relevant area, they would not outweigh the adverse effects this propo al would have on competition in the relevant $m_{i}$ :ket. Further, the parties to the proposed transaction have not satisfied their burden of demonstrating the absence of less anticompetitive means to achieve such benefits to the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

On the basis of all relevant facts contained in the record, and in light of the factors set forth in the Bank Merger Act ( 12 U.S.C. § 1828(c)), it is the Board's judgment that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed acquisition are not clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. The Board concludes, therefore, that the proposed transaction is not in the public interest and, accordingly, the application is hereby denied.

By the order of the Board of Governors, effective March 19, 1975.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Mitchell and Governors Sheehan, Bucher, and Wallich. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governors Holland and Coldwell.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison, Secretary of the Board.

## ORDERS NOT PRINTED IN THIS ISSUE ORDERS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

During March 1975, the Board of Governors approved the applications listed below. The orders have been published in the Federal Register, and copies of the orders are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(1) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS FOR FORMATION OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY

| Applicant | Bank(s) | Board action <br> (effective <br> date) | Federal <br> Register <br> citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cullen Bankers, Inc., <br> Houston, Texas |  <br> Trust, Houston, Texas <br> and Citizens National <br> Bank of Dallas, Dallas, <br> Texas | $3 / 31 / 75$ | 40 F.R. 15453 |
| Frontier Bank of Denver, <br> Frontier Bancorporation <br> of Denver, Inc., Denver, <br> Colorado | Denver, Colorado | $3 / 7 / 75$ |  |

ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(3) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF BANK

| Applicant | Bank(s) | (effective <br> date) | Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida | First Marine Bank of Fort Lauderdale, Fort Lauderdale, Florida | 3/5/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 11816 \\ 3 / 13 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| First International Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas | San Jacinto State Bank, Pasadena, Texas | 3/25/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F. R. } 15009 \\ 4 / 3 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Helmerich \& Payne, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma | Utica Bankshares Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma | 3/3/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 11647 \\ 3 / 12 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mercantile Bancorporation, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri | Bank of Eldon, Eldon, Missouri | 3/6/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 11818 \\ 3 / 13 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| New England Merchants Company, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts | The Fall River National Bank, Fall River, Massachusetts | 3/10/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 12329 \\ 3 / 18 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| PanNational Group Inc., El Paso, Texas | The First National Bank of Waco, Waco, Texas | 3/31/75 | 40 F.R. 15455 4/7/75 |
| Sun Banks of Florida, Inc., Orlando, Florida | Sun Bank of Seminole, Altamonte Springs, Florida | 3/21/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 14376 \\ 3 / 31 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |

## ORDER UNDER SECTION 3(a)(5) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATION TO MERGE BANK HOLDING COMPANY

| Applicant | Bank(s) | Board action <br> (effective <br> date) | Federal <br> Register <br> citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Bankcorp, Inc., | Mid-America Fidelity <br> Corporation, Ann | $3 / 21 / 75$ | 40 F.R. 14374 |
| Lansing, Michigan | Arbor, Michigan |  | $3 / 31 / 75$ |

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 4(c)(8) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS TO ENGAGE IN NONBANKING ACTIVITIES

| Applicant | Nonbanking company (or activity) | Board action (effective date) | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BankAmerica Corporation, San Francisco, California | BA Insurance Agency, San Francisco, California | 3/14/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 13042 \\ 3 / 24 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| First Alabama Bancshares, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama | First Alabama Life Insurance Company, Phoenix, Arizona | 3/17/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 13045 \\ 3 / 24 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| First Tennessee National Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee | Pioneer Bank, Chattanoo- <br> ga, Tennessee; and Valley Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee | 3/12/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 12715 \\ 3 / 20 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| MorAmerica Financial Corporation, Cedar Rapids, Iowa | Bezanson Investments Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 3/10/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 12329 \\ 3 / 18 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Northwestern Financial Corporation, North Wilkesboro, North Carolina | Northwestern Finance Company, North Wilkesboro, North Carolina | 3/19/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 14121 \\ 3 / 28 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Walther E. Heller International Corporation, Chicago, Illinois | Lakeshore Commercial Finance Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin | 3/14/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 13047 \\ 3 / 24 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |

## ORDERS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

During March 1975, applications were approved by the Secretary of the Board under delegated authority as listed below. The orders have been published in the Federal Register, and copies of the orders are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(1) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS FOR FORMATION OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY

| Applicant | Bank(s) | Board action (effective date) | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Bancshares, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma | American Bank of Oklahoma, Pryor Creek, Oklahoma | 3/3/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 11646 \\ 3 / 12 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| B.O.C. Corporation, Sheridan, Wyoming | Bank of Commerce, Sheridan, Wyoming | 3/11/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 12713 \\ 3 / 20 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Capital City Bancshares, Inc., Prairie Village, Kansas | Capital City State <br> Bank \& Trust Company, <br> Topeka, Kansas | 3/5/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 11818 \\ 3 / 13 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Darien Bancorporation, Inc., Darien, Wisconsin | The Farmers State Bank, Darien, Wisconsin | 3/31/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 15454 \\ 4 / 7 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |

## ORDER UNDER SECTION 3(a)(3) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATION FOR ACQUISITION OF BANK

| Applicant | Bank(s) | Board action <br> (effective <br> date) | Federal <br> Register <br> citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mercantile Bancorporation <br> Inc., St. Louis, Missouri | United Bank of <br> Macon, Macon, | $3 / 14 / 75$ | 40 F.R. 13048 |
|  | Missouri |  | $3 / 24 / 75$ |

## ORDER UNDER SECTION 4(c)(8) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATION TO ENGAGE IN NONBANKING ACTIVITIES

|  | Nonbanking company | Board action <br> (effective | Federal <br> Register <br> (or activity) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applicant | FCB Life Insur- | citation |  |

## ORDERS APPROVED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

During March 1975, applications were approved by the Federal Reserve Banks under delegated authority as listed below. The orders have been published in the Federal Register, and copies of the orders are available upon request to the Reserve Bank.

## ORDER UNDER SECTION 4(c)(8) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATION TO ENGAGE IN NONBANKING ACTIVITIES

| Applicant | Nonbanking <br> company <br> (or activity) | Reserve <br> Bank | Effective <br> date | Federal <br> Register <br> citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Burlingame Bankshares, | First State | Kansas City | $3 / 5 / 75$ | 40 F.R. 12329 |
| Inc., Burlingame, <br> Kansas | Insurance |  |  | $3 / 18 / 75$ |
|  | Agency, <br> Burlingame, <br> Kansas |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

ORDERS UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 4 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS TO FORM BANK HOLDING COMPANY AND ENGAGE IN NONBANKING ACTIVITIES

| Applicant | Bank(s) | Nonbanking company (or activity) | Reserve <br> Bank | Effective date | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chetopa State Bancshares, Inc., Coffeyville, Kansas | Chetopa State Bank \& Trust Co., Chetopa, Kansas | Sale of general lines of insurance | Kansas City | 3/13/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 13043 \\ 3 / 24 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |
| Stapleton Investment Co., Stapleton, Nebraska | Bank of Stapleton, Stapleton, Nebraska | Burnham Insurance Agency | Kansas City | 3/13/75 | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { F.R. } 13049 \\ 3 / 24 / 75 \end{gathered}$ |

## Announcements

## APPROVAL OF MIAMI BRANCH

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on March 27, 1975, its approval of a proposal by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to establish a branch office at Miami, Florida.

A Federal Reserve facility for check collection and for distribution of currency and coin has been in operation in Miami since mid-1971. This facil-ity-to be designated a branch-will expand its operations in phases to include the maintenance of member bank reserve accounts and a fiscal agency function for the sale of Treasury securities.

The additional functions will begin later this year at a date to be announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

The new branch will be the first established by the Federal Reserve since 1927 when offices were opened at San Antonio (July 5) and Charlotte (December 1). The branch will provide service for the same area now served by the Miami facilitythe 13 southern Florida counties of Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Dade, Glades, Hendry, Indian River, Lee, Martin, Monroe, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie.

In authorizing the establishment of the branch, the Board noted the rapid growth that has occurred in recent years in southern Florida. The estimated population of the Miami metropolitan area is about 1.45 million persons compared with approximately 1.12 million in 1968. There are currently more than 260 commercial banks in the area to be served by the branch compared with about 150 banks when the Miami facility was authorized in 1970.

The new branch will be the 25 th to be operated by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. In addition, the Federal Reserve operates separate check processing centers at Lewiston, Maine; Windsor Locks, Connecticut; Cranford, New Jersey; Jericho, New York; Columbia, South Carolina; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Des Moines, Iowa; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## AMENDMENT TO REGULATION Q

The Board of Governors on April 14, 1975, announced an amendment to Regulation Q (Interest
on Time Deposits) to prohibit member banks from issuing NOW accounts (interest-bearing savings accounts from which check-like withdrawals can be made) to governmental units effective May 16.

Accounts established prior to May 16, 1975, may be maintained through December 31, 1975.

## RESERVE REQUIREMENT ON FOREIGN BORROWINGS

The Board of Governors on April 9, 1975, announced a reduction from 8 per cent to 4 per cent in the reserve requirement on foreign borrowings of member banks, primarily Euro-dollars.

This action will bring the Euro-dollar reserve requirement into better alignment with reserve requirements on the time and savings deposits of domestic residents and may strengthen the position of the U.S. dollar in the foreign exchange markets.

The reduction will affect reserves that must be maintained against Euro-dollar borrowings in the 4 -week period beginning May 22. The actual reserve will be based on the level of borrowings during the period from April 10 through May 7. The action will reduce required reserves by about $\$ 65$ million.

Also affected by the action are foreign-owned banking institutions that have voluntarily maintained a reserve requirement on Euro-dollar borrowings since mid-1973. The Board had originally requested the voluntary action during a period of monetary restraint. Although current monetary policy is not directed toward credit restraint, the Board believes it is important that banking institutions operating in the United States receive parallel treatment with respect to maintaining reserves on increases in their Euro-dollar borrowings. Therefore, the Board has requested the foreign-owned institutions to maintain a voluntary reserve of 4 per cent against increases in net foreign borrowings that exceed the average of such borrowings during May 1973.

The reduction in the voluntary reserve from 8 per cent to 4 per cent will release about $\$ 15$ million in reserves. A reserve requirement on Euro-dollar borrowings by member banks was originally established in 1969. The reserve ratio has been 8 per cent since May 1973.

## TELEPHONE USE IN BANKING

On April 7, 1975, the Board of Governors authorized member banks to permit use of the telephone by their customers to withdraw funds from their savings accounts or to transfer funds from a savings account. This action rescinded a policy in effect since 1936.

The Board has studied the telephone withdrawal systems currently being developed by several member banks and feels that the security and recordkeeping devices made possible by new technology and incorporated into these systems will keep errors and unauthorized use to a minimum. Further, the Board recognizes that the telephone has become an accepted medium for transmitting financial data and that the telephone merely provides the customer with an additional method of communicating instructions regarding his account to his bank. Thus, the Board's action will permit member banks to offer more convenient banking services to their customers.

## SPEED-UP OF PUBLICATION OF POLICY RECORDS

The Federal Open Market Committee announced on March 24, 1975, that it had voted to speed up publication of the records of policy actions taken at each of its monthly meetings.

At its meeting of March 18, the Committee revised its Rules Regarding the Availability of Information to reduce the delay between a meeting and the publication of the information regarding the domestic policy directive from approximately 90 days to approximately 45 days.

A delay of approximately 90 days had been in effect since mid- 1967 when the rules were changed to comply with the Freedom of Information Act. Prior to 1967 , the records of policy actions were published only in the Board's Annual Reports to Congress.

In the light of experience, the Committee decided that a delay as long as 90 days was no longer necessary to avoid an unacceptable degree of risk that speculators would be able to take unfair advantage of the information or that market reactions would impair the effectiveness of the Committee's functions.

## CHANGES

IN BOARD STAFF
The Board of Governors announced the transfer of Normand R. V. Bernard, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Secretary, to Special Assistant to the

Board, Office of Managing Director for Research and Economic Policy, effective April 7, 1975.

The Board also announced the temporary appointment of Mr. Robert Smith III, Assistant Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, as an Assistant Secretary of the Board. Mr. Smith received a B.S. from Texas A \& M University. He joined the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas in 1968, was named Assistant Secretary in 1972, and became Assistant Vice President for Public Information and Assistant Secretary in 1974. Mr. Smith served as Secretary of the Conferences of Presidents and First Vice Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks in 1973-74.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH DIRECTOR CHANGES

Frank A. Jones, Jr., President, Cook Industries, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee, was appointed a director of the Memphis Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, effective March 3, 1975, to succeed C. Whitney Brown, President, S. C. Toof \& Company, Memphis, Tennessee, whose term as a director expired December 31, 1974.

Cornell C. Maier, President and Chief Executive Officer, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, Oakland, California, was appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, effective March 11, 1975, to succeed Mas Oji, President, Oji Brothers Farm, Inc., Yuba City, California, whose term as a director expired December 31, 1974.

Lloyd E. Cooney, President, KIRO, Inc., Seattle, Washington, was appointed a director of the Seattle Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, effective February 20, 1975, to succeed Robert C. Whitwam, President, American National Bank of Edmonds, Edmonds, Washington, whose term as a director expired December 31, 1974.

## ADMISSION OF STATE BANKS TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The following banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period March 16, 1975, through April 15, 1975:

## Florida

South Venice............. South County Bank Virginia

Stephens City ...... Bank of Frederick County

## Industrial Production

## Released for publication April 15

Industrial production declined further in March to 109.6 per cent of the 1967 average- 1.0 per cent below the February index, which was revised upward, and 12.1 per cent below a year earlier. The drop in March was substantially smaller than those in each of the preceding 4 months. Consumer goods output rose slightly for the first time since last summer, and the decline in materials production, although large, was less than in recent months.

Output in the consumer goods industries increased 0.6 per cent in March, as auto assemblies rose 24 per cent to an annual rate of 5.6 million units. Although unit sales of new domestic autos declined following the termination of most rebate programs, sales exceeded output in March and dealers' stocks were reduced somewhat further. Production of other durable goods was little changed, after having fallen rapidly since its peak in mid-1974. Output of nondurable goods, which has dropped more moderately, also changed little in March. However, production of business equipment continued to drop sharply and was 12 per cent below the September 1974 high.

Production of industrial materials declined further with widespread reductions in both durable and nondurable goods materials. Output of metals,
equipment parts, paper, and chemical materials all declined. Materials production is currently about one-fifth below the level reached last autumn, while output in final goods industries has declined about 10 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

F.R. indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures: March.
*Auto sales and stocks include imports.

| Industrial production | Seasonally adjusted$1967=100$ |  |  | Per cent changes from- |  | Per cent changes, annual rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 |  |  | Month ago | Year ago | 1974 |  | 1975 |
|  | Jan. | Feb. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Total | 113.7 | 110.7 | 109.6 | -1.0 | -12.1 | $-.3$ | -13.1 | -33.0 |
| Products, total | 115.6 | 113.2 | 112.2 | -. 9 | $-8.5$ | . 6 | - 8.7 | -24.1 |
| Final products | 115.1 | 112.8 | 112.2 | $-.5$ | $-7.3$ | 2.0 | $-6.5$ | -23.6 |
| Consumer goods | 120.6 | 118.0 | 118.7 | . 6 | $-7.6$ | 0 | $-10.8$ | -21.9 |
| Durable goods | 104.2 | 100.2 | 103.1 | 2.9 | -19.8 | -4.5 | -37.0 | -54.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 126.9 | 124.8 | 124.7 | -. 1 | $-3.1$ | 2.2 | $-1.2$ | $-9.9$ |
| Business equipment | 121.9 | 119.5 | 116.7 | -2.3 | $-8.5$ | 4.0 | $-2.4$ | -32.6 |
| Intermediate products | 117.5 | 114.5 | 112.3 | -1.9 | $-12.3$ | $-3.7$ | $-15.9$ | -26.4 |
| Construction products | 116.9 | 112.7 | 110.5 | -2.0 | $-14.7$ | $-7.7$ | -21.6 | -25.1 |
| Materials . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 110.5 | 106.5 | 104.9 | -1.5 | -18.6 | - . 9 | -21.5 | -47.0 |

## Financial and Business Statistics

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## MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

(In millions of dollars)


[^30]on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see table on F.R. Banks on p. A-10. See also note 3 .
${ }^{6}$ Includes certain deposits of domestic nonmember banks and foreignowned banking institutions held with member banks and redeposited in full with F.R. Banks in connection with voluntary participation by nonmember institutions in the Federal Reserve System's program of credit restraint.

As of Dec. 12, 1974, the amount of voluntary nonmember and foreign agency and branch deposits at F.R. Banks that are associated with marginal reserves are no longer reported. However, deposits voluntarily held by agencies and branches of foreign banks operating in the United States as reserves and Euro-dollar liabilities are reported.
Notes continued on opposite page.


[^31][^32]For other notes see opposite page.

| Period | All member banks |  |  |  |  | Large banks ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | All other banks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reserves |  |  | Borrowings |  | New York City |  | City of Chicago |  | Other |  |  |  |
|  | Total held ${ }^{1}$ | Required | Excess ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Seasonal | Excess | Borrowings | Excess | Borrowings | Excess | Borrowings | Excess | Borrowings |
| 1939-Dec. | 11,473 | 6,462 | 5,011 | 3 |  | 2,611 |  | 540 |  | 1,188 |  | 671 | 3 |
| 1941-Dec. | 12,812 | 9,422 | 3,390 | 5 |  | 989 |  | 295 |  | 1,303 | 1 | 804 | 4 |
| 1945-Dec. | 16,027 | 14,536 | 1,491 | 334 |  | 48 | 192 | 14 |  | - 418 | 96 | 1,011 | 46 |
| 1950-Dec. | 17,391 | 16,364 | 1,027 | 142 |  | 125 | 58 | 8 | 5 | 232 | 50 | 663 | 29 |
| 1960-Dec. | 19,283 | 18,527 | 756 | 87 |  | 29 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 100 | 20 | 623 | 40 |
| 1965-Dec. | 22,719 | 22,267 | 452 | 454 | . $\cdot$. | 41 | 111 | 15 | 23 | 67 | 228 | 330 | 92 |
| 1967-Dec. | 25,260 | 24,915 | 345 | 238 |  | 18 | 40 | 8 | 13 | 50 | 105 | 267 | 80 |
| 1968-Dec. | 27,221 | 26,766 | 455 | 765 |  | 100 | 230 | 15 | 85 | 90 | 270 | 250 | 180 |
| 1969-Dec. | 28,031 | 27,774 | 257 | 1,086 |  | 56 | 259 | 18 | 27 | 6 | 479 | 177 | 321 |
| 1970-Dec. | 29,265 | 28,993 | 272 | 321 |  | 34 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 264 | 189 | 28 |
| 1971-Dec. | 31,329 | 31,164 | 165 | 107 | . . | 25 | 35 | 1 | 8 | -35 | 22 | 174 | 42 |
| 1972-Dec. | 31,353 | 31,134 | 219 | 1,049 |  | -20 | 301 | 13 | 55 | -42 | 429 | -160 | 264 |
| 1973-Dec.. | 35,068 | 34,806 | 262 | 1,298 | 41 | -23 | 74 | 43 | 28 | 28 | 761 | 133 | 435 |
| 1974-Mar. | 34,966 | 34,790 | 176 | 1,352 | 32 | 21 | 113 | -61 | 65 | 43 | 689 | 107 | 485 |
| Apr. | 35,929 | 35,771 | 158 | 1,714 | 50 | 19 | 114 | 69 | 41 | -58 | 987 | 70 | 572 |
| May | 36,519 | 36,325 | 194 | 2,580 | 102 | -20 | 772 | 29 | 20 | -4 | 939 | 131 | 849 |
| June. | 36,390 | 36,259 | 131 | 3,000 | 130 | -26 | 1,303 | -8 | 51 | 26 | 799 | 89 | 847 |
| July. | 37,338 | 37,161 | 177 | 3,308 | 149 | 45 | 1,457 | 19 | 70 | -12 | 848 | 125 | 933 |
| Aug. | 37,029 | 36,851 | 178 | 3,351 | 165 | -58 | 1,464 | 6 | 23 | 78 | 860 | 152 | 1,004 |
| Sept. | 37,076 | 36,885 | 191 | 3,287 | 139 | 133 | 1,662 | 20 | 17 | -77 | 792 | 115 | 816 |
| Nov. | 36,796 36,837 | 36,705 | $\begin{array}{r}91 \\ 298 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,793 | 117 | -49 | 502 | -18 | 36 | 36 | 569 | 122 | 686 |
| Dec. | 36,941 | 36,602 | 339 | -703 | 32 | 132 | 80 | + 5 | 18 | 96 39 | 566 323 | 138 163 | 448 282 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 37,492 | 37,556 | -64 | 390 | 13 | -119 | 156 | -16 | 16 | -91 | 87 | 162 | 131 |
| Feb. | 35,565 | 35,333 | 232 | 147 | 10 | 31 | 37 | 17 | 10 | 41 | 29 | 143 | 71 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 34,804 | 34,513 | 291 | 106 | 7 | -38 | 22 | 9 | 10 | -30 | 29 | 112 | 45 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Mar. 6. | 34,633 | 34,515 | 118 | 912 | 19 | -81 | 123 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 364 | 118 | 414 |
| 13. | 34,748 | 34,632 | 116 | 983 | 19 | 41 | 11 | -8 | 66 | -82 | 507 | 98 | 399 |
| 20. | 35,209 | 35,129 | 80 | 1,483 | 35 | -41 | 333 | -3 | 15 | -36 | 679 | 93 | 456 |
| 27. | 34,774 | 34,605 | 169 | 1,713 | 43 | 10 | 31 | 40 | 21 | -16 | 1,061 | 68 | 600 |
| 1974-Sept. $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 28 .\end{array}$ | 37,239 | 36,918 | 321 | 3,906 | 152 | -66 | 1,729 | 40 | 19 | 171 | 1,125 | 176 |  |
|  | 36,737 | 36,628 | 109 | 3,084 | 132 | 127 | 1,567 | -35 | 20 | -110 | 766 | 127 | 731 |
|  | 37,086 | 37,004 | 82 | 2,921 | 134 | -150 | 1,517 | 15 | 16 | 90 | 740 | 127 | 648 |
|  | 36,946 | 36,872 | 74 | 3,531 | 141 | 80 | 1,782 | 12 | 10 | -93 | 871 | 75 | 868 |
| Oct. $\begin{array}{rr}2 . \\ & 9 . \\ & 16 .\end{array}$ | 37,533 | 37,077 | 456 | 3,218 | 143 | 67 | 1,756 | 9 | 17 | 222 | 532 | 158 | 913 |
|  | 36,601 | 36,656 | -55 | 2,245 | 132 | -26 | 1,245 | -20 | 10 | -127 | 336 | 118 | 654 |
|  | 37,415 | 37,088 | 327 | 1,744 | 121 | 41 | , 219 | 27 | 135 | 99 | 784 | 160 | 606 |
|  | 36,456 | 36,615 | -159 | 1,322 | 108 | -101 | 148 | -12 | 2 | -122 | 509 | 76 | 663 |
|  | 36,819 | 36,576 | 243 | 1,638 | 105 | 109 | 96 | -9 | 11 | 42 | 730 | 101 | 801 |
| Nov. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}$ | 36,995 | 36,672 | 323 | 1,125 | 78 |  | 68 | 32 |  | 105 | 425 | 132 | 632 |
|  | 36,479 | 36,335 | 144 | 1,097 | 70 | -15 | 188 | -29 | 30 | 40 | 480 | 148 | 399 |
|  | 36,812 | 36,785 | 27 | 1,367 | 64 | -16 | 465 | 8 | 29 | -87 | 495 | 122 | 378 |
|  | 36,769 | 36,459 | 310 | 1,479 | 63 | 69 | 243 | 27 |  | 87 | 814 | 127 | 422 |
| Dec. $\begin{array}{r}4 . \\ \\ \\ 11 \\ 18 . \\ \\ 25 .\end{array}$ | 36,961 | 36,678 | 283 | 1,070 | 51 | 141 | 226 | 4 |  | -16 | 450 | 154 | 394 |
|  | 36,293 | 36, 452 | -159 | 648 | 35 | -173 | 73 | -36 | 26 | - 50 | 281 | 100 | 268 |
|  | 36,762 | 36,545 | 217 | 818 | 31 | 59 | 60 | 23 | 54 | -39 | 417 | 174 | 287 |
|  | 36,845 | 36,416 | 429 | 662 | 29 | 137 | 72 | 52 |  | 89 | 333 | 151 | 257 |
| 1975-Jan. $\begin{array}{rr}1 \\ & 8 \\ \\ & 15 \\ & 22 \\ & 29 . \\ & \end{array}$ | 37,588 | 37,011 | 577 | 561 | 24 | -8 | 83 | 61 |  | 223 | 218 | 301 | 260 |
|  | 37,312 | 37,175 | 137 | 311 | 18 | 55 | 36 | -27 |  | -26 | 107 | 135 | 168 |
|  | 38,207 | 38,249 | -42 | 609 | 12 | -130 | 317 | 1 | 69 | -89 | 108 | 176 | 115 |
|  |  | 38,079 | 186 | 594 | 12 | 29 | 328 | 13 |  | 45 | 130 | 111 | 136 |
|  | 37,240 | 37,066 | 174 | 142 | 10 | 71 |  | -13 |  | -24 | 33 | 140 | 109 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 36,974 | 36,579 | 395 | 98 | 11 | 133 |  | 33 |  | 84 | 12 | 145 | 86 |
|  | 36,029 | 35,970 | 59 | 90 | 10 | -37 | 6 | -20 |  | -5 | 15 | 121 | 69 |
|  | 35,118 | 34,960 | 158 | 229 | 11 |  | 140 | -22 |  | -18 | 20 | 198 | 69 |
|  | 34,606 | 34,447 | 159 | 180 | 10 | -15 |  | 29 | 39 | 35 | 71 | 110 | 70 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 34,795 | 34, 386 | 409 | 70 | 9 | 117 |  | 4 |  | 90 | 10 | 198 | 60 |
|  | 34,482 | 34,252 | 230 | 60 | 7 | 122 |  | 15 |  | -20 | 19 | 113 | 41 |
|  | 34,510 | 34,490 | 20 | 167 | 6 | -96 | 88 | -37 |  | 10 | 36 | 143 | 43 |
|  | 34,833 | 34,680 | 153 | 155 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 41 | 44 | -55 | 59 | 65 | 44 |

${ }^{1}$ Beginning with week ending Nov. 15,1972 , includes $\$ 450$ million of reserve deficiencies on which F.R. Banks are allowed to waive penalties for a transition period in connection with bank adaptation to Regulation $J$ as amended effective Nov. 9, 1972. Beginning 1973, allowable deficiencies included are (beginning with first statement week of quarter): Q1, \$279 million; Q2, $\$ 172$ million; Q3, $\$ 12$ million; Q4, $\$ 84$ million. Beginning 1974, Q1, $\$ 67$ million; Q2, $\$ 58$ million. Transition period ended after second quarter, 1974. For weeks for which figures are preliminary, figures by class of bank do not add to the total because adjusted data by class are by class of ba
2
Beginning Nov. 9,1972 , designation of banks as reserve city banks
for reserve-requirement purposes has been based on size of bank (net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million), as described in the Bulletin for July 1972, p. 626. Categories shown here as "Large" and "All other" parallel the previous "Reserve city" and "Country" categories, respectively (hence the series are continuous over time).

Nore.-Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures within the month or week, respectively.

Borrowings at F.R. Banks: Based on closing figures.
Effective Apr. 19, 1963, the Board's Regulation A, which governs lending by F.R. Banks, was revised to assist smaller member banks to meet the seasonal borrowing needs of their communities.

## bASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

| Reporting banks and week ending- | Basic reserve position |  |  |  |  | Interbank Federal funds transactions |  |  |  |  | Related transactions with U.S. Govt. securities dealers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Excess reserves ${ }^{1}$ | Less- |  | Net- |  | Gross transactions |  | Total two-way transactions ${ }^{2}$ | Net transactions |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Loans } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { dealers }{ }^{3} \end{gathered}$ | Bor- <br> rowings from dealers ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { loans } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Borrowings at F.R. Banks | Net interbank Federal funds trans. | Surplus or deficit | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { avg. } \\ \text { required } \\ \text { reserves } \end{gathered}$ | Purchases | Sales |  | Purchases of net buying banks | Sales of net selling banks |  |  |  |
| Total-46 banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { 1975-Feb. } \begin{aligned} & 5 \ldots \ldots \\ & 12 \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ & 19 \ldots \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 177 | 1 | 14,481 | -14,305 | 82.2 | 20,952 | 6,470 | 5,631 | 15,321 | 839 | 2,800 | 809 | 1,991 |
|  | 52 | 5 | 16,260 | $-16,213$ | 94.9 | 22,136 | 5,876 | 5,155 | 16,982 | 722 | 3,635 | 1,000 | 2,635 |
|  | -41 | 142 | 16,440 | -16,623 | 100.2 | 23,568 | 7,128 | 5,949 | 17,618 | 1,179 | 2,727 | , 932 | 1,795 |
|  | -10 | 74 | 15,742 | $-15,826$ | 98.2 | 21,864 | 6,122 | 5,204 | 16,661 | '918 | 2,977 | 878 | 2,100 |
| Mar. 5....... | 128 |  | 15,962 | -15,834 | 98.2 | 22,134 | 6,172 | 5,203 | 16,931 | 969 | 3,120 | 765 | 2,355 |
| 12....... | 225 | 6 | 18,903 | -18,684 | 116.0 | 24,585 | 5,682 | 5,337 | 19,248 | 345 | 4,717 | 824 | 3,893 |
| 19....... | -38 | 106 | 16,302 | -16,446 | 101.1 | 21,491 | 5,189 | 4,708 | 16,782 | 480 | 4,614 | 608 | 4,006 |
| 26....... | 29 | 78 | 14,639 | $-14,688$ | 90.8 | 21,345 | 6,706 | 5,373 | 15,972 | 1,333 | 3,233 | 710 | 2,523 |
| 8 in New York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 26\end{array}$ | 56 |  | 5,708 | -5,652 | 77.5 | 6,985 | 1,277 | 1,277 | 5,708 |  | 1,433 | 473 | 960 |
|  | 34 |  | 7,172 | -7,138 | 100.3 | 7,883 | , 711 | , 710 | 7,172 |  | 1,551 | 610 | 942 |
|  | -41 | 135 | 6,305 5,825 | $-6,439$ $-5,866$ | 92.1 | 7,697 | 1,392 | 1,393 | 6,305 |  | 1,331 | 610 | . 721 |
|  | -41 |  | 5,825 | -5,866 | 88.9 | 6,894 | 1,069 | 1,069 | 5,825 |  | 1,579 | 541 | 1,038 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 74 |  | 6,080 | -6,006 | 90.0 | 6,867 | 786 | 786 | 6,081 |  | 1,466 | 462 | 1,004 |
|  | 178 |  | 7,566 | -7,387 | 109.2 | 8,379 | 813 | 814 | 7,566 |  | 2,123 | 555 | 1,568 |
|  | -35 | 88 | 5,425 | -5,548 | 81.6 | 6,395 | -971 | 874 1 1 | 5,522 | 97 | 1,958 | 410 | 1,548 |
|  | 20 |  | 4,678 | -4,664 | 69.7 | 6,170 | 1,492 | 1,363 | 4,807 | 129 | 1,650 | 342 | 1,308 |
| 38 outside <br> New York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 26\end{array}$ | 121 | 1 | 8,773 | -8,653 | 85.6 | 13,967 | 5,193 | 4,354 | 9,613 | 839 | 1,368 | 336 | 1,031 |
|  | 19 | 7 | 9,088 | -9,074 | 91.1 | 13,254 | 5,166 | 4,444 | 9,809 | 722 | 2,084 | 391 | 1,694 |
|  | -42 | 7 | 10,135 | -10,184 | 106.1 | 15,870 | 5,736 | 4,557 | 11,314 | 1,179 | 1,396 | 322 | 1,074 |
|  | 30 | 74 | 9,917 | -9,961 | 104.7 | 14,971 | 5,053 | 4,135 | 10,836 | 918 | 1,398 | 336 | 1,062 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 54 |  | 9,882 | -9,828 | 104.0 | 15,267 | 5,385 | 4,417 | 10,850 | 969 | 1,654 | 304 | 1,351 |
|  | 47 | 6 | 11,338 | -11,297 | 120.9 | 16,206 | 4,868 | 4,524 | 11,682 | 345 | 2,593 | 269 | 2,325 |
|  | -3 | 18 | 10,877 | -10,899 | 115.1 | 15,095 | 4,218 | 3,835 | 11,261, | +384 | 2,656 | 198 |  |
|  | 9 | 73 | 9,961 | $-10,024$ | 105.6 | 15,174 | 5,213 | 4,009 | 11,165 | 1,204 | 1,583 | 368 | 1,215 |
| 5 in City of Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ \\ \\ \\ 26\end{array}$ | 34 |  | 3,727 | $-3,693$ | 193.3 | 4,573 | 846 | 846 | 3,727 |  | 354 |  | 354 |
|  | 3 |  | 3,500 | $-3,497$ | 183.4 | 4,264 | 765 | 765 | 3,500 |  | 304 |  | 304 |
|  | -26 |  | 4,742 | -4,767 | 261.9 | 5,639 | 897 | 897 | 4,742 |  | 300 |  | 300 |
|  | 16 | 39 | 3,978 | $-4,002$ | 223.6 | 4,781 | 805 | 803 | 3,978 |  | 254 |  | 254 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \\ \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 11 |  | 3,877 | -3,866 | 217.5 | 4,712 | 835 | 835 | 3,877 |  | 280 |  | 280 |
|  | 33 |  | 4,541 | -4,507 | 257.7 | 5,303 | 763 | 763 | 4,541 |  | 396 |  | 396 |
|  | -24 |  | 4,065 | -4,089 | 227.5 | 4,698 | 633 | 633 | 4,065 |  | 519 |  | 519 |
|  | 10 | 43 | 3,800 | -3,832 | 218.5 | 4,502 | 702 | 702 | 3,800 |  | 354 |  | 354 |
| 33 others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ \\ 26\end{array}$ | 87 | 1 | 5,046 | -4,960 | 60.5 | 9,394 | 4,348 | 3,508 | 5,885 | 839 | 1,013 | 336 | 677 |
|  | 16 | 5 | 5,589 | $-5,577$ | 69.2 | 9,990 | 4,401 | 3,680 | 6,310 | 722 | 1,780 | 391 | 1,390 |
|  | -16 | 7 | 5,393 | -5,416 | 69.7 | 10,232 | 4,838 | 3,660 | 6,572 | 1,179 | 1,096 | 322 | 774 |
|  | 15 | 34 | 5,939 | -5,959 | 77.2 | 10,190 | 4,251 | 3,352 | 6,857 | '918 | 1,144 | 336 | 808 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5 } \\ \\ 12 \ldots \ldots . . \\ \\ 19 \\ 26 \ldots \ldots . \\ \end{array}$ | 43 |  | 6,005 | -5,962 | 77.7 | 10,555 | 4,551 | 3,582 | 6,973 | 969 | 1,375 | 304 | 1,071 |
|  | 14 | 6 | 6,797 | -6,789 | 89.4 | 10,903 | 4,106 | 3,761 | 7,142 | 345 | 2,198 | 269 | 1,929 |
|  | 21 | 18 |  |  | 88.7 | 10,397 | 3,585 | 3,202 | 7,196 | 384 | 2,137 | 198 | 1,940 |
|  | -1 | 30 | 6,161 | -6,192 | 80.0 | 10,672 | 4,511 | 3,307 | 7,365 | 1,204 | 1,228 | 368 | 861 |

[^33]banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealers subject to resale), or other lending arrangements.

4 Federal funds borrowed, net funds acquired from each dealer by clearing banks, reverse repurchase agreements (sales of securities to
dealers subject to repurchase), resale agreements, and borrowings secured dealers subject to repurch
Note.-Weekly averages of daily figures. For description of series and back data, see Aug. 1964 Bulletin, pp. 944-74.
(Per cent per annum)

| Federal ReserveBank | Loans to member banks- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Loans to all others under last par. Sec. 134 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under Secs. 13 and 13a1 |  |  | Under Sec. $10(\mathrm{~b})^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Regular rate |  |  | Special rate ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rate on $3 / 31 / 75$ | Effective date | Previous rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate on } \\ & 3 / 31 / 75 \end{aligned}$ | Effective date | Previous rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate on } \\ & 3 / 31 / 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Effective } \\ \text { date }^{3} \end{gathered}$ | Previous rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate on } \\ & 3 / 31 / 75 \end{aligned}$ | Effective date | Previous rate |
| Boston. | 61/4 | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | 63/4 | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| New York. | 61/4 | 3/10/75 | $63 / 4$ | $63 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| Philadelphia | $61 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | 63/4 | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| Cleveland. | $61 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | $63 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| Richmond. | 61/4 | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | $63 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | $3 / 10 / 75$ | $91 / 2$ |
| Atlanta.. | 61/4 | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | $63 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| Chicago. | 61/4 | $3 / 10 / 75$ $3 / 14 / 75$ | $63 / 4$ $63 / 4$ | 63/4/4 | $3 / 10 / 75$ <br> $3 / 14 / 75$ | $71 / 4$ $71 / 4$ | 8 | $3 / 14 / 75$ $3 / 14 / 75$ | $81 / 2$ | 9 | $3 / 14 / 75$ $3 / 14 / 75$ | $91 / 2$ |
| Minneapolis | $61 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $63 / 4$ | $63 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| Kansas City | 61/4 | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | 63/4 | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| Dallas.... | $61 / 4$ | 3/14/75 | $63 / 4$ | $63 / 4$ | 3/14/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/14/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/14/75 | $91 / 2$ |
| San Francisco.. | 61/4 | 3/10/75 | 63/4 | $63 / 4$ | 3/10/75 | $71 / 4$ | 8 | 3/10/75 | $81 / 2$ | 9 | 3/10/75 | 91/2 |

${ }^{1}$ Discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations or any other obligations eligible for F.R. Bank purchase.
${ }_{2}$ Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Advances secured by mortgages on 1-to 4 -family residential property are made at the Section 13 rate.
${ }^{3}$ Applicable to special advances described in Section 201.2(e)(2) of Regulation A.
${ }_{4}$ Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Govt. or any agency thereof.

SUMMARY OF EARLIER CHANGES
(Per cent per annum)


Note.-Rates under Secs. 13 and 13a (as described in table and notes above). For data before 1956, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1943, pp. 439-42, and Supplement to Section 12, p. 31.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ON DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS
(Deposit intervals are in millions of dollars. Requirements are in per cent of deposits.)


Beginning Nov. 9, 1972


1 When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at reserve city banks and the second to the change at country banks. For changes prior to 1963 see Board's Annual Reports.
${ }_{2}$ (a) Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross de2 (a) Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross de-
mand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand mand deposits minus cash items in
balances due from domestic banks.
(b) Requirement schedules are graduated, and each deposit interval applies to that part of the deposits of each bank
(c) Since Oct. 16, 1969, member banks have been required under Regulation $M$ to maintain reserves against foreign branch deposits computed on the basis of net balances due from domestic offices to their foreign branches and against foreign branch loans to U.S. residents. Since June 21, 1973, loans aggregating $\$ 100,000$ or less to any U.S. resident have been excluded from computations, as have total loans of a bank to U.S. residents if not exceeding $\$ 1$ million. Regulation $D$ imposes a similar reserve requirement on borrowings from foreign banks by domestic offices of a member bank. The reserve percentage applicable to each of these classifications is 8 per cent. The requirement was 10 per cent originally, was increased to 20 per cent on Jan. 7, 1971, and was reduced to the current was increased to 20 per cent on Jan.
8 per cent effective June 21, 1971, and was reduced to the current exempted in the computation of the requirements, but effective Mar. 14, 1974 , the last of these reserve-free bases were eliminated. For details, see Regulations $D$ and $M$.
${ }_{3}$ Effective Jan. 5, 1967, time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts became subject to same requirements as savings deposits. For other notes sec 2(b) and 2(c) above.

4 Effective Nov. 9, 1972, a new criterion was adopted to designate reserve cities, and on the same date requirements for reserves against net demand deposits of member banks were restructured to provide that each
member bank will maintain reserves related to the size of its net demand deposits. The new reserve city designations are as follows: A bank having net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million is considered to have the character of business of a reserve city bank, and the presence of the head character of business of a reserve city bank, and the presence of the head office of such a bank constitutes designation of that place as a reserve
city. Cities in which there are F.R. Banks or branches are also reserve cities. Any banks having net demand deposits of $\$ 400$ million or less are considered to have the character of business of banks outside of reserve cities and are permitted to maintain reserves at ratios set for banks not in reserve cities. For details, see Regulation $D$ and appropriate supplements and amendments.

5 A marginal reserve requirement was in effect between June 21, 1973, and Dec. 11, 1974, against increases in the aggregate of the following types of obligations: (a) outstanding time deposits of $\$ 100,000$ or more, (b) outstanding funds obtained by the bank through issuance by a bank's affiliate of obligations subject to existing reserve requirements on time deposits, and (c) beginning July 12, 1973, funds from sales of finance bills. The requirement applied to balances above a specified base, but was not applicable to banks having obligations of these types aggregating less applicable to banks having obligations of these types aggregating less
than $\$ 10$ million. For details, including percentages and maturity classifithan $\$ 10$ million. For details, including percentages and maturity classifications, see "Announcements" in B
Dec. 1973 and Sept. and Nov. 1974.
6 The $161 / 2$ per cent requirement applied for one week, only to former reserve city banks. For other banks, the 13 per cent requirement was continued in this deposit interval.

7 See columns above for earliest effective date of this rate.
Note.-Required reserves must be held in the form of deposits with F.R. Banks or vault cash.
(Per cent per annum)

${ }^{1}$ For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits, see Bulletin for Feb. 1968 , p. 167.
${ }_{2}$ Multiple-maturity time deposits include deposits that are automatically renewable at maturity without action by the depositor and deposits that are payable after written notice of withdrawal.
${ }^{3}$ Maximum rates on all single-maturity time deposits in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more have been suspended. Rates that were effective Jan. 21, 1970, and the dates when they were suspended are:
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}30-59 \text { days } & 61 / 4 \text { per cent } \\ 60-89 \text { days } & 61 / 2 \text { per cent } \\ 90-179 \text { days } & 63 / 4 \text { per cent } \\ 180 \text { days to } 1 \text { year } & 7 \\ 1 \text { per cent } \\ 1 \text { year or more } & 71 / 2 \text { per cent }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ June 24,1970

Rates on multiple-maturity time deposits in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more were suspended July 16, 1973, when the distinction between single- and multiple-maturity deposits was eliminated.
${ }^{4}$ Between July 1 and Oct. 31, 1973, there was no ceiting for certificates maturing in 4 years or more with minimum denominations of $\$ 1,000$. The amount of such certificates that a bank could issue was limited to 5 per cent of its total time and savings deposits. Sales in excess of that
amount were subject to the $61 / 2$ per cent ceiling that applies to time deposits maturing in $21 / 2$ years or more.
Effective Nov. 1, 1973, a ceiling rate of $71 / 4$ per cent was imposed on certificates maturing in 4 years or more with minimum denominations of $\$ 1,000$. There is no limitation on the amount of these certificates that banks may issue.

5 Prior to Nov. 27, 1974, no distinction was made between the time deposits of governmental units and of other holders, insofar as Regula tion Q ceilings on rates payable were concerned. Effective Nov. 27, 1974, governmental units were permitted to hold savings deposits and could governmental units were permitted to hold savings deposits and could
receive interest rates on time deposits with denominations under $\$ 100,000$ receive interest rates on time deposits with denominations under $\$ 100,000$
irrespective of maturity, as high as the maximum rate permitted on such deposits at any Federally insured depositary institution.
Note.- Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks are established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation $Q$; however, a member bank may not pay a rate in excess of the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located. Beginning Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by nonmember insured commercial banks, as established by the FDIC, have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

For previous changes, see earlier issues of the Bulletin.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS
(Per cent of market value)


Note.-Regulations G, T, and U, prescribed in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit to purchase and carry margin stocks that may be extended on securities as collateral by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended; margin requirements are the difference a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended; margin requirements are the difference
Regulation $G$ and special margin requirements for bonds convertible into stocks were adopted by the Board of Governors effective
Mar. 11, 1968.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT
(In millions of dollars)

${ }^{1}$ Before Nov. 1973 Bulletin, included matched sale-purchase transactions, which are now shown separately.
${ }^{2}$ Includes special certificates acquired when the Treasury borrows directly from the Federal Reserve, as follows: June 1971, 955 ; Sept. 1972, directly from the Federal Reserve, as follows: June 1971, 955 ; Sept. 1972 ,
${ }^{3}$ Net change in U.S. Govt. securities, Federal agency obligations, and bankers' acceptances.
Note.-Sales, redemptions, and negative figures reduce System holdings; all other figures increase such holdings. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalent)

(In millions of dollars)

| Item | Wednesday |  |  |  |  | End of month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  | Mar. 31 |
|  | Mar. 26 | Mar. 19 | Mar. 12 | Mar. 5 | Feb. 26 | Mar. 31 | Feb. 28 |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificate account. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11,620 | 11,620 | 11,620 | 11,620 | 11,621 | 11,620 | 11,621 | 11,460 |
| Special Drawing Rights certificate account......... | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Cash.. | 351 | 349 | 352 | 353 | 346 | 352 | 360 | 280 |
| Loans: <br> Member bank borrowings | 814 | 854 | 87 | 58 | 834 | 59 | 77 | 1,820 |
| Acceptances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bought outright. | 665 | 655 | 667 | 676 | 657 | 665 | 669 | 73 |
| Held under repurchase agreements. | 363 |  |  |  | 222 |  | 324 | 223 |
| Federal agency obligations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bought outright. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,981 | 4,981 | 4,981 | 4,983 | 4,607 258 | 5,190 | 4,983 | 2,123 185 |
| U.S. Govt. securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bought outright: Bills. . . . . . . . . . | 36,052 | 34,944 | 30,572 | 34,269 | 35,484 | 36,087 | 35,139 | 36,400 |
| Certificates-Special. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 34,944 | 1,043 | 34,269 | 35,484 | 36,087 | 3, 139 | 36,400 |
| Notes. . . . ${ }^{\text {Other. }}$. |  | 40,495 | 40,495 | 40,495 | 40,495 | 41,583 | 40,495 | 38,956 |
| Bonds. | 3,674 | 4,535 | 3,535 | 3,535 | 3,535 | 3,748 | 3,535 | 3,004 |
| Total bought outright. | 181,010 | 178,974 | 175,645 | 178,299 | 179,514 | 181,418 | 179,169 | 178,360 |
| Held under repurchase agreements. | 1,624 |  |  |  | 2,507 |  | 1,917 | 1,123 |
| Total U.S. Govt. securities. | 82,634 | 78,974 | 75,645 | 78,299 | 82,021 | 81,418 | 81,086 | 79,483 |
| Total loans and securities. | 89,920 | 85,464 | 81,380 | 84,016 | 88,599 | 87,332 | 87,486 | 83,907 |
| Cash items in process of collectio | 6,584 | 7,844 | 7,478 | 8,054 | 7,037 | p5,190 | 5,638 | 5,778 |
| Bank premises. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 276 | 274 | 273 | 272 | 271 | 275 | 271 | 227 |
| Operating equipment ${ }^{3}$. $\ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| Denominated in foreign currencies. <br> All other | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 2,847 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 2,873 \end{array}$ | 12 2,885 | 100 2,784 | 2,467 | 19 2,776 | 2,732 | 845 |
| Total assets. . | p112,014 | 108,838 | 104,400 | 107,599 | 110,743 | p107,966 | 108,510 | 102,903 |
| F.R. notes. | 69,301 | 69,278 | 69,337 | 68,747 | 68,302 | 69,270 | 68,078 | 62,900 |
| Deposits:Member bank reserves. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserves. | p30, 320 | 28,396 | 25,695 | 28,308 | 30,223 | p26,740 | 28,644 | 29,838 |
| U.S. Treasury-General account | 3,554 | 1,795 | * | 956 | 3,187 | 4,269 | 2,884 | 1,373 |
| Foreign . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 428 | 321 | 314 | 277 | 271 | 402 | 409 | 366 |
| Other: <br> All other ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 792 | 870 | 989 | 867 | 851 | 709 | 901 | 673 |
| Total deposits. | p35,094 | 31,382 | 26,998 | 30,408 | 34,532 | p32,120 | 32,838 | 32,250 |
| Deferred availability cash items. | 4,539 | 5,207 | 5,172 | 5,493 | 4,680 | 3,456 | 4,268 | 4,491 |
| Other liabilities and accrued dividends. | 1,056 | 1,048 | 1,073 | 1,072 | 1,040 | 1,012 | 1,098 | 1,118 |
| Total liabilities. | p109,990 | 106,915 | 102,580 | 105,720 | 108,554 | p105,858 | 106,282 | 100,759 |
| Capital accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital paid in. | 902 | 902 | 899 | 897 | 898 | 903 | 898 | 872 |
| Surplus.......... | 897 <br> 225 | $\begin{array}{r}897 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 897 24 | 897 85 | 897 394 | 897 308 | 897 433 | 844 |
| Other capital accounts. | 225 | 124 | 24 | 85 | 394 | 308 | 433 | 428 |
| Total liabilities and capital accounts. | p112,014 | 108,838 | 104,400 | 107,599 | 110,743 | p107,966 | 108,510 | 102,903 |
| Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents. | 46 | 68 | 91 | 113 | 149 | 37 | 130 | 684 |
| Marketable U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign and international accounts. | 38,033 | 38,120 | 38,445 | 38,657 | r38,126 | 36,824 | ${ }^{\text {r 38, }} 849$ | 26,635 |

Federal Reserve Notes-Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

| F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank). | 74,395 | 74,450 | 74,326 | 74,278 | 74,233 | 74,473 | 74,245 | 67,218 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collateral held against notes outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificate account................. | 3,809 138 | 3,809 138 | $\begin{array}{r}3,712 \\ \hline 116\end{array}$ | 3,457 93 | 3,457 93 | 3,809 138 | 3,457 93 | 2,305 |
| Acceptances..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 425 | 425 | 425 | .......... | 425 |  |
| U.S. Govt. securities. | 72,277 | 72,277 | 71,652 | 72,162 | 72,162 | 72,277 | 72,162 | 66,840 |
| Total collateral. | 76,224 | 76,224 | 75,905 | 76,137 | 76,137 | 76,224 | 76,137 | 69,145 |

## MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

| Item | Wednesday |  |  |  |  | End of month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  | $\frac{1974}{\text { Mar. } 31}$ |
|  | Mar. 26 | Mar. 19 | Mar. 12 | Mar. 5 | Feb. 26 | Mar. 31 | Feb. 28 |  |
| Loans-Total . . . . Within 15 days. 16-90 days. . 91 days to 1 year | 814 | 854 | 85 | 58 | 834 | 59 | 77 | 1,821 |
|  | 813 | 854 | 74 | 52 | 833 | 58 | 74 | 1,799 |
|  | 1 |  | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 993 | 6 |
| Acceptances-Total Within 15 days.. 16-90 days. <br> 91 days to 1 year. | , 475 | 129 | 123 | 128 | 358 | 111 | 470 | 253 |
|  | 406 | 405 | 421 | 109 | 419 | 139 | 425 | 43 |
|  | 147 | 121 | 123 | 439 | 102 | 415 | 98 |  |
|  | 82,634 | 78,974 | 75,645 | 78,299 | 82,021 | 81,418 | 81,086 | 79,483 |
|  | 7,128 | 4,582 | 2,697 | 31,374 | 7,330 | 3,771 | 4,649 | 5,298 |
| Within 15 days ${ }^{1} . . . . .$. 16-90 days. . | 20,414 | 20,007 | 18,765 | 21,305 | 20,547 | 22,146 | 22,196 | 18,951 |
| 16-90 days. <br> 91 days to 1 year. . . ...... | 21,000 | 21, 203 | 21,001 | 20,438 | 20,962 | 21,102 | 21,059 | 23,232 |
| -1-5 years........ | 21,094 | 20,733 | 20,733 | 20,733 | 20,733 | 21,288 | 20,733 | 22344 |
|  | 10,445 | 10,035 | 10,035 | 10,035 | 10,035 | 10,485 | 10,035 | 7,836 |
| Over 10 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,553 | 2,414 | 2,414 | 2,414 | 2,414 | 2,626 | 2,414 | 1,822 |
| Federal agency obligations-Total. Within 15 days ${ }^{1}$ | 5,444 | 4,981 | 4,981 | 4,983 | 4,865 | 5,190 | 5,330 | 2,308 |
|  | 469 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 120 | 423 | ${ }^{6}$ | 514 | 185 |
| 16-90 days............... | 189 | 189 | 195 | 159 | 122 | 189 | 122 | 135 |
| 91 days to 1 year | 643 | 643 | 643 | 618 | 541 | 643 | 608 | 275 |
| 1-5 years. | 2,578 | 2,578 | 2,578 | 2,541 | 2,374 | 2,580 | 2,541 | 821 |
|  | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,025 | 904 | 1,211 | 1,025 | 608 |
| Over 10 years | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 501 | 561 | 520 | 284 |

${ }^{1}$ Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing
within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

## BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

| Period | Debits to demand deposit accounts ${ }^{1}$ <br> (billions of dollars) |  |  |  |  | Turnover of demand deposits |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 233 \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ | Leading SMSA's |  | Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.) | $\begin{gathered} 226 \\ \text { other } \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 233 \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ | Leading SMSA's |  | Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.) | $\begin{gathered} 226 \\ \text { other } \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | N.Y. | 6 others ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | N.Y. | 6 others $^{2}$ |  |  |
| 1974-Feb. | 19,813.7 | 8,896.2 | 4,582.1 | 10,917.5 | 6,335.4 | 118.0 | 294.2 | 119.9 | 79.3 | 63.7 |
| Mar. | 20,166.9 | 8,914.4 | 4,718.0 | 11,252.5 | 6,534.6 | 118.3 | 292.5 | 120.8 | 80.3 | 64.7 |
| Apr. | 20,062.3 | 8,637.9 | 4,747.6 | 11,424.3 | 6,676.7 | 115.4 | 274.6 | 119.7 | 80.2 | 65.0 |
| May | 20,564.7 | 8,970.1 | 4,820.8 | 11,594.6 | 6,773.8 | 117.1 | 275.3 | 122.3 | 81.1 | 65.4 |
| June | 20,457.3 | $9,065.7$ $9,140.4$ | $4,768.0$ $4,892.1$ | 11, 391.6 | $6,623.6$ $6,867.1$ | 116.9 119.8 | 279.9 282.1 | 120.0 123.5 | 79.8 82.8 | 64.3 67.0 |
| Aug. | 21,478.3 | 9,240.8 | 5,173.0 | 12,237.5 | 7,064.5 | 123.4 | 286.4 | 132.0 | 86.3 | 68.8 |
| Sept. | 22,017.5 | 9,970.8 | 5,092.1 | 12,046.7 | 6,954.7 | 125.1 | 310.5 | 127.5 | 83.7 | 66.9 |
| Oct. | 22,348.8 | 10,271.1 | 5,084.7 | 12,077.6 | 6,993.0 | 127.0 | 316.8 | 127.3 | 84.1 | 67.5 |
| Nov | 22,918.7 | 10,538.9 | 5,160.2 | 12,379.8 | 7,219.6 | 131.8 | 324.6 | 131.5 | 87.5 | 70.6 |
| Dec | 22,192.4 | 9,931.8 | 5,152.7 | 12,260.6 | 7,107.9 | 128.0 | 312.8 | 131.8 | 86.6 | 69.3 |
| 1975-Jan. | r21,855.3 | 10,157.8 | r4,868.4 | r11,697.5 | r6,829.1 | 127.2 | 321.8 | 125.9 | 83.4 | 67.3 |
| Feb. | 22,954.1 | 10,918.0 | 4,993.5 | 12,036.1 | 7,042.6 | 133.3 | 343.2 | 127.4 | 85.8 | 69.6 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts. <br> 2 Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and <br> Los Angeles-Long Beach. <br> Note.-Total SMSA's includes some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## MEASURES OF THE MONEY STOCK

(In billions of dollars)

| Period | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $M_{1}$ | $M_{2}$ | $M_{3}{ }^{*}$ | $M_{4}$ | $M_{5}$ | $M_{1}$ | $M_{2}$ | $M{ }^{r}$ | $M_{4}$ | $M_{5}$ |
|  | Composition of measures is described in the Note below. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. | 255.8 | 525.7 | 844.9 | 569.7 | 888.8 | 263.0 | 530.7 | 848.0 | 574.9 | 892.2 |
| 1973-Dec. | 271.5 | 572.2 | 919.6 | 636.0 | 983.4 | 279.1 | 577.3 | 922.8 | 641.3 | 986.8 |
| 1974-Feb. | 273.1 | 580.9 | 932.5 | 649.1 | 1000.7 | 270.2 | 578.5 | 930.2 | 644.6 | 996.3 |
| Mar. | 275.2 | 585.5 | 940.0 | 653.4 | 1007.9 | 272.5 | 584.9 | 941.1 | 651.5 | 1007.7 |
| Apr. | 276.6 | 589.4 | 945.9 | 663.3 | 1019.8 | 278.2 | 593.5 | 952.2 | 665.3 | 1024.0 |
| May | 277.6 | 591.6 | 948.8 | 670.2 | 1027.3 | 272.9 | 589.7 | 948.3 | 666.9 | 1025.5 |
| June | 280.0 | 597.1 | 955.9 | 678.5 | 1037.2 | 278.2 | 596.6 | 957.4 | 676.2 | 1037.0 |
| July. | 280.5 | 599.7 | 959.9 | 683.3 | 1043.5 | 280.1 | 599.3 | 961.2 | 682.1 | 1044.0 |
| Aug. | 280.7 | 602.2 | 963.0 | 686.0 | 1046.7 | 277.5 | 598.7 | 958.9 | 685.8 | 1046.0 |
| Sept. | 281.1 | 603.8 | 965.5 | 688.7 | 1050.3 | 279.4 | 600.7 | 961.2 | 689.4 | 1049.9 |
| Oct. | 282.2 | 608.1 | 971.2 | 694.3 | 1057.4 | 281.7 | 606.3 | 968.0 | 695.1 | 1056.7 |
| Nov. | 283.8 | 613.0 | 978.3 | 698.5 | 1063.8 | 285.3 | 611.1 | 974.2 | 698.2 | 1061.2 |
| Dec. | 284.3 | 614.3 | 982.5 | 704.6 | 1072.8 | 292.2 | 619.4 | 985.8 | 709.8 | 1076.3 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 282.2 | 616.0 | 987.5 | 708.9 | 1080.4 | 289.3 | 621.9 | 992.9 | 714.0 | 1085.0 |
| Feb. | 283.8 | 621.0 | 996.0 | 713.2 | 1088.2 | 280.8 | 618.5 | 993.5 | 707.9 | 1082.8 |

Note.-Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:
$M_{1}$ : Averages of daily figures for (1) demand deposits of commercial banks other than domestic interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, F.R. Banks, and vaults of commercial banks.
$M_{2}$ : Averages of daily figures for $M 1$ plus savings deposits, time deposits open account, and time certificates other than negotiable CD's of $\$ 100,000$ of large weekly reporting banks.
$M_{3}: M_{2}$ plus mutual savings bank deposits, savings and loan shares, and credit union shares (nonbank thrift),
$M_{4}: M_{2}$ plus large negotiable CD's.
$M_{5}: M_{3}$ plus large negotiable CD's.
N.B. Latest monthly and weekly data--including some revisions going back to 1970-are shown in the Board's H. 6 release for Feb. 20, 1975, and from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics. For general description and other back data, see "Revision of Money Stock Measures and Member Bank Reserves and Deposits" on pp. 817-27 of the Dec. 1974 Bulletin.

# COMPONENTS OF MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND RELATED ITEMS 

(In billions of dollars)

| Period | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. <br> Govt. de-posits ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cur-rency | Commercial banks |  |  |  | Nonbank thrift institions ${ }^{2 r}$ | Cur-rency | Commercial banks |  |  |  |  |  | Nonbank thrift institions $^{2 r}$ |  |
|  |  | Demand de-posits | Time and savings deposits |  |  |  |  | Demand deposits |  |  | Time and savings deposits |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | CD's ${ }^{1}$ | Other | Total |  |  | Total | Member | Do-mestic non-member | CD's ${ }^{1}$ | Other | Total |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. | 56.9 | 198.9 | 43.9 | 269.9 | 313.8 | 319.1 | 57.9 | 205.1 | 152.4 | 51.4 | 44.2 | 267.6 | 311.8 | 317.3 | 7.4 |
| 1973-Dec. | 61.6 | 209.9 | 63.8 | 300.7 | 364.5 | 347.4 | 62.7 | 216.4 | 157.0 | 56.6 | 64.0 | 298.2 | 362.2 | 345.6 | 6.3 |
| 1974-Feb. | 62.7 | 210.4 | 68.2 | 307.8 | 376.0 | 351.7 | 61.9 | 208.3 | 151.1 | 54.6 | 66.1 | 308.3 | 374.4 | 351.7 | 6.6 |
| Mar. | 63.3 | 211.9 | 68.0 | 310.3 | 378.3 | 354.5 | 62.7 | 209.8 | 152.3 | 54.7 | 66.7 | 312.4 | 379.1 | 356.2 | 6.4 |
| Apr. | 63.9 | 212.8 | 73.9 | 312.7 | 386.7 | 356.5 | 63.5 | 214.7 | 155.8 | 56.2 | 71.8 | 315.3 | 387.1 | 358.7 | 6.0 |
| May | 64.3 | 213.3 | 78.5 | 314.0 | 392.5 | 357.1 | 64.1 | 208.8 | 151.3 | 54.8 | 77.2 | 316.7 | 393.9 | 358.7 | 7.6 |
| June | 64.6 | 215.4 | 81.3 | 317.1 | 398.4 | 358.8 | 64.8 | 213.5 | 153.6 | 56.1 | 79.6 | 318.3 | 397.9 | 360.8 | 6.1 |
| July. | 64.8 | 215.7 | 83.6 | 319.2 | 402.8 | 360.2 | 65.3 | 214.8 | 154.4 | 56.6 | 82.8 | 319.2 | 402.0 | 361.9 | 5.4 |
| Aug. | 65.5 | 215.3 | 83.8 | 321.5 | 405.2 | 360.7 | 65.7 | 211.9 | 152.3 | 56.3 | 87.1 | 321.1 | 408.2 | 360.3 | 4.0 |
| Sept. | 65.9 | 215.3 | 84.8 | 322.7 | 407.5 | 361.6 | 65.8 | 213.6 | 153.3 | 57.0 | 88.7 | 321.3 | 410.1 | 360.5 | 5.5 |
| Oct. | 66.5 | 215.7 | 86.2 | 325.9 | 412.1 | 363.1 | 66.4 | 215.3 | 154.4 | 57.7 | 88.8 | 324.6 | 413.3 | 361.7 | 3.7 |
| Nov. | 67.3 | 216.5 | 85.5 | 329.2 | 414.7 | 365.3 | 67.8 | 217.5 | 155.9 | 58.4 | 87.1 | 325.8 | 412.9 | 363.0 | 3.3 |
| Dec. | r67.8 | 216.6 | 90.3 | 330.0 | 420.3 | 368.3 | 68.9 | 223.3 | 160.3 | 59.7 | 90.5 | 327.2 | 417.6 | 366.5 | 4.8 |
| 1975-Jan... | 68.1 | 214.1 | 92.9 | 333.8 | 426.7 | 371.5 | 67.7 | 221.6 | 158.7 | 59.7 | 92.1 | 332.7 | 424.7 | 371.0 | 4.0 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 68.6 | 215.1 | 92.2 | 337.2 | 429.4 | 375.0 | 67.8 | 213.0 | 152.2 | 57.6 | 89.4 | 337.8 | 427.1 | 375.0 | 3.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Negotiable time certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more by large weekly reporting commercial banks.

2 Average of the beginning and end-of-month figures for deposits of mutual savings banks, for savings capital at savings and loan associations, and for credit union shares.
${ }^{3}$ At all commercial banks.
See also Note above.

| Period | Member bank reserves, S.A. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Deposits subject to reserve requirements ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total member bank deposits plus nondeposit items ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Non-borrowed | Required | Available ${ }^{2}$ | S.A. |  |  |  | N.S.A. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { savings } \end{aligned}$ | Demand |  | Total | Time and savings | Demand |  | S.A. | N.S.A. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Private | U.S. Govt. |  |  | Private | U.S. Govt. |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. | 31.33 | 31.20 | 31.15 | 29.03 | 360.3 | 210.7 | 143.8 | 5.8 | 364.6 | 209.7 | 149.2 | 5.7 | 365.2 | 369.5 |
| 1972-Dec. | 31.46 | 30.41 | 31.17 | 29.09 | 402.0 | 242.0 | 154.5 | 5.6 | 406.8 | 240.7 | 160.1 | 6.1 | 406.4 | 411.2 |
| 1973-Dec.. | 35.16 | 33.87 | 34.86 | 32.97 | 442.2 | 280.0 | 158.2 | 3.9 | 447.5 | 278.5 | 164.0 | 5.0 | 448.7 | 454.0 |
| 1974-Feb. | 35.12 | 33.92 | 34.93 | 32.90 | 447.5 | 287.4 | 157.9 | 2.2 | 447.1 | 285.7 | 156.3 | 5.1 | 454.4 | 454.0 |
| Mar. | 34.98 | 33.66 | 34.84 | 33.13 | 450.4 | 288.6 | 158.7 | 3.2 | 450.4 | 288.6 | 156.9 | 4.9 | 457.9 | 457.9 |
| Apr.. | 35.88 | 34.15 | 35.70 | 33.66 | 461.2 | 296.6 | 160.0 | 4.6 | 462.5 | 296.2 | 161.5 | 4.8 | 469.2 | 470.6 |
| May.. | 36.52 | 33.93 | 36.34 | 34.26 | 467.0 | 302.3 | 159.1 | 5.6 | 464.7 | 303.0 | 155.6 | 6.1 | 475.8 | 473.5 |
| June. . | 36.74 | 33.73 | 36.54 | 34.71 | 472.9 | 307.0 | 160.6 | 5.3 | 470.0 | 306.4 | 158.9 | 4.7 | 481.2 | 478.4 |
| July.. | 37.40 | 34.10 | 37.24 | 34.96 | 475.7 | 310.7 | 160.7 | 4.2 | 474.3 | 310.1 | 160.0 | 4.1 | 484.9 | 483.5 |
| Aug. . | 37.27 | 33.93 | 37.08 | 35.27 | 478.5 | 312.4 | 159.9 | 6.2 | 475.1 | 315.3 | 157.0 | 2.9 | 487.5 | 484.2 |
| Sept. | 37.28 | 34.00 | 37.09 | 35.30 | 480.6 | 314.4 | 159.9 | 6.3 | r479.7 | 317.2 | 158.3 | 4.1 | 489.2 | 488.2 |
| Oct. . | 36.86 | 35.04 | 36.73 | 34.89 | 480.5 | 317.2 | 159.5 | 3.7 | 480.5 | 318.6 | 159.1 | 2.7 | 488.3 | 488.3 |
| Nov. | 36.87 | 35.62 | 36.67 | 34.87 | 483.6 | 318.4 | 160.6 | 4.6 | 481.2 | 317.4 | 161.4 | 2.4 | 491.2 | 488.8 |
| Dec... | 36.91 | 36.18 | 36.65 | $r 34.64$ | 485.9 | 323.4 | 160.7 | 1.9 | 491.8 | 321.7 | 166.6 | 3.5 | 494.3 | 500.1 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 36.91 | 36.51 | 36.76 | 34.41 | 488.2 | 328.5 | 159.0 | . 7 | 495.1 | 327.2 | 165.0 | 2.9 | 495.8 | 502.6 |
| Feb.. | 35.46 | 35.32 | 35.27 | 33.62 | 489.2 | 328.9 | 159.7 | .6 | 487.0 | 326.5 | 158.0 | 2.4 | 495.6 | 493.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Averages of daily figures. Member bank reserve series reflects actual reserve requirement percentages with no adjustment to eliminate the effect of changes in Regulations $D$ and $M$. Required reserves were increased by $\$ 660$ million effective Apr. 16,1969 , and $\$ 400$ million effective Oct. 16, 1969; were reduced by $\$ 500$ million (net) effective Oct. 1, 1970 . Ret. 16 , 1969 ; were reduced by $\$ 500$ milhion (net) effective Oct. 1 , 1970 . Required reserves were reduced by approximately $\$ 2.5$ bilion, effective
Nov. 9,1972 ; by $\$ 1.0$ billion, effective Nov. 15 ; and increased by $\$ 300$ Nov. 9 , 1972 ; by $\$ 1.0$ bil
million effective Nov. 22 .

2 Reserves available to support private nonbank deposits are defined as (1) required reserves for (a) private demand deposits, (b) total time and savings deposits, and (c) nondeposit sources subject to reserve requirements, and (2) excess reserves. This series excludes required reserves for net interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposits.
3 Averages of daily figures. Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined
by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits except those due to the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks.

4 "Total member bank deposits"' subject to reserve requirements, plus Euro-dollar borrowings, loans sold to bank-related institutions, and certain other nondeposit items. This series for deposits is referred to as "the adjusted bank credit proxy."
Note. - For description of revised series and for back data, see article "Revision of Money Stock Measures and Member Bank Reserves and Deposits" on pp. 817-27 of the Dec. 1974 Bulletin.

Due to changes in Regulations $M$ and $D$, member bank reserves include reserves held against nondeposit funds beginning Oct. 16, 1969. Back data may be obtained from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS
(In billions of dollars)

| Date | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total loans and investments ${ }^{1}$ | Loans |  |  |  | Securities |  | Total loans and investments ${ }^{1}$ | Loans |  |  |  | Securities |  |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Plus loans sold 2 | Commercial and industrial ${ }^{3}$ |  | U.S. <br> Treasury | Other ${ }^{4}$ |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Plus loans sold 2 | Commercial and industrial ${ }^{3}$ |  | U.S. <br> Treasury | Other ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Plus loans sold 2 |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Plus loans sold 2 |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. 31 | 484.8 | 320.3 | 323.1 | 115.9 | 117.5 | 60.1 | 104.4 | 497.9 | 328.3 | 331.1 | 118.5 | 120.2 | 64.9 | 104.7 |
| $1972-$ Dec. 31 | 556.4 | 377.8 | 380.4 | 129.7 | 131.4 | 61.9 | 116.7 | 571.4 | 387.3 | 389.9 | 132.7 | 134.4 | 67.0 | 117.1 |
| 1973-Dec. 31 | 630.3 | 447.3 | 451.6 | 155.8 | 158.4 | 52.8 | 130.2 | 647.3 | 458.5 | 462.8 | 159.4 | 162.0 | 58.3 | 130.6 |
| 1974-Apr. 24. | 666.9 | 476.3 | 481.7 | 169.5 | 172.6 | 57.1 | 133.5 | 664.2 | 473.0 | 478.4 | 170.2 | 173.3 | 56.4 | 134.7 |
| May 29 | 673.4 | 481.4 | 487.1 | 172.9 | 176.0 | 57.2 | 134.8 | 669.8 | 480.3 | 485.9 | 172.3 | 175.4 | 54.1 | 135.5 |
| June 305. | 677.5 | 484.5 | 489.9 | 174.6 | 177.5 | 56.4 | 136.6 | 681.6 | 491.8 | 497.2 | 177.2 | 180.1 | 52.1 | 137.6 |
| July 31 p . | 686.6 | 494.3 | 499.7 | 177.9 | 180.8 | 55.8 | 136.5 | 685.4 | 496.6 | 502.0 | 178.3 | 181.2 | 52.2 | 136.6 |
| Aug. $28{ }^{p}$. | 692.0 | 500.2 | 2505.5 | 180.7 | 2183.6 | 55.3 | 136.5 | 687.5 | 499.3 | 2504.6 | 179.1 | 2182.0 | 52.0 | 136.2 |
| Sept 25p.. | 687.0 | 498.2 | 503.5 | 180.8 | 183.6 | 52.2 | 136.6 | 686.6 | 499.2 | 504.5 | 180.9 | 183.7 | 50.6 | 136.7 |
| Oct. $30^{p}$ | 687.1 | 499.5 | 504.7 | 182.5 | 185.3 | 49.7 | 137.9 | 685.8 | 498.2 | 503.4 | 181.3 | 184.1 | 50.6 | 137.0 |
| Nov. 2726 | 688.5 | 500.9 | 505.8 | 183.0 | 185.7 | 49.3 | 138.3 | 688.2 | 499.1 | 504.1 | 182.0 | 184.7 | 52.2 | 136.8 |
| Dec. $31 p^{2}$. | 681.2 | 494.1 | 498.9 | 180.5 | 183.3 | 48.8 | 138.3 | 699.6 | 506.5 | 511.3 | 184.7 | 187.5 | 54.4 | 138.8 |
| 1975-Jan. $29{ }^{\text {p }}$. | $686.1$ | 498.3 | 502.9 | 181.7 | 184.4 | 48.9 | 138.9 | 685.1 | 493.5 | 498.1 | 179.6 | 182.3 | 53.7 | 138.0 |
| Feb. $26{ }^{p}$.. | 687.7 | 495.1 | 499.6 | 180.0 | 182.6 | 53.4 | 139.2 | 682.0 | 489.0 | 493.4 | 178.2 | 180.8 | 54.8 | 138.2 |
| Mar. $\mathbf{2 6}^{p}$. | 691.3 | 493.8 | 498.5 | 178.8 | 181.6 | 58.8 | 138.7 | 686.9 | 487.8 | 492.5 | 178.4 | 181.2 | 59.7 | 139.3 |

1 Adjusted to exclude domestic commercial interbank loans.
2 Loans sold are those sold outright for banks' own foreign branches, nonconsolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the banks' holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company. Prior to Aug. 28, 1974, the institutions included had been defined somewhat differently, and the reporting panel of banks was also different. On the new basis, both "Total loans" and "Commercial and industrial loans"' were reduced by about $\$ 100$ million.
${ }^{3}$ Reclassification of loans at one large bank reduced these loans by about $\$ 400$ million as of June 30,1972

4 Farmers Home Administration insured notes included in "Other securities" rather than in loans beginning June 30, 1971, when such notes totaled about $\$ 700$ million.
5 Data beginning June 30, 1974, include one large mutual savings bank that merged with a nonmember commercial bank. As of that date there were increases of about $\$ 500$ million in loans, $\$ 100$ million in "Other securities," and $\$ 600$ million in "Total loans and investments."

6 As of Oct. 31, 1974, "Total loans and investments" of all commercial banks were reduced by $\$ 1.5$ billion in connection with the liquidation of one large bank. Reductions in other items were: "Total loans," $\$ 1.0$ billion (of which $\$ 0.6$ billion was in "Commercial and industrial loans"), and "Other securities," \$0.5 billion. In late November "Commercial and industrial loans" were increased by $\$ 0.1$ billion as a result of loan reclassifications at another large bank.

Note.-Total loans and investments: For monthly data, Jan. 1959. June 1973, see Nov. 1973 Bulletin, pp. A-96-A-97, and for 1948-58, Aug. 1968 Bulletin, pp. A-94-A-97. For a description of the current seasonally adjusted series see the Nov, 1973 Bulletin, pp. 831-32, and the Dec. 1971 BULLETIN, pp. 971-73. Commercial and industrial loans: For monthly data, Jan. 1959-June 1973, see Nov. 1973 BULLETIN, pp. A-96-A-98; for description see July 1972 BuLLETIN, p. 683. Data are for last Wednesday of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31 ; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

| Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance | Loans and investments |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { assets } \end{gathered}$ | Total assetsTotal liabilities and capital accounts ${ }^{4}$ | Deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Bor-rowings | Total capital $\xrightarrow[\text { ac- }]{\text { count }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\underset{1}{\text { Loans }}$ | Securities |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Interbank ${ }^{3}$ |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dem | and | Time ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ry |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. | Other |  |  |  |  |
| Last-Wednesday-of-month series ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947-Dec. $317 .$. | 116,284 | 38,057 | 69,221 | 9,006 | 37,502 | 155,377 | 144,103 | 10,982 |  |  |  | 15,952 35,360 | 23 | 7,173 | 14,278 14,181 |
| 1960-Dec. 31.. | 199,509 | 117,642 | 61,003 | 20,864 | 52,150 | 257,552 | 229,843 | 17,079 | 1,799 | 5,945 | 133,379 | 71,641 | 163 | 20,986 | 13,472 |
| 1970-Dec. 31. | 461,194 | 313,334 | 61,742 | 86,118 | 93,643 | 576,242 | 480,940 | 30,608 | 1,975 | 7,938 | 209,335 | 231,084 | 19,375 | 42,958 | 13,686 |
| 1971-Dec. 31. | 516,564 | 346,930 | 64,930 1 | 104,704 | 99,832 | 640,255 | 537,946 | 32,205 | 2,908 | 10,169 | 220,375 | 272,289 | 25,912 | 47,211 | 13,783 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 598,808 | 414,696 | 67,028 1 | 117,084 | 113,128 | 739,033 | 616,037 | 33,854 | 4,194 | 10,875 | 252,223 | 314,891 | 38,083 | 52,658 | 13,927 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 683,799 | 494,947 | 58,2771 | 130,574 | [18,276 | 835,224 | 681,847 | 36,839 | 6,773 | 9,865 | 263,367 | 365,002 | 58,994 | 58,128 | 14,171 |
| 1974-Mar. 27. | 691,080 | 500, 100 | 57,510 | 133,470 | 104,430 | 831,500 | 661,180 | 32,030 | 6,490 | 6,110 | 235,830 | 380,720 | 69,930 | 59,310 | 14,236 |
| Apr. 24. | 699,290 | 508,140 | 56,410 | 134, 740 | 102,360 | 838,740 | 669,730 | 31,450 | 7,290 | 5,900 | 236,170 | 388,920 | 67,580 | 59,950 | 14,261 |
| May 29. | 703,820 | 514,280 | 54,08011 | 135,460 | 115,575 | 857,695 | 683,175 | 34,870 | 8,200 | 5,940 | 238,215 | 395,950 | 69,910 | 60,330 | 14,290 |
| June $30 \ldots$ | 718,713 | 528,951 | 52,114 | 137,648 | 126,487 | 884,295 | 709,917 | 42,016 | 8,903 | 8,367 | 252,434 | 398,197 | 67,548 | 61,623 | 14,337 |
|  | 719,930 | 531,110 532,230 | 52,210 51,970 | 136,610 | 107,730 | 871,560 863,640 | 694,620 687,270 | 33,660 | 9,680 9,970 | 4,320 | 243,620 | 403,340 | 67,820 | 61,490 | 14,368 |
| Sept. $25^{\circ}$. | 718,560 | 531,210 | 50,6301 | 136,720 | 107,020 | 870,400 | 691,030 | 30,130 | 10,610 | 7,270 | 235,850 | 407,170 | 67,130 | 61,730 | 14,384 14,399 |
| Oct. $30{ }^{p}$. | 720,010 | 532,400 | 50,640 | 136,970 | 110,370 | 876,400 | 698,030 | 33,600 | 10,180 | 2,980 | 242, 130 | 409,140 | 67,330 | 62,020 | 14,423 |
| Nov. $27{ }^{p}$. | 726,250 | 537,210 | 52,23011 | 136,810 | 115,740 | 890,330 | 706,010 | 34,9501 | 10,310 | 3,790 | 247,840 | 409,120 | 70,100 | 62,100 | 14,441 |
| Dec. $31{ }^{p} .$. | 739,770 | 546,660 | 54,360 | 138,750 | 126,090 | 916,320 | 746,760 | 45,370 1 | 11,250 | 4,540 | 267,350 | 418,250 | 55,870 | 63,070 | 14,457 |
| 1975-Jan. 29p.. | 721,560 | 529,940 | 53,66013 | 137,960 | 101,560 | 871,180 | 699,770 | 30,790 | 11,380 | 4,370 | 233,210 | 420,020 | 60,990 | 64,010 | 14,476 |
| Feb. $26{ }^{\circ} \cdots$ | 721,480 | 528,470 | 54,81011 | 138,200 | 103,760 | 874,480 | 699,650 | 30,680 | 10,080 | 2,560 | 233,930 | 422,400 | 63,600 | 64,460 | 14,498 |
| Mar. $26{ }^{2}$. | 726,950 | 527,890 | 59,720 | 139,340 | 105,480 | 883,730 | 708,870 | 31,0701 | 11,320 | 3,830 | 236,070 | 426,580 | 62,520 | 65,100 | 14,498 |
| Members of F.R. System: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 97,846 | 32,628 | 57,914 | 7,304 | 32, 245 | 132,060 | 122,528 | 12,353. | 50 | 1,176 | 80,609 | 28,340 | 54 | 8,464 | 6,923 |
| 1960-Dec. 31. | 165,619 | 99,933 | 49,106 | 16,579 | 45,756 | 216,577 | 193,029 | 16,437 | 1,639 | 5,287 | 112,393 | 57,273 | 130 | 17,398 | 6,174 |
| 1970-Dec. 31. | 365,940 | 253,936 | 45,399 | 66,604 | 81,500 | 465,644 | 384,596 | 29,142 | 1,733 | 6,460 | 168,032 | 179,229 | 18,578 | 34,100 | 5,767 |
| 1971-Dec. 31. | 405,087 | 277,717 | 47,633. | 79,738 | 86,189 | 511,353 | 425,380 | 30,612 | 2,549 | 8,427 | 174,385 | 209,406 | 25,046 | 37,279 | 5,727 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 465,788 | 329,548 | 48,715 | 87, 524 | 96,566 | 585, 125 | 482,124 | 31,958 | 3,561 | 9,024 | 197,817 | 239,763 | 36,357 | 41,228 | 5,704 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 528,124 | 391,032 | 41,494 | 95,598 | 100,098 | 655,898 | 526,837 | 34,782 | 5,843 | 8,273 | 202,564 | 275,374 | 55,611 | 44,741 | 5,735 |
| 1974-Mar. 27. | 529,961 | 392,461 | 40,537 | 96,963 | 89,568 | 649,114 | 506,641 | 30,083 | 5,558 | 4,817 | 180,862 | 285,321 | 65,428 | 45,491 | 5,754 |
| Apr. 24... | 535,917 | 399,092 | 39,273 | 97,552 | 87,005 | 653,285 | 512,792 | 29,396 | 6,364 | 4,743 | 179,927 | 292,362 | 62,859 | 45,896 | 5,763 |
| May 29... | 538,801 | 403,619 | 37,282 | 97,900 | 99,155 | 669,357 | 524,837 | 32,452 | 7,274 | 4,746 | 182,060 | 298,305 | 64,820 | 46,090 | 5,763 |
| June 30... | 550,388 | 415,061 | 35,934 | 99,393 | 108,971 | 692,199 | 547,031 | 39,211 | 7,818 | 6,624 | $193,979$ | 299,400 | 62,836 | 46,946 | 5,761 |
| July 31. Aug. 28. | 552, 619 552,823 | 418,065 418,705 | 35,860 35.878 | 98,694 | 91,430 | 680,511 | 533,807 527,573 | 31,153 28,487 | 8,598 8,887 | 3,180 | 186,360 179,429 | 304,516 307,812 | 63,042 | 46,907 46,814 | 5,767 5,767 |
| Aug. 28. | 552,823 550,837 | 418,705 417,623 | 35,878 $\mathbf{3 4}, 683$ | 98,240 | 84,947 91,002 | 673,296 679,160 | 527,573 | 28,487 | 8,887 9,522 | 2,958 5,782 | 179,429 180,114 | 307,812 307,946 | 61,781 62,171 | 46,814 | 5,767 |
| Oct. 308. | 548,801 | 416,118 | 34,813 | 97,870 | 93,674 | 680,173 | 535,128 | 31,043 | 9,089 | 2,117 | 184,573 | 308,306 | 60,803 | 47, 131 | 5,776 |
| Nov. 27. | 556,031 | 421, 377 | 36,392 | 98,262 | 98,591 | 694,670 | 542,460 | 32,421 | 9,222 | 2,858 | 189,663 | 308,296 | 65, 411 | 47,320 | 5,775 |
| Dec. $31{ }^{p}$ | 566,966 | 429,119 | 38,374 | 99,473 | 106,435 | 715,250 | 576,231 | 41,637 | 10,170 | 3,117 | 204,646 | 316,661 | 51,977 | 48,019 | 5,782 |
| 1975-Jan. 29p. |  | 414,426 | 37,549 | 98,289 | 86,321 | 676,905 | 536,256 | 28,311 | 10,299 | 3,247 |  |  |  | 48,411 | 5,784 |
| Feb. $26^{\circ}$ | 549,144 | 412,076 | 38,628 | 98,440 | 88,430 | $678,970$ | 535,250 | $\|28,157\|$ | 8,991 | 1,989 | 178,596 | $317,517$ | $58,868$ | 48,741 | 5,786 |
| Mar. $26{ }^{p}$. | 552,957 | 411,446 | 42,544 | 98,967 | 89,685 | 685,906 | 542,076 | 28,564 | 10,231 | 2,794 | 180,214 | 320,273 | 58,030 | 49,219 | 5,786 |
| Call date series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 49,290 | 21,259 | 21,046 | 6,984 | 25,788 | 76,820 | 69,411 | 10,6 |  | 1,762 | 41,298 | 15,699 | 10 | 6,844 | 13,426 |
| 1947-Dec. 31.. | 114,274 | 37,583 | 67,941 | 8,750 | 36,926 | 152,733 | 141,851 | 12,615 | 54 | 1,325 | 92,975 | 34,882 | 61 | 9,734 | 13,398 |
| 1960-Dec. 31. | 198,011 | 117,092 | 60,468 | 20,451 | 51,836 | 255,669 | 228,401 | 16,921 | 1,667 | 5,932 | 132,533 | 71,348 | 149 | 20,628 | 13,119 |
| 1970-Dec. 319. | 458,919 | 312,006 | 61,438 | 85,475 | 92,708 | 572,682 | 479,174 | 30,233 | 1,874 | 7,898 | 208,037 | 231,132 | 19,149 | 42,427 | 13,502 |
| 1971-Dec. 31.. | 514,097 | 345,386 | 64,691 | 104,020 | 98,281 | 635,805 | 535,703 | 31,824 | 2,792 | 10,150 | 219,102 | 271,835 | 25,629 | 46,731 | 13,602 |
| 1972-Dec. 31... | 594,502 | 411,525 | 66,679 | 116,298 | 111,333 | 732,519 | 612,822 | 33,366 | 4,113 | 10,820 | 250,693 | 313,830 | 37,556 | 52,166 | 13,721 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 678, 113 | 490,527 | 57,961 | 129,625 | 116,266 | 827,081 | 677,358 | 36,248 | 6,429 | 9,856 | 261,530 | 363,294 | 57,531 | 57,603 | 13,964 |
| 1974-June 30... | 709,904 | 521,424 | 51,832 | 136,648 | 123,536 | 871,986 | 703,767 | 40,534 | 8,427 | 8,355 | 250,225 | 396,226 | 65,514 | 61,003 | 14,108 |
| Oct. 15... | 722,622 | 535,703 | 186, | ,918 | 126,098 | 891,650 | 718,798 | 40,185 | 9,476 | 3,203 | 257,086 | 408,849 | 67,064 | 62,687 | 14,188 |
| National member: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 27,571 | 11,725 | 12,039 | 3,806 | 14,977 | 43,433 | 39,458 | 6,7 | 786 | 1,088 | 23,262 | 8,322 | 4 | 3,640 | 5,117 |
| 1947-Dec. 31.. | 65,280 | 21,428 | 38,674 | 5,178 | 22,024 | 88,182 | 82,023 | 8,375 | 35 | 795 | 53,541 | 19,278 | 45 | 5,409 | 5,005 |
| 1960-Dec. 31.. | 107,546 | 63,694 | 32,712 | 11,140 | 28,675 | 139,261 | 124,911 | 9,829 | 611 | 3,265 | 71,660 | 39,546 | 111 | 11,098 | 4,530 |
| $1970-$ Dec. 319. | 271, 760 | 187,554 | 34, 203 | 50,004 | 56,028 | 340,764 | 283,663 | 18,051 | 982 | 4,740 | 122,298 | 137,592 | 13,100 | 24,868 | 4,620 |
| 1971-Dec. 31. | 302,756 | 206,758 | 36,386 | 59,612 | 59,191 | 376,318 | 314,085 | 17,511 | 1,828 | 6,014 | 128,441 | 160,291 | 18,169 | 27,065 | 4,599 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 350,743 | 247,041 | 37,185 | 66,516 | 67,390 | 434,810 | 359,319 | 19,096 | 2,155 | 6,646 | 146,800 | 184,622 | 26,706 | 30,342 | 4,612 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 398,236 | 293,555 | 30,962 | 73,718 | 70,711 | 489,470 | 395,767 | 20,357 | 3,876 | 5,955 | 152,705 | 212,874 | 39,696 | 33,125 | 4,659 |
| 1974 June 30... |  |  | 27,631 | 77,039 | 73,703 | 516,632 | 407,915 | 20,086 | 4,912 | 5,038 | 145,954 | 231,925 | 48,123 | 34,966 | 4,693 |
| Oct. 15. | 421,936 | 319,611 | 102, | ,324 | 74,383 | 522,642 | 416,656 | 20,411 | 6,008 | 1,808 | 150,375 | 238,053 | 44,504 | 35,542 | 4,700 |

For notes see opposite page.

| Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance | Loans and investments |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { assets }}{\text { Cush }}$ | Total <br> Total liabilities and capital accounts ${ }^{4}$ | Deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Bor-rowings | Total capital counts | Num-berofbanks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\underset{1}{\text { Loans }}$ | Securities |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Interbank ${ }^{3}$ |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dem | and | $\underset{5}{\text { Time }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. | Other |  |  |  |  |
| Call date series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured banks (cont.): State member: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31.... | 15,950 | 6,295 11,200 | 7,500 19,240 | 2, 155 | 8,145 10,822 | 24,688 43,879 | 22,259 40,505 | 3,9781 | $39 \quad 15$ | 621 | 13,874 | 4,025 | 1 | 2,246 | 1,502 |
| 1960-Dec. 31... | 58,073 | 36,240 | 16,394 | 5,439 | 17,081 | 77,316 | 68,118 | 6,608 | 1,028 | 2,022 | 40,733 | 17,727 | 20 | 6,299 | 1,644 |
| 1970-Dec. 319.. | 94,760 | 66,963 | 11,196 | 16,600 | 25,472 | 125,460 | 101,512 | 11,091 | - 750 | 1,720 | 45,734 | 42,218 | 5,478 | 9,232 | 1,147 |
| 1971-Dec. 31.. | 102,813 | 71,441 | 11,247 | 20, 125 | 26,998 | 135,517 | 111,777 | 13,102 | 721 | 2,412 | 45,945 | 49,597 | 6,878 | 10,214 | 1,128 |
| 1972-Dec. 31.. | 115,426 | 82,889 | 11,530 | 21,008 | 29,176 | 150,697 | 123,186 | 12,862 | 1,406 | 2,378 | 51,017 | 55,523 | 9,651 | 10,886 | 1,092 |
| 1973-Dec. 31... | 130,240 | 97,828 | 10,532 | 21,880 | 29,387 | 166,780 | 131,421 | 14,425 | 1,968 | 2,318 | 49,859 | 62,851 | 15,914 | 11,617 | 1,076 |
| 1974-June 30. | 132,388 | 101,732 | 8,303 | 22,353 | 35,268 | 175,896 | 139,446 | 19, 125 | 2,906 | 1,586 | 47,690 | 68,138 | 14,713 | 11,980 | 1,068 |
| Oct. 15. | 137,005 | 105,462 |  |  | 36,194 | 182,837 | 140,676 | 18,472 | 2,817 | 577 | 47,570 | 71,239 | 19,399 | 12,206 | 1,072 |
| Nonmember: <br> 1941--Dec. 3 | 5,776 | 3,241 | 1,509 | 1,025 | 2,668 | 8,708 | 7,702 |  | 29 | 53 | 4,162 | 3,360 | 6 | 959 | 6,810 |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 16,444 | 4,958 | 10,039 | 1,448 | 4,083 | 20,691 | 19,342 | 262 | 4 | 149 | 12,366 | 6,558 | 7 | 1,271 | 6,478 |
| 1960-Dec. 31. | 32,411 | 17,169 | 11,368 | 3,874 | 6,082 | 39,114 | 35,391 | 484 | 27 | 645 | 20,140 | 14,095 | 19 | 3,232 | 6,948 |
| 1970-Dec. 319... | 92,399 | 57,489 | 16,039 | 18,871 | 11,208 | 106,457 | 93,998 | 1,091 | 141 | 1,438 | 40,005 | 51,322 | 571 | 8,326 | 7,735 |
| 1971-Dec. 31.. | 108,527 | 67,188 | 17,058 | 24,282 | 12,092 | 123,970 | 109,841 | 1,212 | 242 | 1,723 | 44,717 | 61,946 | 582 | 9,451 | 7,875 |
| 1972-Dec. 31.. | 128,333 | 81,594 | 17,964 | 28,774 | 14,767 | 147,013 | 130,316 | 1,408 | 552 | 1,796 | 52,876 | 73,685 | 1,199 | 10,938 | 8,017 |
| 1973--Dec. 31.. | 149,638 | 99, 143 | 16,467 | 34,027 | 16,167 | 170,831 | 150,170 | 1,467 | 586 | 1,582 | 58,966 | 87,569 | 1,920 | 12,862 | 8,229 |
| 1974-June 30. | 159,186 | 106,033 | 15,898 | 37,255 | 14,565 | 179,457 | 156,406 | 1,323 | 610 | 1,731 | 56,580 | 96,162 | 2,678 | 14,057 | 8,347 |
| Oct. 15 | 163,681 | 110,630 |  |  | 15,521 | 186,171 | 161,466 | 1,301 | 651 | 816 | 59,140 | 99,557 | 3,161 | 14,940 | 8,416 |
| Noninsured nonmember: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 1,457 | 455 | 761 | 241 | 763 | 2,283 | 1,872 |  | 29 |  |  | 253 | 13 | 329 | 852 |
| 1947-Dec. 317... | 2,009 | 474 | 1,280 | 255 | 576 | 2,643 | 2,251 | 177 | 185 | 18 | 1,392 | 478 | 4 | 325 | 783 |
| 1960-Dec. 31.. | 1,498 | 550 | 535 | 413 | 314 | 1,883 | 1,443 | 159 | 132 | 13 | 846 | 293 | 14 | 358 | 352 |
| 1970-Dec. 319.. | 3,079 | 2,132 | 304 | 642 | 934 | 4,365 | 2,570 | 375 | 101 | 40 | 1,298 | 756 | 226 | 532 | 184 |
| 1971-Dec. 31. | 3,147 | 2,224 | 239 | 684 | 1,551 | 5,130 | 2,923 | 380 | 116 | 19 | 1,273 | 1,134 | 283 | 480 | 181 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 4,865 | 3,731 | 349 | 785 | 1,794 | 7,073 | 3,775 | 488 | 81 | 55 | 1,530 | 1,620 | 527 | 491 | 206 |
| 1973-Dec. 31... | 6,192 | 4,927 | 316 | 949 | 2,010 | 8,650 | 4,996 | 591 | 344 | 9 | 1,836 | 2,215 | 1,463 | 524 | 207 |
| 1974-June 30. | 9,269 | 7,987 | 282 | 1,001 | 2,951 | 12,770 | 6,610 | 1,481 | 476 | 12 | 2,209 | 2,432 | 2,033 | 620 | 229 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31... | 7,233 18,454 | 3,696 5,432 | 2,270 11 | 1,266 | 3,431 4,659 | 10,992 | 21,5731 |  | $57 \quad 190$ | 1675 |  | 3,613 <br> 7 | 18 | 1,288 | 7,662 |
| 1947-Dec. 31.. | 18,454 | 5,432 17,719 | 11,318 | 1,703 | 4,659 <br> 6,396 | 23,334 | 21,591 | 439 643 | 190 | 167 657 | 13,758 20,986 | 7,036 14,388 | 12 | 1,596 | 7,261 |
| 1970-Dec. 319... | 95,478 | 59,621 | 16,342 | 19,514 | 12,143 | 110,822 | 96,568 | 1,466 | 243 | 1,478 | 41,303 | 52,078 | 796 | 8,858 | 7,919 |
| 1971-Dec. 31... | 111,674 | 69,411 | 17,297 | 24,966 | 13,643 | 129,100 | 112,764 | 1,592 | 359 | 1,742 | 45,990 | 63,081 | 866 | 9,932 | 8,056 |
| 1972-Dec. 31... | 133,198 | 85,325 | 18,313 | 29,559 | 16,562 | 154,085 | 134,091 | 1,895 | 633 | 1,850 | 54,406 | 75,305 | 1,726 | 11,429 | 8,223 |
| 1973-Dec. 31... | 155,830 | 104,070 | 16,783 | 34,976 | 18,177 | 179,480 | 155, 165 | 2,057 | 930 | 1,592 | 60,802 | 89,784 | 3,383 | 13,386 | 8,436 |
| 1974-June 30. . . | 168,456 | 114,020 | 16,180 | 38,256 | 17,516 | 192,227 | 163,016 | 2,804 | 1,086 | 1,743 | 58,789 | 98,593 | 4,711 | 14,677 | 8,576 |

[^34]owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis-that is, before deduction of valuation reserves-rather than net as previously reported.
Note.-Data are for all commercial banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959). Commercial banks represent all commercial banks, both member and nonmember; stock savings banks; and nondeposit trust companies.

Figures for member banks before 1970 include mutual savings banks as follows: 3 before Jan. 1960 and 2 through Dec. 1960. Those banks as fonows: 3 bet included in insured commercial banks.
Effective June 30 , 1959 , commercial banks and member banks exclude a small national bank in the Virgin Islands; also, member banks exclude, and noninsured commercial banks include, through June 30, 1970, a small member bank engaged exclusively in trust business; beginning 1973, excludes 1 national bank in Puerto Rico.

Beginning Dec. 31, 1973 and June 30, 1974, respectively, member banks exclude and noninsured nonmember banks include 1 and 2 noninsured trust companies that are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and by mergers etc.
Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.
For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 Bulletin, pp. 870-71.
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

| Account | $\underset{\substack{\text { All } \\ \text { commercial }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Insured } \\ \text { commercial } \\ \text { banks } \end{gathered}$ | Member banks ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Non- }}$ banks ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Large banks |  |  | All other |  |
|  |  |  |  | New York City | City of Chicago | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { large } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Cash bank balances, items in process | 126,487 | 123,536 | 108,971 | 36,265 | 4,217 | 38,075 | 30,415 | 17,516 |
| Currency and coin.... | 8,378 30 30 | 8,350 30,146 | 6,245 | 6 460 | , 131 | 1,983 | 3,671 | 2,133 |
| Reserves with F.R. banks................... | 30, 3185 | 29,824 | -30,732 | 7,204 | 1,319 | 12,459 3,503 | 7,928 | 12,121 |
| Other balances with banks in United States | 2,517 | 2,080 | 1,295 |  | 71 | +456 | ,669 | 1,222 |
| Balances with banks in foreign countries. | 1,386 | 1,011 | , 884 | 221 | 70 | 498 | 96 | , 502 |
| Cash items in process of collection. | 52,207 | 52,125 | 50,669 | 21,722 | 1,885 | 19,176 | 7,886 | 1,538 |
| Total securities held-Book value. | 189,762 | 188,480 | 135,326 | 15,193 | 5,266 | 44,738 | 70,129 | 54,436 |
| U.S. Treasury. .... | 52,114 | 51,832 | 35,934 | 3,715 | 1,207 | 11,586 | 19,426 | 16,180 |
| Other U.S. Govt. agencie | 31,359 | 31,001 | 20,523 | 2,123 | 923 | 5,960 | 11,518 | 10,835 |
| States and political subdivision | 99,870 | 99,466 | 74,457 4,412 | 8,578 | 2,930 | 25,850 | 37,099 | 25,413 |
| All other securities. | 6,420 | 6,180 | 4,412 | 777 | 206 | 1,342 | 2,087 | 2,008 |
| Trade-account securities | 6,370 | 6,368 | 6,281 | 2,162 | 539 | 3,293 | 288 | 88 |
| U.S. Treasury. | 707 | 705 | 691 | -22 | 141 | 531 | 42 | 16 |
| Other U.S. Govt. agencies. | 1,472 | 1,472 | 1,462 | 505 | 148 | 774 | 35 | 10 |
| States and political subdivisions All other. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,921 } \\ \hline 269\end{array}$ | 3,921 | $\begin{array}{r}3,876 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 1,616 63 | 250 | 1,802 186 | 207 4 | 45 17 |
| Bank investment portfolios. | 183,393 | 182.112 | 129,045 | 13,031 | 4,727 | 41,445 | 69,842 | 54,348 |
| U.S. Treasury......... | 51,407 | 51,127 | 35,243 | 3,738 | 1,066 | 11,056 |  |  |
| Other U.S. Govt. agencies..... <br> States and political subdivisions | 29,886 <br> 95949 | - ${ }^{29,5285}$ | 19,061 70 | 1,617 6,962 | 1,775 2,680 | 5,186 24,047 | 11,483 36,892 | +10, ${ }^{10} \mathbf{3 6 8}$ |
| All other | 6,151 | 5,911 | 4,159 | 6,714 | 2,206 | + ${ }^{2}$, 156 | 2,083 | 1,992 |
| Federal funds sold and securities resale agreem | 35,307 | 33,225 | 25,374 | 1,944 | 1,239 | 11,939 | 10,251 | 9,933 |
| Commercial banks | 31,612 | 29,530 | 21,780 | 1,692 | 900 | 9,379 | 9,808 | 9,832 |
| Brokers and dealers | 2,658 | 2,658 | 2,628 | 82 | 227 | 1,956 | 361 | 30 |
| Others.... | 1,037 | 1,037 | 966 | 170 | 112 | 602 | 82 | 72 |
| Other loans. | 494,104 | 488,199 | 390,017 | 76,484 | 23,502 | 147,030 | 143,001 | 104,087 |
| Real estate loans | 126,173 | 125,914 | 92,093 | 7,698 | 1,260 | 35,201 | 47,934 | 34,079 |
| Secured by farmland | 5,797 | 5,777 | 2,599 |  |  | 340 | 2,251 | 3,199 |
| Secured by residential | 78,752 | 78,544 | 58,923 | 4,174 | 833 | 23,742 | 30,175 | 19,829 |
| 1- to 4-family residenc | 71,577 | 71,387 | 52,993 | 2,888 | 774 | 20,874 | 28,457 | 18,584 |
| FHA insured. | 6,297 | 6,250 | 5,472 | 261 | 40 | 3,065 | 2,106 | 824 |
| VA guaranteed. | 3,350 | 3,301 | 2,851 | 196 | 20 | 1,505 | 1,130 | 499 |
| Other. | 61,930 | 61,836 | 44,669 | 2,431 | 714 5 | 16,304 | 25,221 | 17,260 |
| Multifamily | 7,175 | 7,157 | 5,930 | 1,286 | 59 | 2,868 | 1,717 | 1,245 |
| FHA insured | 1,064 | 1,046 | 954 | 179 | 28 | 491 | , 251 | , 110 |
| Other...............es | 46,112 | 6,110 41,593 | 4,976 30,572 | 1,107 | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 425 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,378 11,119 | 1,461 15 | 11,052 |
| Loans to domestic and foreign banks, | 13,110 | 11,218 | 10,784 | 5,191 | 954 | 4,027 | 612 | 2,325 |
| Loans to other financial institutions... | 33,567 | 33,418 | 31,997 | 11,881 | 4,509 | 12,956 | 2,651 | 1,570 |
| Loans on securities to brokers and dealer | 5,317 | 5,294 | 5,176 | 3,189 | $\begin{array}{r}794 \\ \hline 388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,023 | , 170 | 141 |
| Other loans for purch./carry securities | 4,417 | 4,175 18,423 | 3,533 | 140 | 338 | 1,597 | 7974 |  |
| Loans to farmers. Commercial and industrial loans. | 18,444 177,184 | 18,423 174,304 | 10,885 149,154 | 39,229 | 12,907 | -58,205 | 7,901 38,812 | 7,558 $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 3 0}$ |
| Loans to individuals.. | 102,615 | 102,165 | 74,285 | 5,104 | 1,410 | 26,254 | 41,517 | 28,330 |
| Instalment loans. | 78,947 | 78,565 | 56,485 | 2,874 | 735 | 20,051 | 32,825 | 22,462 |
| Passenger automobilies | 33,902 | 33,648 | 22,953 | 458 | 161 | 7,243 | 15,091 | 10,948 |
| Residential-repair/moderniz | 5,151 | 5,142 | 3,788 | 197 | 38 | 1,522 | 2,030 | 1,363 |
| Credit cards and related plans. | 9,458 | 9,458 | 8,408 | 969 | 299 | 4,703 | ${ }^{2}, 436$ | 1,050 |
| Charge-account credit cards. | 7,017 |  | 6,322 |  | 272 |  | 1,820 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Check and }}^{\text {Cher }}$ atevolving credit p | 15,364 | 2,442 15,340 | 2,086 10,890 | 280 151 | 27 111 | 3,723 | 6,17 6,906 | 356 4,474 |
| Other retail consumer goods. Mobile homes........ | 15,364 | 8,845 | 6,399 | 76 | 57 | 2,261 | 4,004 | 2,448 |
| Other. | 6,518 | 6,495 | 4,492 | 74 | 54 | 1,462 | 2,902 | 2,026 |
| Other instalment loans. | 15,072 | 14,977 | 10,445 | 1,099 | 126 | 2,859 | 6,362 | 4,627 |
| Single-payment loans to individuals | 23,668 | 23,600 | 17,801 | 2,230 | 676 | 6,203 | 8,692 | 5,868 1,370 |
| All other loans.......... | 13,479 | 13,288 | 12,109 | 3,428 | 1,107 | 5,144 | 2,430 | 1,370 |
| Total loans and securities. | 719,173 | 709,904 | 550,717 | 93,621 | 30,008 | 203,707 | 223,381 | 168,456 |
| Fixed assets-Buildings, furniture, real estate. | 14,168 | 14,092 | 10,808 | 1,115 | 431 | 4,358 | 4,903 | 3,360 |
| Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated. | 1,595 | 1,586 | 1,568 | \% 716 | 121 | 1674 | 57 | 27 |
| Customer acceptances outstanding. Other | 6,645 16,688 | 6,500 16,367 | 16,249 14,216 | 3,739 3,539 | 771 | 6,537 | 3,368 | 2,472 |
| Total assets. | 884,755 | 871,986 | 692,529 | 138,996 | 35,906 | 255,251 | 262,376 | 192,227 |

${ }^{1}$ Member banks exclude and nonmember banks include 2 noninsured trust companies that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and member banks exclude 2 national banks outside the continental United States.
${ }_{2}$ See table (and notes), Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans, p. 24.
${ }^{3}$ Demand deposits adjusted are demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items reported as in process of collection.

Note.-Data include consolidated reports, including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries. Figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities are reported on a gross basis-that is, before deduction of valuation reserves.
Back data in lesser detail were shown in previous Bullemins. Beginning with the fall Call Report, data for future spring and fall Call Reports will be available from the Data Production Section of the Division of Data Processing.

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

| Account | $\underset{\substack{\text { All } \\ \text { bankercial }}}{\text { Al }}$ | Insuredcommercialbanks | Member banks ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | Nonmember banks ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Large banks |  |  | All other |  |
|  |  |  |  | New York City | City of Chicago | Other large |  |  |
| Demand deposits. | 302,816 | 299, 114 | 239,480 | 60,522 | 9,014 | 81,359 | 88,585 | 63,337 |
| Mutual savings banks | 1,298 | 1,186 | 1,103 | 6 472 | 6.1 | 61, 171 | 71,459 | 50.196 |
| Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations. | 216,285 | 215,421 | 165,670 | 26,762 | 6,871 | 61,031 | 71,006 | 50,615 |
| U.S. Government.......................... | 8,367 19,379 | 8,355 | 6,624 | +882 | 226 | 2,893 | 2,622 | 1,743 |
| States and political subdivisions....... | 19,379 1,698 | 19,249 | 14,264 | 1,346 1,307 | 202 17 | 4,076 182 | 8,640 8 | 5,116 |
| Foreign governments, central banks, et | $\begin{array}{r}1,698 \\ 34 \\ \hline 686\end{array}$ | 1, 33 562 | 1,514 | 1,307 18,867 | + 173 | 9,135 | 8 3,240 | 185 2,010 |
| Commercial banks in United States. Banks in foreign countries. . . . | 34,586 6,131 | 33,562 | 32,576 5,532 | 18,867 4,332 | 1,335 $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ $\mathbf{2 3 5}$ | 9,135 | 3,240 118 | $\begin{array}{r}2,010 \\ \hline 598\end{array}$ |
| Certified and officers' checks, etc. | 15,072 | 14,020 | 12,197 | 6,553 | 235 | 2,916 | 2,493 | 2,875 |
| Time and savings deposits. | 407,561 | 404,653 | 307,881 | 44,468 | 16,233 | 111,622 | 135,559 | 99,679 |
| Savings deposits. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 133,129 | 132,868 | 96,488 | 6,165 | 2,039 | 33,834 | 54,450 | 36,641 |
| Accumulated for personal loan payments ${ }^{2}$ | 460 | 457 | 330 |  |  | 63 | 267 | 130 |
| Mutual savings banks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 486 | 465 | 456 | 275 | 32 | 129 | 20 | 30 |
| Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations.. | 207,331 | 206,061 | 159,052 | 25,950 | 10,969 | 58,285 | 63,848 | 48,279 |
| U.S. Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | , 446 |  | . 334 | 53 | 31 | 100 | 149 | 111 |
| States and political subdivisions. | 47,711 | 47,551 | 35,192 | 2,088 | 1,655 | 14,963 | 16,487 | 12,518 |
| Foreign governments, central banks, | 9,581 | 8,843 | 8,668 | 5,074 | 874 | 2,686 | 33 | 913 |
| Commercial banks in United States. | 7,502 | 7,301 | 6,784 | 4,437 | 606 | 1,461 | 280 | 718 |
| Banks in foreign countries. | 915 | 661 | 578 | 426 | 27 | 100 | 25 | 338 |
| Total deposits. | 710,377 | 703,767 | 547,361 | 104,990 | 25,247 | 192,980 | 224,144 | 163,016 |
| Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. | 57,064 | 55,983 | 53,652 | 11,115 | 5,641 | 28,973 | 7,922 | 3,412 |
| Other liabilities for borrowed money. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,483 | 9,531 | 9,184 | 3,665 | 141 | 4,193 | 1,185 | 1,299 |
| Mortgage indebtedness. . | 1,192 | 1,188 | 1,002 | . 78 | 5 | 386 | 533 | 189 |
| Bank acceptances outstanding | 6,916 | 6,761 | 6,509 | 3,980 | 362 | 1,914 | 253 | 407 |
| Other liabilities. | 29,091 | 25,767 | 21,338 | 4,583 | 2,015 | 8,053 | 6,689 | 7,752 |
| Total liabilities. | 815,123 | 802,997 | 639,046 | 128,411 | 33,410 | 236,499 | 240,726 | 176,076 |
| Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries | 4 | 4 | -1 |  |  |  | 1 | 3 |
| Total reserves on loans/securities..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,005 | 7,982 | 6,535 | 1,449 | 428 | 2,428 | 2,231 | 1,470 |
| Reserves for bad debts (IRS). | 7,709 | 7,691 | 6,347 | 1,448 | 427 | 2,368 | 2,104 | 1,362 |
| Other reserves on loans. | 125 | 125 | 79 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 69 58 | 47 |
| Reserves on securities. | 171 | 166 | 110 |  |  | 52 | 58 | 61 |
| Total capital accounts. | 61,623 | 61,003 | 46,946 | 9,136 | 2,068 | 16,323 | 19,418 | 14,677 |
| Capital notes and debentures. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,310 | 4,203 | 3,419 | 752 | , 57 | 1,682 | ,929 | . 891 |
| Equity capital. . . . . | 57,313 | 56,801 | 43,526 | 8,384 | 2,012 | 14.641 | 18,490 | 13,786 |
| Preferred stock | , 64 | 59 | , 41 | 18 |  | 11 | 12 | , 23 |
| Common stock | 14,525 | 14,423 | 10,886 | 2,167 | 562 | 3,542 | 4,614 | 3,640 |
| Surplus....... | 24,408 | 24,272 | 18,655 | 3,458 | 1,140 | 6,705 | 7,351 | 5,753 |
| Undivided profits. . | 17,398 | 17,196 | 13,329 | 2,737 | 268 | 4,130 | 6,194 | 4,069 |
| Other capital reserve | 917 | 851 | 616 | 4 | 41 | 253 | 318 | 301 |
| Total liabilities, reserves, minority interest, capital accounts. | 884,755 | 871,986 | 692,529 | 138,996 | 35,906 | 255,251 | 262,376 | 192,227 |
| Demand deposits adjusted ${ }^{3}$. | 207,657 | 205,072 | 149,611 | 19,051 | 5,569 | 50,155 | 74,837 | 58,046 |
| Average total deposits (past 15 days) | 693,902 | 687,496 | 532,535 | 96,854 | 24,780 | 189,299 | 221,602 | 161,366 |
| Average total loans (past 15 days)... | 501,628 | 493,909 | 390,178 | 75,995 | 23,483 | 147,258 | 143,441 | 111,450 |
| Selected ratios: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of totat assets Cash and balances with other banks. . | 14.3 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 26.1 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 11.6 | 9.1 |
| Total securities held. | 21.4 | 21.6 | 19.6 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 17.5 | 26.7 | 28.3 |
| Trading account securities. | . 7 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | . 1 |  |
| U.S. Treasury . . . . . . . . . . | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | i. ${ }^{\circ}$ | . 4 | . 2 |  |  |
| States and political subdivisions.. | .4 | .4 | . 6 | 1.2 | . 7 | . 7 | . 1 |  |
| All other trading account securities. | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 |  |  |
| Bank investment portfolios. | 20.7 | 20.9 | 18.6 | 9.4 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 26.6 | 28.3 |
| U.S. Treasury. | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 8.4 |
| States and political subdivisions............... | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 14.1 | 13.2 |
| All other portfolio securities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 6.7 |
| Other loans and Federal funds sold. | 59.8 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 56.4 | 68,9 | 62.3 | 58,4 | 59.3 |
| All other assets..... | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Total loans and securities. | 81.3 | 81.4 | 79.5 | 67.4 | 83.6 | 79.8 | 85.1 | 87.6 |
| Reserves for loans and securities | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 8 |
| Equity capital-Total. | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Total capital accounts............................ | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Number of banks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,337 | 14,108 | 5,761 | 13 | 9 | 156 | 5,583 | 8,576 |

For notes see opposite page.
(In millions of dollars)

| Wednesday | Total loans and investments | Loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Federal funds sold, etc. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | To com-mercial banks | To brokers and dealers involving - |  | $\underset{\text { others }}{\text { To }}$ | Total | Com-mercial and industrial | Agri-cultural | For purchasing or carrying securities |  |  |  | To nonbank financial institutions |  | Real estate |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | To brokers and dealers |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To } \\ & \text { others } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Treas- ury se- curi- ties | curities |  |  |  |  | U.S. Treasury secs. | Other secs. | U.S. Treasury secs. | Other secs. | Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc. | Other |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Large banks }-1 \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | 375,493 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,805 \\ & 15,597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,093 \\ & 14,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,123 \\ & 1,050 \end{aligned}$ | 3423113 | 247 | 270,354 | 111,725 | 3,776 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,057 \\ 591 \end{array}$ | 5,1354,898 | 148 | 2,753 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,293 \\ & 8,397 \end{aligned}$ | 18,133 | 55,92556,060 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 374,813 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27. | 375,540 378,094 | 15,01615,447 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,020 \\ & 13,492 \\ & 13,623 \end{aligned}$ | , 9931,210 | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & 313 \end{aligned}$ |  | 275,854 | 114,739 | 3,784 | $\begin{aligned} & 575 \\ & 656 \end{aligned}$ | 4,747 | 141 | 2,767 | 8,457 | 18,400 | 56,261 |
| 27. | 378,094 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,642 | 141 | 2,770 | 8,665 | 18,583 | 56,307 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 397,028 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,115 \\ & 20,653 \end{aligned}$ | 17,027 | 1,929 | 1,248 | 1, 911 | 291,973 | 126,468 | 3,570 | 1,467 | 3,289 |  | 2,446 | 10,114 | 20,898 | 59,85959,667 |
|  | 394,403 |  | 16,774 | 1,802 | 1,000 |  | 289,315 |  | 3,513 | 1,585 | 2,769 | 83 | 2,444 | 9,785 | 20,775 |  |
|  | 397,374 | 20,415 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,514 \\ & 13,959 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,096 | 291,205 | 126,083 | 3,504 | 1,287 | 3,443 | 81 | 2,470 | 10,226 | 20,698 | 59,75159,739 |
|  | 391,471 | 17,469 |  | $1,547$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,065 \end{aligned}$ | , 898 | 288,'02 | 125,957 | 3,494 | , 800 | 2,785 |  | 2,431 | 9,725 | 20,455 |  |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}5 p \\ 12 p \\ 19 p \\ 26^{p}\end{array}$ | 399,986 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,935 \\ & 22,196 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,377 | $\begin{array}{r} 965 \\ 1,145 \end{array}$ | 289,909 | 126,769 | 3,424 | 1,618 | 3,249 | 80 | 2,408 | 9,761 | 20,521 | 59,524 |
|  | 399,940 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,103 \\ & 14,675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,438 \\ & 2,320 \\ & 2,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,510 \\ & 1,537 \\ & 1,147 \end{aligned}$ |  | 289,474 | 125,701 | 3,447 | 3,284 | 3,469 | 82 | 2,395 | 9,490 | 20,299 | $\begin{aligned} & 59,587 \\ & 59,542 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 395,863 | $19,539$ |  |  |  | $1,007$ | 288,234 209 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 126,027 \\ 125,778 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,402 \\ & 3,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,573 \\ 914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,699 \\ & 3,209 \end{aligned}$ | 84 | 2,374 | 9,443 | 20,225 |  |
|  | 393,857 | 19,396 | 15,381 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83 | 2,373 | 9,282 | 20,228 | 59,475 |
| New York Clity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 6. | 81,270 | 1,076 | 9861,0311,0701,356 |  | 1458 | 908450 | 64,179 <br> 63,720 | 31,98232,486 | 155 <br> 153 <br> 15 | 965527 | 3,157 | 39 <br> 39 | 611607 | 2,8192,948 | 6,203 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,412 \\ & 6,406 \\ & 6,461 \\ & 6,478 \end{aligned}$ |
| 13. | 80,347 | 1,053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,229 |  |
| 20. | 80,859 | 1,079 |  |  |  |  | 64,511 | 33,021 | 151 | 472 | 2,870 | 38 | 604 | 2,889 | 6,281 |  |
| 27. | 81,742 | 1,424 |  | 10 |  |  | 65,363 | 33,564 | 146 | 564 | 2,726 | 37 | 606 | 3,024 | 6,306 |  |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 5. | 88,796 | 1,065 | $\begin{array}{r} 855 \\ 1,08 \\ 2,051 \\ 1,066 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 141 \\ & 136 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots 26$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73,684 | $\begin{aligned} & 39,306 \\ & 39,160 \end{aligned}$ | 120109 | $\begin{aligned} & 946 \\ & 517 \end{aligned}$ | 2,123 | 1817 | 492 | 3,498 | 8,338 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,448 \\ & 7,468 \\ & 7,455 \\ & 7,447 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 88,958 | 1,613 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,874 |  | 494 | 3,332 | 8,292 |  |
| 19 | 91,539 | 2,444 |  |  |  | 257 | 74,173 | 39,253 | 117 | 1,130 | 2,354 | 20 | 498 | 3,504 | 8,242 |  |
|  | 88,753 | 1,311 |  |  | 5 | 112 | 72,646 | 39,175 | 115 | 725 | 1,841 | 18 | 482 | 3,246 | 8,142 |  |
| Mar. $\begin{gathered}5^{p} \\ 12^{p} \\ 19^{p} \\ 26^{p}\end{gathered}$ | 90,795 | 1,3591,8071,892 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,111 \\ & 1,376 \\ & 1,443 \\ & 1,813 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 144 \\ & 133 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 286 \\ 315 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,080 \\ & 74,490 \\ & 73,266 \\ & 71,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,356 \\ & 38,870 \\ & 38,857 \\ & 38,738 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \\ & 111 \\ & 110 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,421 \\ 2,987 \\ 1,354 \\ 781 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,239 \\ & 2,361 \\ & 2,649 \\ & 2,280 \end{aligned}$ | 17192019 | $\begin{aligned} & 485 \\ & 489 \\ & 482 \\ & 476 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,432 \\ & 3,275 \\ & 3,283 \\ & 3,167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,109 \\ & 7,922 \\ & 7,938 \\ & 7,959 \end{aligned}$ | 7,429 |
|  | 91,554 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,438 |
|  | 90,670 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,444 |
|  | 89,283 | 2,024 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,444 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Outside } \\ \text { New York Clty } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 6. | 294,223 | 15,729 | 14,107 | 1,123 | 342 | 157 | 206,175 | 79,743 | 3,621 | 92 | 1,978 | 109 | 2,142 | 5,474 | 11,930 | 49,513 |
| 13. | 294,466 | 14,544 | 12,989 | 1,050 | 297 | 208 | 206,890 | 80,216 | 3,639 | 64 | 1,987 | 106 | 2,170 | 5,449 | 12,130 | 49,654 |
| 20. | 294,681 | 13,937 | 12,422 | 993 | 298 | 224 | 208,843 | 81,718 | 3,633 | 103 | 1,877 | 103 | 2,163 | 5,568 | 12,119 | 49,800 |
| 27. | 296,352 | 14,023 | 12,267 | 1,200 | 305 | 251 | 210,452 | 82,389 | 3,632 | 92 | 1,916 | 104 | 2,164 | 5,641 | 12,277 | 49,829 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 5 . | 308,232 | 20,050 | 16,172 | 1,803 | 1,248 | 827 | 218,289 | 87,162 | 3,450 | 521 | 1,166 | 64 | 1,954 | 6,616 | 12,560 | 52,411 |
| 12. | 305,445 | 19,040 | 15,466 | 1,661 | , 974 |  | 216,653 | 86,912 | 3,404 | 68 | , 895 | 66 | 1,950 | 6,453 | 12,483 | 52,199 |
| 19 | 305,835 | 17,971 | 14,463 | 1,593 | 1,076 |  | 217,032 | 86,830 | 3,387 | 157 | 1,089 | 62 | 1,972 | 6,722 | 12,456 | 52,296 |
| 26 | 302,718 | 16,158 | 12,893 | 1,419 | 1,060 | 786 | 216,156 | 86,782 | 3,379 | 75 | 944 | 63 | 1,949 | 6,479 | 12,313 | 52,292 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 309,191 | 21,576 | 16,578 | 2,783 | 1,376 | 839 | 215,829 | 87,413 | 3,311 | 197 | 1,010 | 63 | 1,923 | 6,329 | 12,412 | 52,095 |
| $12{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 308,386 | 20,389 | 14,727 | 3,294 | 1,509 | 859 | 214,984 | 86,831 | 3,336 | 297 | 1,108 | 63 | 1,906 | 6,215 | 12,377 | 52,149 |
| 19p | 305,193 | 17,647 | 13,232 | 2,187 | 1,536 | 692 | 214,968 | 87,170 | 3,292 | 219 | 1,050 | 64 | 1,892 | 6,160 | 12,287 | 52,098 |
| $26{ }^{\circ}$ | 304,574 | 17,372 | 13,568 | 1,948 | 1,147 | 709 | 214,279 | 87,040 | 3,281 | 133 | 929 | 64 | 1,897 | 6,115 | 12,269 | 52,031 |

For notes see p. A-22.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued
(In millions of dollars)


For notes see p. A-22.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued


For notes see page A-22.


For notes sec p. A-22.

| Wednesday | Reserves for- |  | Total capital counts | Memoranda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Loans | Securities |  | Total loans (gross) adjusted 9 | Total loans and invest-ments (gross) adjusted ${ }^{9}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { mand } \\ \text { deposits } \\ \text { ad- } \\ \text { justed } 10 \end{gathered}$ | Large negotiable time CD's included in time and savings deposits ${ }^{11}$ |  |  | All other large time deposits ${ }^{12}$ |  |  | Gross ties of banks to their foreign branches |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { IPC's } \end{aligned}$ | Issued to others | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { IPC's } \end{gathered}$ | Issued to others |  |
| Large banksTotal 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 6. | 5,008 | 79 | 32,402 | 268,396 | 356,730 | 98,300 | 65,877 | 45,018 | 20,859 |  |  |  | 1,610 |
| Mar. 13. | 5,008 | 79 | 32,450 | 268,595 | 357,201 | 99,148 | 66,523 | 45,791 | 20,732 |  |  |  | 2,274 |
| 20 | 5,000 | 74 | 32,399 | 271, 120 | 358,290 | 97,981 | 66,261 | 45,454 | 20,807 |  |  |  | 2,459 |
| 27. | 4,997 | 74 | 32,444 | 273,873 | 360,705 | 99,336 | 67,815 | 46,825 | 20,990 |  |  |  | 2,947 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 5 | 5,560 | 61 | 34, 374 | 293,127 | 377,067 | 101,581 | 90,185 | 62,012 | 28,173 | 37,043 | 20,585 | 16,458 | 2,230 |
|  | 5,561 | 60 | 34,424 | 290,028 | 274,463 | 99,572 | 90,083 | 62,309 | 27,774 | 37,008 | 20,366 | 16,642 | 1,937 |
| 19 | 5,554 | 60 | 34,355 | 292,214 | 377,968 | 98,992 | 88,324 | 60,837 | 27,487 | 36,625 | 20,081 | 16,544 | 1,868 |
|  | 5,568 | 60 | 34,387 | 289, 393 | 374,593 | 101,220 | 87,963 | 60,580 | 27,383 | 37,121 | 20,360 | 16,761 | 1,870 |
| Mar. 50 | 5,635 | 60 | 34,625 | 292,410 | 379,552 | 100,954 | 87,649 | 60,198 | 27,451 | 36,749 | 20,093 | 16,656 | 1,899 |
| $12{ }^{p}$ | 5,653 | 60 | 34,649 | 292,896 | 381, 166 | 103,194 | 88,235 | 60,427 | 27,808 | 36,486 | 19,958 | 16,528 | 1,684 |
| $19 p$ | 5,636 | 60 | 34,638 | 290,414 | 378,504 | 100,646 | 88,194 | 60,023 | 28,171 | 36,237 | 19,807 | 16,430 | 2,668 |
| 268 | 5,633 | 60 | 34,654 | 287,421 | 375,673 | 102,137 | 88,932 | 60,494 | 28,438 | 35,860 | 19,499 | 16,361 | 1,922 |
| New York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. ${ }^{6}$ | 1,382 |  | 8,409 | 62,920 | 78,935 | 21, 656 | 20,545 | 13,942 | 6,603 |  |  |  | 1,185 |
| 13 | 1,386 |  | 8,415 | 62,398 | 77,972 | 21,238 | 20,921 | 14,310 | 6,611 |  |  |  | 1,601 |
| 20. | 1,382 |  | 8,449 | 63,250 | 78,519 | 21,169 | 20,829 | 14,182 | 6,647 |  |  |  | 1,750 |
| 27. | 1,386 |  | 8,441 | 64,061 | 79,016 | 21,804 | 21,287 | 14,539 | 6,748 |  |  |  | 1,779 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 1,570 |  | 8,987 | 72,393 | 86,440 | 22,913 | 30,275 | 20,290 | 9,985 | 9,340 | 5,578 | 3,762 |  |
|  | 1,579 |  | 8,988 | 71,460 | 86,143 | 21,768 | 30,179 | 20,488 | 9,691 | 9,239 | 5,484 | 3,755 | 1,236 |
|  | 1,582 |  | 8,979 | 73,082 | 88,004 | 22,568 | 30,036 | 20,234 | 9,802 | 9,146 | 5,462 | 3,684 | 1,236 |
|  | 1,580 |  | 8,984 | 71,449 | 86,245 | 23,414 | 30,139 | 20,250 | 9,889 | 9,027 | 5,371 | 3,656 | 1,008 |
| Mar. $\begin{gathered}5 p \\ 122^{p} \\ 19 p \\ 26 p\end{gathered}$ | 1,616 |  | 9,065 | 72,927 | 88,283 | 23,177 | 30,256 | 20,259 | 9,997 | 8,977 | 5,383 | 3,594 | 1,120 |
|  | 1,628 |  | 9,059 | 73,596 | 88,853 | 23,100 | 30,337 | 20,154 | 10,183 | 8,798 | 5,304 | 3,494 | 1,005 |
|  | 1,631 |  | 9,053 | 72,422 | 87,934 | 21,934 | 29,999 | 19,814 | 10,185 | 8,737 | 5,204 | 3,533 | 1,902 |
|  | 1,631 |  | 9,047 | 70,752 | 86,081 | 22,913 | 30,384 | 20,197 | 10,187 | 8,602 | 5,137 | 3,465 | 1,014 |
| Outside <br> New York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}$ |  | 79 | 23,993 | 205,476 | 277,795 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 425 |
|  | 3,622 | 79 | 24,035 | 206,197 | 279,229 | 77,910 | 45,602 | 31, 481 | 14,121 |  |  |  | 673 |
|  | 3,618 | 74 | 23,950 | 207,870 | 279,771 | 76,812 | 45,432 | 31,272 | 14,160 |  |  |  | 709 |
|  | 3,611 | 74 | 24,003 | 209,812 | 281,689 | 77,532 | 46,528 | 32,286 | 14,242 |  |  |  | 1,168 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 3,990 | 61 | 25,387 | 220,734 | 290,627 | 78,668 | 59,910 | 41,722 | 18,188 | 27,703 | 15,007 | 12,696 | 979 |
|  | 3,982 | 60 | 25,436 | 218,568 | 288,320 | 77,804 | 59,904 | 41,821 | 18,083 | 27,769 | 14,882 | 12,887 | 701 |
|  | 3,972 | 60 | 25,376 | 219,132 | 189,964 | 76,424 | 58,288 | 40,603 | 17,685 | 27,479 | 14,619 | 12,860 | 632 |
|  | 3,988 | 60 | 25,403 | 217,944 | 288, 348 | 77,806 | 57,824 | 40,330 | 17,494 | 28,094 | 14,989 | 13,105 | 862 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}5 p \\ 12 p \\ 19 p \\ 26^{p}\end{array}$ | 4,019 | 60 | 25,560 | 219,483 | 291,269 | 77,777 | 57,393 | 39,939 | 17,454 | 27,772 | 14,710 | 13,062 | 779 |
|  | 4,025 | 60 | 25,590 | 219,300 | 292,313 | 80,094 | 57,898 | 40,273 | 17,625 | 27,688 | 14,654 | 13,034 | 679 |
|  | 4,005 | 60 | 25,585 | 217,992 | 290,570 | 78,712 | 58,195 | 40,209 | 17,986 | 27,500 | 14,603 | 12,897 | 766 |
|  | 4,002 | 60 | 25,607 | 216,669 | 289,592 | 79,224 | 58,548 | 40,297 | 18,251 | 27,258 | 14,362 | 12,896 | 908 |

${ }_{2}$ Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
2 Includes official institutions and so forth.
3 Includes short-term notes and bills.
4 Federal agencies only.
5 Includes corporate stocks.
6 Includes U.S. Govt. and foreign bank deposits, not shown separately.
7 Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

8 Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.
${ }^{9}$ Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.
10 All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.
${ }^{11}$ Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more. 12 All other time deposits issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more (not included in large negotiable CD's).

| Industry | Outstanding |  |  |  |  | Net change during- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  |  | 1975 | 1974 |  | 1974 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar, } \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{5}{\text { Mar. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | I | IV | 111 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { hall } \end{aligned}$ | 1st half |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals. | 2,044 | 2,069 | 2,020 | 1,970 | 1,972 | 72 | 10 | -43 | 39 | 77 | 63 | 140 | 56 |
| Machinery...... | 8,096 | 8,140 | 8,110 | 8,286 | 8,316 | -220 |  | -429 | -645 | -127 | 349 | 222 | 1,848 |
| Transportation equipment. . . . . . . | 3,815 | 3,835 | 3,862 | 3,989 | 3,917 | -102 | 95 | 10 | 3 | 365 | 340 | 705 | - 588 |
| Other fabricated metal products... Other durable goods. . . . . . . . . | 2,930 4,481 | 2,920 | 2,851 | 2,838 4,529 | 2,836 | 94 -36 | -8 -85 | -67 -257 | 19 -378 | -178 | 253 | 75 | 503 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: | 4,481 | 4,477 |  | 4,529 | 4,517 | -36 | -85 | -257 | -378 | $-265$ | 512 | 247 | 909 |
| Food, liquor, and tobacco. . ... | 3,836 | 3,837 | 3,862 | 3,990 | 3,986 | -150 | -283 | -652 | $-1,085$ | 484 | 500 | 984 | -220 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leath | 3,358 | 3,330 | 3,347 | 3,327 | 3,310 | 48 | 90 | -290 | -152 | -725 | 107 | -618 | 909 |
| Petroleum refining | 2,199 | 2,185 | 2,174 | 2,177 | 2,171 | 28 | -66 | -13 | -51 | 473 | 494 | 967 | -108 |
| Chemicals and rubber | 3,456 | 3,459 | 3,431 | 3,439 | 3,370 | 86 | 87 | -99 | 74 | $-55$ | 311 | 256 | 610 |
| Other nondurable goods.......... | 2,194 | 2,194 | 2,184 | 2,163 | 2,160 | 34 | -228 | -118 | -312 | -135 | 158 | 23 | 338 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas. | 4,764 | 4,747 | 4,706 | 4,719 | 4,773 | -9 | -50 | -214 | -273 | 556 | 290 | 846 | 387 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers.......... | 1,430 | 1,492 | 1,503 | 1,516 | 1,608 | -178 | -105 | -364 | -647 | 703 | -195 | 508 | -273 |
| Other wholesale. | 6,181 | 6,162 | 6,007 | 6,059 | 6,055 | 126 | -146 | -527 | -547 | 349 | 135 | 484 | 829 |
| Retail. | 6,497 | 6,465 | 6,335 | 6,610 | 6,412 | 85 | -88 | -207 | -210 | -246 | -219 | -465 | 1,099 |
| Transportation | 6,236 | 6,222 | 6,198 | 6,187 | 6,198 | 38 | -4 | -184 | -150 | 261 | 22 | 283 | 139 |
| Communication | 2,126 | 2,155 | 2,262 | 2, 275 | 2,248 | -122 | $-38$ | $-213$ | -373 | 909 | -92 | 1-627 | - 475 |
| Other public utili | 7,629 | 7,560 | 7,606 | 7,722 | 7,617 | 12 | -281 -44 | -720 | -989 | 609 | 1,088 | 1,697 | 1,044 |
| Construction | 5,631 11,285 | 5,647 <br> 11,307 | 11, 5132 | 15,624 | 5,631 <br> 11,458 | -173 | $\begin{array}{r}-44 \\ -155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -427 -341 | -471 | $\begin{array}{r}-276 \\ 171 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | 231 133 357 | $\begin{array}{r}-45 \\ \hline 04\end{array}$ | 594 594 |
| All other domestic loans | 9,827 | 9,789 | 9,950 | 9,787 | 9,836 | -9 | -126 | -170 | -305 | 387 | 357 | 744 | 1,117 |
| Bankers' acceptances. | 2,259 | 2,430 | 2,338 | 2,510 | 2,366 | -107 | 507 | 198 | 598 | 309 | -365 | -56 | 443 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans. | 4,293 | 4,283 | 4,253 | 4, 330 | 4,398 | -105 | 104 | 67 |  | $-249$ | $-208$ | -457 | 611 |
| Total classified loans | 104,567 | 104,705 | 104,470 | 105,376 | 105,155 | -588 | --810 | $-5,060$ | $-6,458$ | 2,578 | 4,264 | 6,842 | 12,491 |
| Comm. paper included in total classiffed loans ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 248 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total commercial and industrial loans of large commercial banks . . . . . | 125,778 | 126,027 | 125,701 | 126,769 | 125,957 | -179 | -893 | -5,025 | $-6,097$ | 3,468 | 4,795 | 8,263 | 13,491 |

For notes see table below.
"TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| Industry | Outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Net change during- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 |  |  | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  | 1975 | 1974 |  |  | 1974 |
|  | Mar. $26$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Feb} . \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{29}{\mathrm{Jan}} .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 31 \\ \text { (Tues.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 27 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | Sept. 25 | $\underset{28}{\text { Aug. }}$ | July | I | IV | III | II | 2nd half |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,284 | 1,237 | 1,249 | 1,210 | 1,176 | 1,107 | 1,133 | 1,104 | 1,116 | 74 | 77 | 28 | 41 | 105 |
| Machinery . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,071 1,672 | 4,117 1,712 | 4,138 1,737 | 4,145 1,673 | 4,049 | 3,970 1,570 | 3,896 | 3,789 1,419 | 3,572 1,373 | -74 -1 | 249 138 | 610 125 | 172 45 | 859 263 |
| Other fabricated metal products. | 1,672 1,312 | 1,712 1,323 | 1,737 1,243 | 1,673 1,197 | 1,586 | 1,570 | 1,066 | 1,419 | 1,373 996 | -1 115 | 131 | 112 | 43 | 243 |
| Other durable goods...... | 2,251 | 2,256 | 2,288 | 2,391 | 2,361 | 2,339 | 2,268 | 2,198 | 2,169 | -140 | 123 | 161 | 192 | 284 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, liquor, and tobacco. | 1,561 | 1,614 | 1,703 | 1,763 | 1,674 | 1,661 | 1,649 | 1,604 | 1,604 | -202 | 114 | 78 | 42 | 192 |
| leather. . . . . . . . ...... | 1,158 | 1,083 | 1,124 | 1,145 | 1,179 | 1,187 | 1,151 | 1,171 | 1,182 | 13 | -6 | 23 | 39 | 17 |
| Petroleum refining | 1,483 | 1,458 | 1,542 | 1,518 | 1,272 | 1,208 | 1,097 | 1,048 | , 996 | -35 | 421 | 134 | 18 | 555 |
| Chemicals and rubber..... | 1,846 | 1,812 | 1,839 | 1,878 | 1,818 | 1,820 | 1,778 | 1,790 | 1,760 | -32 | 100 | 41 | 134 | 141 |
| Other nondurable goods. . | 1,130 | 1,119 | 1,221 | 1,235 | 1,170 | 1,187 | 1,204 | 1,189 | 1,149 | -105 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 64 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas. | 3,537 | 3,446 | 3,523 | 3,701 | 3,620 | 3,468 | 3,339 | 3,319 | 3,197 | $-164$ | 362 | 209 | -115 | 571 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers.. | ,150 | , 153 | , 169 | 155 | 171 | , 157 | , 139 | , 166 | , 155 | -5 | 16 | -2 | 1 | 14 |
| Other wholesale..... | 1,450 | 1,420 | 1,472 | 1,492 | 1,431 | 1,488 | 1,449 | 1,419 | 1,446 | -42 | 43 | 43 | 83 | 86 |
| Retail. | 2,283 | 2,298 | 2,369 | 2,594 | 2,602 | 2,578 | 2,527 | 2,529 | 2,512 | -311 | 67 | 99 | -52 | 166 |
| Transportation. | 4,524 | 4,505 | 4,455 | 4,550 | 4,379 | 4,370 | 4,349 | 4,322 | 4,353 | -26 | 201 | -76 | 8 | 125 |
| Communication. | 1,135 | 1,125 | 1,158 | 1,082 | 1,076 | 1,047 | 1,029 | 1,021 | 1,030 | 53 | 53 | -1 | 64 | 52 |
| Other public utilities. | 4,034 | 3,870 | 3,885 | 3,963 | 3,987 | 3,810 | 3,672 | 3,664 | 3,539 | 71 | 291 | 229 | 289 | 520 |
| Construction. | 2,197 | 2,191 | 2,224 | 2,294 | 2,281 | 2,237 | 2,272 | 2,218 | 2,183 | -97 | 22 | 142 | 232 | 164 |
| Services. | 5,430 | 5,370 | 5,320 | 5,532 | 5,417 | 5,340 | 5,350 | 5,301 | 5,275 | -102 | 182 | 77 | 197 | 259 |
| All other domestic loans..... | 3,082 | 3,144 | 3,079 | 3,224 | 3,255 | 3,215 | 3,122 | 3,074 | 3,058 | -142 | 102 | 105 | 209 | 207 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans........... | 2,528 | 2,544 | 2,524 | 2,457 | 2,473 | 2,487 | 2,401 | 2,500 | 2,565 | 71 | 56 | -147 | 198 | -91 |
| Total loans. . | 48,118 | 47,797 | 48,262 | 49,199 | 48,090 | 47,339 | 46,426 | 45,845 | 45,230 | $-1,081$ | 2,773 | 2,023 | 1,872 | 4,796 |

1 New item to be reported as of the last Wednesday of each month.
Note.-About 160 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

For description of series see article "Revised Series on Commercial and Industrial Loans by Industry," Feb. 1967 Bulletin, p. 209.

Commercial and industrial "term" loans are all outstanding loans with an original maturity of more than I year and all outstanding loans granted under a formal agreement-revolving credit or standby-on which the original maturity of the commitment was in excess of 1 year.

GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS ${ }^{1}$
(In billions of dollars)

| Class of bank, and quarter or month | Type of holder |  |  |  |  | Total deposits, IPC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Financial business | Nonfinancial business | Consumer | Foreign | All other |  |
| All insured commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970-Dec..... | 17.3 | 92.7 | 53.6 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 175.1 |
| 1971-Mar. | 18.3 | 86.3 | 54.4 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 170.9 |
| June. | 18.1 | 89.6 | 56.2 | 1.3 | 10.5 | 175.8 |
| Sept. | 17.9 | 91.5 98.4 | 57.5 | 1.2 | 9.97 | 177.9 |
|  | 18.5 | 98.4 | 58.6 | 1.3 | 10.7 | 187.5 |
| 1972-Mar. | 20.2 | 92.6 | 54.7 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 181.2 |
| June. | 17.9 | 97.6 | 60.5 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 188.4 |
| Sept.. | 18.9 18.9 | 101.5 109.9 | 63.1 65.4 | 1.4 | 11.4 12.3 | 195.4 208.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Mar. | 18.6 | 102.8 | 65.1 | 1.7 | 11.8 | 200.0 |
| June. | 18.6 | 106.6 | 67.3 | 2.0 | 11.8 | 206.3 |
| Sept. | 18.8 19.1 | 108.3 116.2 | 69.1 | 2.1 2.4 | 11.9 12.4 | 210.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 2.4 | 12.4 | 220.1 |
| 1974-Mar.. | 18.9 | 108.4 | 70.6 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 211.2 |
| June. | 18.2 | 112.1 | 71.4 | 2.2 | 11.1 | 215.0 |
| Sept.. | 17.9 | 113.9 | 72.0 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 216.8 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 19.0 | 118.8 | 73.5 | 2.3 | 11.7 | 225.4 |
| Weekly reporting banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec.. | 14.4 | 58.6 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 104.8 |
| 1972-Dec.. | 14.7 | 64.4 | 27.1 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 114.3 |
| 1973-Dec. | 14.9 | 66.2 | 28.0 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 118.1 |
| 1974-Mar. | 14.7 |  |  | 2.1 |  |  |
| Apr.. | 14.7 | 62.2 | 29.6 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 114.7 |
| May. . . . . | 14.2 | 62.3 63 | 28.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 112.7 |
| June. ...... | 14.1 14.4 | 63.4 63.5 | 28.1 | 2.0 2.1 | 6.3 6.5 | 113.9 115.1 |
| Aug....... | 14.1 | 62.6 | 28.0 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 112.5 |
| Sept. | 13.9 | 64.4 | 28.4 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 115.0 |
| Oct.r. | 14.7 | 64.4 | 28.4 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 115.8 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 14.6 | 65.9 | 28.7 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 117.7 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r..... }}$. | 14.8 | 66.9 | 29.0 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 119.7 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 14.8 | 65.6 | 29.2 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 118.3 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 14.4 | 63.1 | 27.9 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 113.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Including cash items in process of collection.
Nore.-Daily-average balances maintained during month as estimated
from reports supplied by a sample of commercial banks. For a detailed description of the type of depositor in each category, see June 1971 Bulletin, p. 466.

DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS
(In millions of dollars)

| Class of bank | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31, \\ 1972 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 31, } \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | June 30, 1974 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 15, \end{gathered}$ | Class of bank | ${ }_{1972}^{\text {Dec. } 31,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31 \text {, } \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 30, \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | Oct. 15, 1974 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commercial. | 559 | 507 | 460 |  | All member-Cont. |  |  |  |  |
| Insured. | 554 | 503 | 457 | 407 | Other large banks 1 | 69 | 58 | 63 | 66 |
| National member | 311 | 288 | 265 | 247 | All other member 1 | 313 | 294 | 267 | 220 |
| State member... | 71 | 64 | 65 | 39 | All nonmember.... | 177 | 155 | 130 |  |
| All member. . | 381 | 352 | 330 | 286 | Insured....... | 172 5 | 152 3 | 127 3 | 12i ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

1 Beginning Nov. 9, 1972, designation of banks as reserve city banks for reserve-requirement purposes has been based on size of bank (net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million), as described in the Bulletin for July 1972, p. 626. Categories shown here as "Other large" and "All other member"' parallel the previous "Reserve City" (other than in New York City and the City of Chicago) and "Country" categories, respectively (hence the series are continuous over time).

Note.-Hypothecated deposits, as shown in this table, are treated one way in monthly and weekly series for commercial banks and in another way in call-date series. That is, they are excluded from "Time deposits" and "Loans" in the monthly (and year-end) series as shown on p. A-14; and "Loans" in the monthly (and year-end) series as shown on p. A-14;
from the figures for weekly reporting banks as shown on pp. A-18-A-22 from the figures for weekly reporting banks as shown on pp. A-18-A-22
(consumer instalment loans); and from the figures in the table at the bottom of $p_{i}$ A-13. But they are included in the figures for "Time deposits" and "Loans" for call dates as shown on pp. A-14-A-17.
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| Date |  | To selected related institutions ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | By type of loan |  |  |
|  |  | Commercial and industrial | Real estate | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { other } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1974--Dec. | 4. |  | 4,775 | 2,568 | 178 | 2,029 |
|  |  | 4,765 | 2,592 | 182 | 1,991 |
|  | 18. | 4,837 | 2,678 | 182 | 1,977 |
|  |  | 4,901 | 2,821 | 180 | 1,900 |
| 1975-Jan. | $1$ | 4,809 | 2,746 | 182 | $1,881$ |
|  | $8$ | 4,641 | 2,679 | 184 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,778 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 15. | 4,663 | 2,703 | 181 | 1,779 |
|  | 22. | 4,664 | 2,691 | 181 | 1,792 |
|  | 29. | 4,642 | 2,724 | 181 | 1,737 |
| Feb. | 5. | 4,475 | 2,630 | 181 | 1,664 |
|  | 12. | 4,609 | 2,755 | 175 | 1,679 |
|  | 19. | 4,510 | 2,661 | 174 | 1,675 |
|  | $26^{r}$. | 4,545 | 2,707 | 179 | 1,659 |
| Mar. | $5$ | 4,688 | 2,741 | 201 | 1,746 |
|  | $12$ | 4,721 | 2,800 | 201 | 1,720 |
|  | 19. | 4,693 | 2,769 | 204 | 1,720 |
|  | 26. | 4,691 | 2,791 | 204 | 1,696 |

1 To bank's own foreign branches, nonconsolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.

NoTE.-Series changed on Aug. 28, 1974. For a comparison of the old and new data for that date, see $p .741$ of the Oct. 1974 Bulletin. Revised figures received since Oct. 1974 that affect that comparison are shown in note 2 to this table in the Dec. 1974 Bulletin, p. A- 27.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Commercial paper |  |  |  |  |  | Dollar acceptances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All issuers | Financial companies ${ }^{1}$ |  | Non-financial companies 4 | Bank-related 5 |  | Total | Held by- |  |  |  |  |  | Based on- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ting ba |  | F.R. | anks |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | p | rectlyplaced ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | rectlyplaced |  | Total | Own bills | Bills bought | Own acct. | Foreign corr. |  | into <br> United <br> States | from <br> United <br> States | other |
| 1966. | 13,645 | 2,332 | 10,556 | 757 |  |  | 3,603 | 1,198 | 983 | 215 | 193 | 191 | 2,022 | 997 | 829 | 1,778 |
| 1967. | 17,085 | 2,790 | 12,184 | 2,111 |  |  | 4,317 | 1,906 | 1,447 | 459 | 164 | 156 | 2,090 | 1,086 | 989 | 2,241 |
| 1968. | 21,173 | 4,427 | 13,972 | 2,774 |  |  | 4,428 | 1,544 | 1,344 | 200 | 58 | 109 | 2,717 | 1,423 | 952 | 2,053 |
| 1969 | 32,600 | 6,503 | 20,741 | 5,356 | 1,160 | 3,134 | 5,451 | 1,567 | 1,318 | 249 | 64 | 146 | 3,674 | 1,889 | 1,153 | 2,408 |
| 1970. | 33,071 | 5,514 | 20,424 | 7,133 | 352 | 1,997 | 7,058 | 2,694 | 1,960 | 735 | 57 | 250 | 4,057 | 2,601 | 1,561 | 2,895 |
| 1971. | 32,126 | 5,297 | 20,582 | 6,247 | 524 | 1,449 | 7,889 | 3,480 | 2,689 | 791 | 261 | 254 | 3,894 | 2,834 | 1,546 | 3,509 |
| 1972. | 34,721 | 5,655 | 22,098 | 6,968 | 1,226 | 1,411 | 6,898 | 2,706 | 2,006 | 700 | 106 | 179 | 3,907 | 2,531 | 1,909 | 2,458 |
| 1973. | 41,073 | 5,487 | 27,204 | 8,382 | 1,938 | 2,943 | 8,892 | 2,837 | 2,318 | 519 | 68 | 581 | 5,406 | 2,273 | 3,499 | 3,120 |
| 1974-Jan... | 45,491 | 6,367 | 29,353 | 9,771 | 1,960 | 3,541 | 9,101 | 2,706 | 2,251 | 454 | 68 | 589 | 5,738 | 2,334 | 3,492 | 3,275 |
| Feb... | 47,164 | 7,201 | 29,169 | 10,794 | 1,923 | 3,606 | 9,364 | 2,854 | 2,328 | 525 | 69 | 592 | 5,850 | 2,434 | 3,182 | 3,748 |
| Mar... | 44,690 | 6,571 | 28,869 | 9,250 | 2,137 | 3,908 | 10,166 | 2,986 | 2,413 | 573 | 296 | 684 | 6,200 | 2,827 | 2,979 | 4,361 |
| Apr... | 44,677 | 6,228 | 28,752 | 9,697 | 2,270 | 4,564 | 10,692 | 3,232 | 2,744 | 488 | 216 | 700 | 6,544 | 2,900 | 2,833 | 4,959 |
| May.. | 46,171 | 5,699 | 30,426 | 10,046 | 1,978 | 5,106 | 11,727 | 3,089 | 2,642 | 447 | 373 | 732 | 7,532 | 2,952 | 2,899 | 5,876 |
| June.. | 44,846 | 4,970 | 29,908 | 9,968 | 1,579 | 5,373 | 13,174 | 3,535 | 3,066 | 469 | 304 | 795 | 8,540 | 3,287 | 3,219 | 6,668 |
| July.. | 45,561 | 4,655 | 30,344 | 10,562 | 1,465 | 5,585 | 15,686 | 3,499 | 2,983 | 516 | 218 | 1,023 | 10,947 | 3,589 | 3,774 | 8,323 |
| Aug... | 47,967 | 5,308 | 31,774 | 10,885 | 2,425 | 6,350 | 16,167 | 3,388 | 2,866 | 522 | 277 | 1,202 | 11,300 | 3,585 | 3,933 | 8,649 |
| Sept. . | 49,087 | 5,333 | 31,095 | 12,659 | 2,185 | 6,446 | 16,035 | 3,347 | 2,942 | 405 | 504 | 1,459 | 10,724 | 3,526 | 3,806 | 8,703 |
| Oct... | 51,754 | 5,242 | 32,509 | 14, 003 | 2,046 | 6,408 | 16,882 | 3,291 | 2,872 | 419 | 218 | 2,037 | 11,335 | 3,793 | 3,759 | 9,330 |
| Nov.. | 51,883 | 4,860 | 32,491 | 14,532 | 1,947 | 6,697 | 17,553 | 3,789 | 3,290 | 499 | 611 | 1,702 | [1, 452 | 3,810 | 3,709 | 10,035 |
| Dec.. | 49,070 | 4,611 | 31,765 | 12,694 | 1,874 | 6,444 | 18,484 | 4,226 | 3,685 | 542 | 999 | 981 | 12,278 | 4,023 | 4,067 | 10,394 |
| 1975-Jan. . | 51,528 | 5,029 | 31,851 | 14,648 | 1,946 | 6,625 | 18,602 | 4,357 | 3,903 | 454 | 966 | 384 | 12,894 | 4,120 | 4,314 | 10,168 |

1 Financial companies are institutions engaged primarily in activities such as, but not limited to, commercial, savings, and mortgage banking; sales, personal, and mortgage financing; factoring, finance leasing, and other business lending; insurance underwriting; and other investment activities.
${ }_{2}$ As reported by dealers; includes all financial company paper sold in the open market.
${ }_{3}$ As reported by financial companies that place their paper directly with investors.

[^35]PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS
(Per cent per annum)


Note.-Beginning Nov. 1971, several banks adopted a floating prime ate keyed to money market variables. denotes the predominant prime ate quoted by commercial banks to large businesses.

Effective Apr. 16, 1973, with the adoption of a two-tier or "dual prime rate," this table shows only the "Iarge-business prime rate," which is the range of rates charged by commercial banks on short-term Ioans to large businesses with the highest credit standing.

RATES ON BUSINESS LOANS OF BANKS

| Center | All sizes |  | Size of loan (in thousands of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1-9 |  | 10-99 |  | 100-499 |  | 500-999 |  | 1,000 and over |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1974 | Feb. 1975 | Nov. <br> 1974 | Feb. 1975 | Nov. <br> 1974 | Feb. <br> 1975 | Nov. 1974 | Feb. 1975 | Nov. 1974 | Feb. <br> 1975 | Nov. <br> 1974 |
|  | Short-term |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 centers. . . | 9.94 | 11.64 | 10.94 | 11.81 | 10.73 | 12.04 | 10.25 | 11.97 | 9.93 | 11.80 | 9.73 | 11.44 |
| New York City | 9.61 | 11.35 | 10.82 | 12.31 | 10.60 | 12.11 | 10.14 | 12.05 | 9.74 | 11.56 | 9.50 | 11.21 |
| 7 Other Northeas | 10.31 | 12.22 | 12.07 | 13.03 | 11.31 | 12.84 | 10.64 | 12.46 | 10.09 | 12.34 | 9.96 | 11.91 |
| 8 North Central. | 9.87 | 11.66 | 10.55 | 11.54 | 10.49 | 11.99 | 10.09 | 11.93 | 9.85 | 11.77 | 9.74 | 11.53 |
| 7 Southeast. | 10.24 | 11.52 | 10.59 | 11.44 | 10.52 | 11.34 | 10.21 | 11.43 | 10.22 | 11.62 | 10.12 | 11.62 |
| 4 West Coast. | 10.01 9.99 | 11.56 11.48 | 10.36 11.23 | 10.87 12.26 | 10.47 10.75 | 11.64 11.99 | 10.11 10.22 | 11.77 11.86 | 9.83 10.05 | 11.74 11.56 | 9.84 9.84 | 11.36 11.32 |
|  | Revolving credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 centers | 9.20 | 11.60 | 11.03 | 12.71 | 10.56 | 12.00 | 10.14 | 11.99 | 10.18 | 11.60 | 8.98 | 11.56 |
| New York City. | 7.84 | 11.60 | 10.98 | 12.25 | 10.59 | 11.97 | 9.98 | 11.89 | 9.87 | 11.77 | 7.61 | 11.57 |
| 7 Other Northeas | 10.83 | 12.26 | 12.05 | 12.08 | 10.60 | 11.98 | 9.97 | 11.68 | 10.98 | 11.75 | 10.90 | 12.50 |
| 8 North Central. | 10.32 | 11.82 | 11.77 | 13.34 | 11.14 | 12.29 | 10.97 | 12.57 | 10.24 | 11.79 | 10.22 | 11.72 |
| 7 Southeast. | 9.77 | 11.53 | 10.61 |  | 10.41 | 11.41 | 10.35 | 13.09 | 9.00 | 10.98 | 9.76 | 11.25 |
| 8 Southwest | 10.54 | 12.06 | 11.61 | 13.03 | 11.18 | 12.33 | 10.57 | 12.28 | 10.75 | 11.82 | 10.37 | 12.06 |
| 4 West Coast. | 9.52 | 11.39 | 10.67 | 12.70 | 10.13 | 11.89 | 9.77 | 11.68 | 10.17 | 11.57 | 9.40 | 11.33 |
|  | Long-term |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 centers. | 10.26 | 12.16 | 10.54 | 11.74 | 10.55 | 12.04 | 10.57 | 12.09 | 10.16 | 11.71 | 10.21 | 12.23 |
| New York City. | 9.62 | 11.96 | 9.27 | 8.87 | 10.82 | 11.45 | 10.46 | 12.37 | 9.78 | 12.02 | 9.53 | 11.93 |
| 7 Other Northeast | 10.48 | 12.35 | 10.99 | 12.66 | 10.77 | 12.52 | 10.51 | 11.98 | 10.20 | 11.55 | 10.49 | 12.61 |
| 8 North Central. | 11.33 | 12.29 | 10.32 | 10.90 | 10.25 | 11.89 | 10.17 | 11.90 | 9.45 | 11.75 | 11.81 | 12.44 |
| 7 Southeast.... | 10.42 | 13.81 | 9.67 | 11.21 | 10.47 | 11.45 | 11.11 | 12.14 | 11.95 | 12.02 | 9.16 | 17.29 |
| 8 Southwest. | 9.87 10.07 | 12.27 | 11.99 | 12.39 | 10.12 | 12.18 | 10.46 | 12.28 | 10.09 | 12.68 | 9.60 | 12.49 |
| 4 West Coas | 10.07 | 12.01 | 8.36 | 12.75 | 10.77 | 11.99 | 11.28 | 12.04 | 10.94 | 11.60 | 9.78 | 12.06 |

## MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

| Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prime } \\ \text { commercial } \\ \text { paper }^{1} \end{gathered}$ |  | Finance co. paper placed directly, 3 to 6 months ${ }^{2}$ | Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days $^{3}$ | Federal funds rate ${ }^{4}$ | U.S. Government securities 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3-month bills 6 |  |  | 6-month bills 6 |  | 9- to 12-month issues |  | 3- to 5 year issues 7 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 90-119 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | 4 to 6 months |  |  |  | Rate on new issue | Market yield | Rate on new issue | Market yield |  | 1-year bill (market yield) ${ }^{6}$ | Other ${ }^{7}$ |
| 1967. |  | 5.10 |  | 4.89 | 4.75 | 4.22 | 4.321 | 4.29 | 4.630 | 4.61 | 4.71 | 4.84 | 5.07 |
| 1968 |  | 5.90 | 5.69 | 5.75 | 5.66 | 5.339 | 5.34 | 5.470 | 5.47 | 5.46 | 5.62 | 5.59 |
| 1969 |  | 7.83 | 7.16 | 7.61 | 8.21 | 6.677 | 6.67 | 6.853 | 6.86 | 6.79 | 7.06 | 6.85 |
| 1970. |  | 7.72 | 7.23 | 7.31 | 7.17 | 6.458 | 6.39 | 6.562 | 6.51 | 6.49 | 6.90 | 7.37 |
| 1971 |  | 5.11 | 4.91 | 4.85 | 4.66 | 4.348 | 4.33 | 4.511 | 4.52 | 4.67 | 4.75 | 5.77 |
| 1972 | 4.66 | 4.69 | 4.52 | 4.47 | 4.44 | 4.071 | 4.07 | 4.466 | 4.49 | 4.77 | 4.86 | 5.85 |
| 1973 | 8.20 | 8.15 | 7.40 | 8.08 | 8.74 | 7.041 | 7.03 | 7.178 | 7.20 | 7.01 | 7.30 | 6.92 |
| 1974. | 10.05 | 9.87 | 8.62 | 9.92 | 10.51 | 7.886 | 7.84 | 7.926 | 7.95 | 7.71 | 8.25 | 7.81 |
| 1974-Mar... | 8.64 | 8.42 | 7.76 | 8.43 | 9.35 | 7.986 | 7.96 | 7.829 | 7.83 | 7.34 | 7.86 | 7.33 |
| Apr. | 9.92 | 9.79 | 8.43 | 9.61 | 10.51 | 8.229 | 8.33 | 8.171 | 8.32 | 8.08 | 8.66 | 7.99 |
| May | 10.82 | 10.62 | 8.94 | 10.68 | 11.31 | 8.430 | 8.23 | 8.496 | 8.40 | 8.21 | 8.78 | 8.24 |
| June. | 11.18 | 10.96 | 9.00 | 10.79 | 11.93 | 8.145 | 7.90 | 8.232 | 8.12 | 8.16 | 8.71 | 8.14 |
| July.. | 11.93 | 11.72 | 9.00 | 11.88 | 12.92 | 7.752 | 7.55 | 8.028 | 7.94 | 8.04 | 8.89 | 8.39 |
| Aug.. | 11.79 | 11.65 | 9.31 | 12.08 | 12.01 | 8.744 | 8.96 | 8.853 | 9.11 | 8.88 | 9.54 | 8.64 |
| Sept. | 11.36 | 11.23 | 9.41 | 11.06 | 11.34 | 8.363 | 8.06 | 8.599 | 8.53 | 8.52 | 8.95 | 8.38 |
| Oct. | 9.55 | 9.36 | 9.03 | 9.34 | 10.06 | 7.244 | 7.46 | 7.559 | 7.74 | 7.59 | 8.04 | 7.98 |
| Nov. | 8.95 | 8.81 | 8.50 | 9.03 | 9.45 | 7.585 | 7.47 | 7.551 | 7.52 | 7.29 | 7.67 | 7.65 |
| Dec. | 9.18 | 8.98 | 8.50 | 9.19 | 8.53 | 7.179 | 7.15 | 7.091 | 7.11 | 6.79 | 7.33 | 7.22 |
| 1975-Jan. | 7.39 | 7.30 | 7.31 | 7.54 | 7.13 | 6.493 | 6.26 | 6.525 | 6.36 | 6.27 | 6.74 | 7.29 |
| Feb. | 6.36 | 6.33 | 6.24 | 6.35 | 6.24 | 5.583 | 5.50 | 5.674 | 5.62 | 5.56 | 5.97 | 6.85 |
| Mar. | 6.06 | 6.06 | 6.00 | 6.22 | 5.54 | 5.544 | 5.49 | 5.635 | 5.62 | 5.70 | 6.10 | 7.00 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Dec. $\begin{array}{r}7 . \\ \\ 21 . \\ 28 . \\ 28 .\end{array}$ | 9.23 | 9.05 |  | 9.55 | 9.02 | 7.524 | 7.44 | 7.564 | 7.34 | 7.15 |  | 7.46 |
|  | 8.95 | 8.78 | 8.50 | 9.03 | 8.86 | 7.172 | 7.24 | 6.911 | 7.04 | 6.79 | 7.26 | 7.16 |
|  | 9.20 | 9.00 | 8.50 | 9.03 | 8.72 | 7.058 | 6.92 | 6.858 | 6.99 | 6.56 | 7.16 | 7.06 |
|  | 9.28 | 9.06 | 8.50 | 9.16 | 8.45 | 6.963 | 7.01 | 7.032 | 7.11 | 6.67 | 7.26 | 7.17 |
| 1975-Jan. $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 11 \\ 18 \\ \\ \\ 25\end{array}$ | 9.13 | 8.84 | 8.47 | 9.08 | 7.35 | 7.113 | 6.96 | 7.101 | 6.99 | 6.70 | 7.17 | 7.26 |
|  | 7.95 | 7.8 .3 | 7.98 | 8.33 | 7.70 | 6.698 | 6.59 | 6.682 | 6.64 | 6.45 | 6.91 | 7.23 |
|  | 7.63 | 7.53 | 7.65 | 7.66 | 7.22 | 6.678 | 6.54 | 6.646 | 6.54 | 6.44 | 6.95 | 7.32 |
|  | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.78 | 7.03 | 7.17 | 6.369 | 5.98 | 6.373 | 6.14 | 6.15 | 6.66 | 7.36 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}1 . \\ 8 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6.55 | 6.48 | 6.38 | 6.59 | 6.99 | 5.606 | 5.68 | 5.825 | 5.92 | 5.87 | 6.31 | 7.23 |
|  | 6.50 | 6.45 | 6.25 | 6.34 | 6.46 | 5.669 | 5.61 | 5.736 | 5.65 | 5.51 | 5.95 | 6.91 |
|  | 6.38 | 6.34 | 6.25 | 6.47 | 6.28 | 5.800 | 5.65 | 5.800 | 5.70 | 5.60 | 6.06 | 6.92 |
|  | 6.31 | 6.28 | 6.25 | 6.26 | 6.29 | 5.408 | 5.25 | 5.483 | 5.43 | 5.44 | 5.84 | 6.71 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}1 . \\ 8 . \\ 15 \\ 22 \\ 29 . \\ \end{array}$ | 6.25 | 6.25 | ${ }^{6} 6.23$ | ${ }^{c} 6.33$ | 6.15 | 5.455 | 5.47 | 5.675 | 5.66 | 5.67 | 6.04 | 6.83 |
|  | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.18 | 6.37 | 5.88 | 5.637 | 5.57 | 5.742 | 5.68 | 5.69 | 6.07 | 6.86 |
|  | 6.08 | 6.08 | 6.05 | 6.29 | 5.44 | 5.622 | 5.46 | 5.655 | 5.56 | 5.62 | 6.03 | 6.88 |
|  | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.90 | 6.11 | 5.38 | 5.376 | 5.41 | 5.473 | 5.54 | 5.66 | 6.06 | 7.05 |
|  | 5.91 | 5.91 | 5.88 | 6.11 | 5.53 | 5.542 | 5.53 | 5.669 | 5.69 | 5.81 | 6.20 | 7.19 |

[^36] daily average of the range of rates on a given day weighted by the volume
of transactions at these rates. For earlier statement weeks, the averages were based on the daily effective rate-the rate considered most representative of the day's transactions, usually the one at which most transactions occurred.
${ }^{5}$ Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.
${ }^{6}$ Bills quoted on bank-discount-rate basis.
7 Selected note and bond issues.
Note.--Figures for Treasury bills are the revised series described on p . A- 35 of the Oct. 1972 BULLETIN.

## BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)


1 Includes bonds rated Aa and $A$, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat. As of Dec. 23, 1967, there is no longer an Aaa-rated railroad bond series.
2 Number of issues varies over time; figures shown reflect most recent count.

Note.-Annual yields are averages of weekly, monthly, or quarterly data.
Bonds: Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: (1) U.S. Govt., averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more; from Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (2) State and local
govt., general obligations only, based on Thurs. figures, from Moody's Investors Service. (3) Corporate, rates for "New issue", and "Recently offered' Aaa utility bonds, weekly averages compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and rates for seasoned issues, averages of daily figures from Moody's Investors Service.
Stocks: Standard and Poor's corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures. Earnings/price ratios as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio based on 8 median yields for a sample of noncallable issues- 12 industrial and 2 public utility. Common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

NOTES TO TABLES ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

## Security Prices:

Note.-Annual data are averages of weekly or monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in table on p. A-28 on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year yields in tabie on p. A-28 on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, yelyear bond. Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average yields as
computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, $20-$ year bond; Wed. closing prices. Common stocks, derived from component common stock prices. Average daily volume of trading, normally conducted 5 days per week for $51 / 2$ hours per day, or $271 / 2$ hours per week. In recent years shorter days and/or weeks have cut total weekly trading to the following number of hours:

## Stock Market Customer Financing:

${ }^{1}$ Margin credit includes all credit extended to purchase or carry stocks or related equity instruments and secured at least in part by stock (Dec. 1970 Bulletin, p. 920). Credit extended by brokers is end-of-month data for member firms of the New York Stock Exchange. June data for banks are universe totals; all other data for banks represent estimates for al commercial banks based on reports by a reporting sample, which accounted for 60 per cent of security credit outstanding at banks on June 30 , 1971.

2 In addition to assigning a current loan value to margin stock generally, Regulations $T$ and $U$ permit special loan values for convertible bonds and stock acquired through exercise of subscription rights.
3 Nonmargin stocks are those not listed on a national securities exchange and not included on the Federal Reserve System's list of over the ccunter margin stocks. At banks, loans to purchase or carry nonmargin stocks are unregulated; at brokers, such stocks have no loan value.
4 Free credit balances are in accounts with no unfulfilled commitments to the brokers and are subject to withdrawal by customers on demand.

SECURITY PRICES

| Period | Bond prices (per cent of par) |  |  | Common stock prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Volume of trading in stocks (thousands of shares) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | New York Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | American Stock Exchange total index (Aug. 1973 = 100) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Standard and Poor's index$(1941-43=10)$ |  |  |  | New York Stock Exchange index <br> (Dec. 31, 1965=50) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U.S. Govt. (longterm) | State and local | Corporate AAA | Total | Industrial | Railroad | Public utility | Total | Industrial | Trans-portation | Utility | $\underset{\text { nance }}{\text { Fi- }}$ |  | NYSE | AMEX |
| 1970 | 60.52 | 72.3 | 61.6 | 83.22 | 91.29 | 32.13 | 54.48 | 45.72 | 48.03 | 32.14 | 37.24 | 54.64 | 96.63 | 10,532 | 3,376 |
| 1971 | 67.73 | 80.0 | 65.0 | 98.29 | 108.35 | 41.94 | 59.33 | 54.22 | 57.92 | 44.35 | 39.53 | 70.38 | 113.40 | r15,381 | 4,234 |
| 1972. | 68.71 | 84.4 | 65.9 | 109.20 | 121.79 | 44.11 | 56.90 | 60.29 | 65.73 | 50.17 | 38.48 | 78.35 | 129.10 | 16,487 | 4,447 |
| 1973 | 62.80 | 85.4 | 63.7 | 107.43 | 120.44 | 38.05 | 53.47 | 57.42 | 63.08 | 37.74 | 37.69 | 70.12 | 103.80 | 16,374 | 3,004 |
| 1974 | 57.45 | 76.3 | 58.8 | 82.85 | 92.91 | 37.53 | 38.91 | 43.84 | 48.08 | 31.89 | 29.82 | 49.67 | 79.97 | 13,883 | 1,908 |
| 1974-Mar. | 58.70 | 83.5 | 61.3 | 97.44 | 108.98 | 42.57 | 47.90 | 52.15 | 56.80 | 38.39 | 35.22 | 64.47 | 99.10 | 14,745 | 2,123 |
| Apr. | 57.01 | 80.2 | 60.3 | 92.46 | 103.66 | 40.26 | 44.03 | 49.21 | 53.95 | 35.87 | 32.59 | 58.72 | 93.57 | 12,109 | 1,752 |
| May | 56.81 | 77.3 | 59.7 | 89.67 | 101.17 | 37.04 | 39.35 | 47.35 | 52.53 | 33.62 | 30.25 | 52.85 | 84.71 | 12,512 | 1,725 |
| June | 57.11 | 76.2 | 59.5 | 89.79 | 101.62 | 37.31 | 37.46 | 47.14 | 52.63 | 33.76 | 29.20 | 51.20 | 82.88 | 12,268 | 1,561 |
| July. | 55.97 | 71.9 | 58.5 | 82.82 | 93.54 | 35.63 | 35.37 | 43.27 | 48.35 | 31.01 | 27.50 | 44.23 | 77.92 | 12,459 | 1,610 |
| Aug. | 54.95 | 71.6 | 57.6 | 76.03 | 85.51 | 35.06 | 34.00 | 39.86 | 44.19 | 29.41 | 26.72 | 40.11 | 74.97 | 12,732 | 1,416 |
| Sept. | 55.13 | 71.0 | 56.2 | 68.12 | 76.54 | 31.55 | 30.93 | 35.69 | 39.29 | 25.86 | 24.94 | 36.42 | 65.70 | 13,998 | 1,808 |
| Oct. | 55.69 | 72.7 | 55.9 56.3 | 69.44 71.74 | 77.57 80.17 | 33.70 35.95 | 33.80 34.45 | 36.62 37.98 3 | 39.81 41.24 | 27.26 | 26.76 27.60 | 39.28 41.89 | 66.78 63.72 | 16,396 | 1,880 |
| Dec. | 58.96 | 68.6 | 56.1 | 67.07 | 74.80 | 34.81 | 32.85 | 35.41 | 38.32 | 26.02 | 26.18 | 39.27 | 59.88 | 15,007 | 2,359 |
| 1975-Jan. | 59.70 | 70.9 | 56.4 | 72.56 | 80.50 | 37.31 | 38.19 | 38.56 | 41.29 | 28.12 | 29.55 | 44.85 | 68.31 | 19,661 | 2,117 |
| Feb. | 60.27 | 74.1 | 56.6 | 80.10 | 89.29 | 37.80 | 40.37 | 42.48 | 46.00 | 30.21 | 31.31 | 47.59 | 76.08 | 22,311 | 2,545 |
| Mar. | 59.33 | 70.9 | 56.2 | 83.78 | 93.90 | 38.35 | 39.55 | 44.35 | 48.63 | 31.62 | 31.04 | 47.83 | 79.15 | 22,680 | 2,665 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Mar. 1. | 60.00 | 72.7 | 56.5 | 80.74 | 90.15 | 38.14 | 39.84 | 42.69 | 46.46 | 30.40 | 31.07 | 46.33 | 76.78 | 18,568 | 2,112 |
|  | 59.82 | 72.9 | 56.4 | 83.50 | 93.41 | 38,68 | 40.33 | 44.10 | 48.18 | 31.80 | 31.45 | 47.58 | 77.53 | 26,014 | 2,625 |
| 15. | 59.81 | 71.8 | 56.2 | 84.28 | 94.41 | 38.66 | 40.02 | 44.58 | 48.81 | 31.98 | 31.43 | 47.93 | 78.61 | 24,439 | 3,030 |
| 22. | 59.14 | 69.4 | 56.3 | 84.50 | 94.79 | 38.42 | 39.05 | 44.79 | 49.20 | 31.61 | 31.00 | 48.54 | 80.83 | 22,375 | 2,919 |
| 29. | 58.54 | 69.7 | 56.0 | 82.73 | 92.61 | 37.59 | 38.32 | 43.88 | 48.25 | 30.99 | 30.23 | 47.31 | 79.54 | 18,297 | 2,082 |

For notes see opposite page.

## STOCK MARKET CUSTOMER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Margin credit at brokers and banks 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Free credit balances at brokers 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regulated 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unregulated ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  | By source |  |  | By type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Brokers | Banks | Margin stock |  | Convertible bonds |  | Subscription issues |  | Nonmargin stock credit at banks |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Brokers | Banks | Brokers | Banks | Brokers | Banks |  | Margin accts. | Cash accts. |
| 1974-Jan.. | 6,343 | 5,323 | 1,020 | 5,130 | 961 | 182 | 45 | 11 | 14 | 1,845 | 445 | 1,666 |
| Feb. | 6,462 | 5,323 5,519 | 1,039 | 5,230 5,330 | 977 | 183 | 46 | 10 | 16 | 1,843 | 420 | 1,604 |
| Mar.. | 6,527 | 5,519 5,558 | 1,008 1,009 | 5,330 5,370 | 944 | 180 179 | 48 44 | 9 9 | 16 | 1,869 1,868 | 425 415 | 1,583 1,440 |
| May. | 6,381 | 5,361 | 1,020 | 5,180 | 963 | 172 | 44 | 9 | 13 | 1,858 | 395 | 1,420 |
| June. | 6,297 | 5,260 | 1,037 | 5,080 | 991 | 172 | 34 | 8 | 12 | 2,072 | 395 | 1,360 |
| July. | 5,948 | 4,925 | 1,023 | 4,760 | 978 | 158 | 33 | 7 | 12 | 2,091 | 402 | 1,391 |
| Aug. | 5,625 | 4,672 | '953 | 4,510 | 912 | 156 | 29 | 6 | 12 | 2,119 | 429 | 1,382 |
| Sept. | 5,097 | c4,173 | 924 | 4,020 | 881 | 148 | 31 | 5 | 12 | 2,060 | 437 | 1,354 |
| Oct. | 4,996 | 4,080 | 916 | 3,930 | 872 | 145 | 32 | 5 | 12 | 2,024 | 431 | 1,419 |
| Nov. | 4,994 | 4,103 | 891 | 3,960 | 851 | 139 | 29 | 4 | 11 | 2,054 | 410 | 1,447 |
| Dec. . | 4,836 | 3,980 | 856 | 3,840 | 815 | 137 | 30 | 3 | 11 | 2,064 | 411 | 1,424 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 4,934 | 4,086 | 848 | 3,950 | 806 | 134 | 29 | 2 | 13 | 1,919 | 410 | 1,446 |
| Feb. | 5,099 | 4,269 | 830 | 4,130 | 783 | 136 | 34 | 3 | 13 | 1,897 | 478 | 1,604 |

For notes see opposite page.

EQUITY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS

| End of period | (Per cent of total debt, except as noted) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total debt (millions of dollars) ${ }^{1}$ | Equity class (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80 or more | 70-79 | 60-69 | 50-59 | 40-49 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1974-Feb... | 5,230 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 22.6 | 28.0 | 23.3 |
| Mar.. | 5,330 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 19.4 | 30.2 | 27.1 |
| Apr. . | 5,370 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 26.5 | 37.0 |
| May. | 5,180 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 13.7 | 23.3 | 45.3 |
| June. | 5,080 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 21.8 | 49.1 |
| July.. | 4,760 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 22.2 | 47.9 |
| Aug.. | 4,510 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 11.2 | 18.4 | 56.3 |
| Sept.. | 4,020 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 18.0 | 58.3 |
| Oct... | 3,930 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 16.8 | 27.3 | 36.4 |
| Nov.. | 3,960 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 14.8 | 24.4 | 42.8 |
| Dec.. | 3,840 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 13.9 | 23.0 | 45.4 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 3,950 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 24.6 | 28.1 | 21.2 |
| Feb. . | 4,130 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 14.6 | 25.4 | 28.5 | 18.4 |

1 Note 1 appears at the bottom of p. A-28.
Note,-Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BALANCES AT BROKERS, BY EQUITY STATUS OF ACCOUNTS

| End of period | Net credit status | Equity class of accounts in debit status |  | Total balance (millions of dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 60 per cent or more | Less than 60 per cent |  |
| 1974-Feb. | 39.4 | 43.3 | 24.9 | 6,740 |
| Mar. | 40.0 | 41.2 | 18.9 | 6,784 |
| Apr. | 39.6 | 42.3 | 19.4 | 6,526 |
| May | 37.8 | 40.0 | 22.2 | 6,544 |
| June. | 40.3 | 37.4 | 22.4 | 6,538 |
| July. | 40.2 | 36.5 | 23.2 | 6,695 |
| Aug. | 39.9 | 34.0 | 26.0 | 6,783 |
| Sept. | 40.7 | 31.2 | 27.0 | 7,005 |
| Oct. | 40.9 | 35.1 | 24.0 | 7,248 |
| Nov. | 40.0 | 34.6 | 25.3 | 6,926 |
| Dec. | 41.1 | 32.4 | 26.5 | 7,013 |
| 1975-Jan. | 41.1 | 39.3 | 19.8 | 7,185 |
| Feb. | 42.2 | 40.1 | 17.8 | 7,303 |

Note.-Special miscellaneous accounts contain credit balances that may be used by customers as the margin deposit required for additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceeds) occur.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Loans |  | Securities |  |  | Cash | Other assets | Totalassets-Totalliabili-tiesandgeneralreserveaccts. | $\underset{\text { its }}{\text { Depos- }}$ | Other liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mortgage | Other | U.S. Govt. | State and local govt. | Corporate and other ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | gage itme by $m$ month | an <br> ts 2 <br> aturity <br> ) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { or } \\ & \text { less } \end{aligned}$ | 3-6 | 6-9 | Over 9 | Total |
| 1971. | 62,069 | 2,808 | 3,334 | 385 | 17,674 | 1,389 | 1,711 | 89,369 | 81,440 | 1,810 | 6,118 | 1,047 | 627 | 463 | 1,310 | 3,447 |
| 19723....... | 67,563 | 2,979 | 3,510 | 873 | 21,906 | 1,644 | 2,117 | 100,593 | 91,613 | 2,024 | 6,956 | 1,593 | 713 | 609 | 1,624 | 4,539 |
| 1973. | 73,231 | 3,871 | 2,957 | 926 | 21,383 | 1,968 | 2,314 | 106,651 | 96,496 | 2,566 | 7,589 | 1,250 | 598 | 405 | 1,008 | 3,261 |
| 1974. | 74,891 | 3,812 | 2,555 | 930 | 22,550 | 2,167 | 2,645 | 109,550 | 98,701 | 2,888 | 7,961 | 664 | 418 | 232 | 726 | 2,040 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 73,440 | 4, 161 | 2,925 | 936 | 21,623 | 1,686 | 2,312 | 107,083 | 96,792 | 2,665 | 7,626 | 1,171 | 587 | 439 | 998 | 3,196 |
| Feb.. | 73,647 | 4,584 | 2,846 | 942 | 21,923 | 1,618 | 2,316 | 107,877 | 97,276 | 2,919 | 7,681 | 1,232 | 562 | 407 | 952 | 3,153 |
| Mar. | 73,957 | 4,825 | 2,851 | 934 | 22,302 | 1,634 | 2,373 | 108,876 | 98,557 | 2,595 | 7,724 | 1,302 | 525 | 413 | 929 | 3,168 |
| Apr.... | 74,181 | 4,425 | 2,852 | 951 | 22,366 | 1,601 | 2,347 | 108,722 | 98,035 | 2,943 | 7,744 | 1,214 | 584 | 401 | 994 | 3,193 |
| May... | 74,011 | 4,388 | 2,750 | 893 | 22,241 | 1,656 | 2,355 | 108,295 | 97,391 | 3,173 | 7,731 | 1,129 | 608 | 400 | 1,014 | 3,151 |
| June... | 74,281 | 4,274 | 2,758 | 880 | 22,324 | 1,651 | 2,488 | 108,654 | 98,190 | 2,688 | 7,776 | 1,099 | 602 | 328 | 1,001 | 3,031 |
| July... | 74,541 | 4,311 | 2,650 | 884 | 22,383 | 1,402 | 2,487 | 108,660 | 97,713 | 3,144 | 7,803 | 990 | 586 | 316 | 1,076 | 2,968 |
| Aug.... | 74,724 | 4,031 | 2,604 | 879 | 22,292 | 1,334 | 2,519 | 108,383 | 97,067 | 3,475 | 7,841 | 949 | 496 | 417 | 977 | 2,839 |
| Sept... | 74,790 | 4,087 | 2,574 | 876 | 22,218 | 1,303 | 2,573 | 108,420 | 97,425 | 3,089 | 7,906 | 932 | 382 | 450 | 904 | 2,668 |
| Oct.. | 74,835 | 3,981 | 2,525 | 870 | 22,190 | 1,303 | 2,608 | 108,313 | 97,252 | 3,158 | 7,904 | 775 | 374 | 360 | 792 | 2,301 |
| Nov.... | 74,913 | 4,226 | 2,553 | 877 | 22,201 | 1,406 | 2,633 | 108,809 | 97,582 | 3,291 | 7,936 | 724 | 398 | 317 | 743 | 2,182 |
| Dec. ${ }^{r}$. | 74,891 | 3,812 | 2,555 | 930 | 22,550 | 2,167 | 2,645 | 109,550 | 98,701 | 2,888 | 7,961 | 664 | 418 | 232 | 726 | 2,040 |
| 1975-Jan. | 74,957 | 4,287 | 2,571 | 967 | 22,979 | 1,706 | 2,663 | 110,130 | 99,211 | 2,948 | 7,971 | 726 | 400 | 225 | 620 | 1,971 |

[^37]were net of valuation reserves. For most items, however, the differences are relatively small.

Note-NAMSB data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in the Bulletin; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U.S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total assets | Government securities |  |  |  | Business securities |  |  | Mortgages | Real estate | Policy loans | Other assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | United States | State and local | Foreign ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Bonds | Stocks |  |  |  |  |
| 1971. | 222,102 | 11,000 | 4,455 | 3,363 | 3,182 | 99,805 | 79,198 | 20,607 | 75,496 | 6,904 | 17,065 | 11,832 |
| 1972. | 239,730 | 11,372 | 4,562 | 3,367 | 3,443 | 112,985 | 86,140 | 26,845 | 76,948 | 7,295 | 18,003 | 13,127 |
| 1973 | 252,436 | 11,403 | 4,328 | 3,412 | 3,663 | 117,715 | 91.796 | 25,919 | 81,369 | 7,693 | 20,199 | 14,057 |
| 1974 | 263,817 | 11,890 | 4,396 | 3,653 | 3,841 | 119,580 | 97,430 | 22,150 | 86,258 | 8,249 | 22,899 | 14,941 |
| 1973-Dec. | 252,436 | 11,403 | 4,328 | 3,412 | 3,663 | 117,715 | 91,796 | 25,919 | 81,369 | 7,693 | 20,199 | 14,057 |
| 1974-Jan. | 253.531 | 11.465 | 4,410 | 3,463 | 3,592 | 119.079 | 93.082 | 25.997 | 81.490 | 7,816 | 20,242 | 13,439 |
| Feb. | 254,739 | 11,535 | 4,429 | 3,518 | 3,588 | 119.715 | 93,672 | 26,043 | 81,745 | 7,825 | 20,382 | 13,537 |
| Mar | 255,847 | 11,766 | 4,595 | 3,511 | 3,660 | 119,936 | 94,037 | 25,899 | 81,971 | 7,831 | 20,538 | 13,805 |
| Apr | 256,583 | 11,594 | 4,317 | 3,526 | 3,751 | 120,466 | 95,010 | 25,456 | 82,469 | 7,795 | 20,830 | 13,429 |
| May | 257,518 | 11,606 | 4,318 | 3,538 | 3,750 | 120,642 | 95,721 | 24,921 | 82,750 | 7,840 | 21,067 | 13,613 |
| June | 258,398 | 11,617 11,675 | 4,290 4,301 | 3,562 3,572 3,577 | 3,765 3,802 | 120,526 120,404 | 95,934 | 24,592 23,897 | 83,228 83,697 | 7,878 7,924 | 21,321 | 13,828 13,906 |
| Aug. | 258,951 | 11,725 | 4,338 | 3,577 | 3,810 | 119,139 | 96,723 | 22,416 | 84,119 | 7,998 | 21,888 | 14,088 |
| Sept. | 258,668 | 11,718 | 4,306 | 3,596 | 3,816 | 117,740 | 96,861 | 20,879 | 84,509 | 8,055 | 22,202 | 14,444 |
| Oct. | 261,778 | 11,748 | 4,319 | 3.603 | 3,826 | 120.198 | 97,515 | 22,683 | 85,054 | 8,087 | 22,503 | 14,188 |
| Nov | 262,738 | 11,820 | 4,363 | 3,618 | 3,839 | 120,176 | 92,892 | 22,284 | 85,529 | 8,143 | 22,710 | 14,360 |
| Dec. | 263,817 | 11,890 | 4,396 | 3,653 | 3,841 | 119,580 | 97,430 | 22,150 | 86,258 | 8,249 | 22,899 | 14,941 |

1 Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Note.-Institute of Life Insurance estimates for all life insurance companies in the United States.

Figures are annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not, made on each item separately but are included, in total in "Other assets."

## SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Assets |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { liabilities } \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities |  |  |  |  | Mortgage Ioan commitments outstanding at end of period ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mortgages | Investment securities ${ }^{1}$ | Cash | Other |  | Savings capital | Net worth 2 | Borrowed money ${ }^{3}$ | Loans in process | Other |  |
| 1971. | 174,250 | 18,185 | 2,857 | 10,731 | 206,023 | 174,197 | 13,592 | 8,992 | 5,029 | 4,213 | 7,328 |
| 1972. | 206,182 | 21,574 | 2,781 | 12, 590 | 243,127 | 206,764 | 15,240 | 9,782 | 6,209 | 5,132 | 11,515 |
| 19735. | 231,733 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,055 \\ & 23.235 \end{aligned}$ |  | 19,117 | 271,905 | 226,968 | 17,056 | 17,172 | 4,667 | 6,042 | 9,526 |
| 1974. | 249,306 |  |  | 23,075 | 295,616 | 242,914 | 18,435 | 24,824 | 3,205 | 6,238 | 7,454 |
| 1974-Feb. | 234,052 | 23,352 |  | 19,788 | 277,192 | 230,971 | 17,571 | 16,503 | 4,294 | 7,853 | 10,731 |
| Mar. | 236,136 | 23,993 |  | 20,316 | 280,445 | 235,136 | 17,435 | 16,725 | 4,481 | 6,668 | 12,006 |
| Apr. | 238,645 | 23,544 |  | 20,787 | 282,976 | 234,918 | 17,709 | 18,159 | 4,796 | 7,394 | 12,918 |
| May. | 241,263 | 23,705 |  | 21,421 | 286,389 | 235,429 | 18,019 | 19,355 | 5,038 | 8,548 | 12,480 |
| June. | 243,400 | 23,003 |  | 21,614 | 288,017 | 238, 114 | 17,838 | 20,347 | 5,033 | 6,685 | 11,732 |
| July. | 245,135 | 23,052 |  | 21,926 | 290,113 | 237,631 | 18, 101 | 21,708 | 4,867 | 7,806 | 10,844 |
| Aug. | 246,713 | 22,081 |  | 22,361 | 291,155 | 236,472 | 18,377 | 22,891 | 4,584 | 8,831 | 9,851 |
| Sept. | 247,624 | 21,166 |  | 22,758 | 291,548 | 237,877 | 18,201 | 24,136 | 4,226 | 7,108 | 9,126 |
| Oct. | 248,189 | 22,126 |  | 23,016 | 293,331 | 238,304 | 18,444 | 24,544 | 3,809 | 8,230 | 8,127 |
| Nov | 248,711 | 23,249 |  | 23,306 | 295,266 | 239,530 | 18,674 | 24,550 | 3,444 | 9,068 | 7,723 |
| Dec. | 249,306 | 23,235 |  | 23,075 | 295,616 | 242,914 | 18,435 | 24,824 | 3,205 | 6,238 | 7,454 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 249,734 | 25,38226,969 |  | 23,338 | 298,454 | 246,182 | 18,585 | 23,398 | 3,022 | 7,267 | 7,887 |
| Feb.p. | 250,831 |  |  | 23,764 | 301,564 | 249,459 | 18,816 | 21,944 | 3,012 | 8,333 | 8,785 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Compensating changes have been made in "Other assets."
${ }^{2}$ Includes net undistributed income, which is accrued by most, but not all, associations.

3 Advances from FHLBB and other borrowing.
4 Data comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on opposite page) except that figures for loans in process are not included above but are included in the figures for mutual savings banks.
5 Beginning 1973, participation certificates guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, loans and notes insured by the Farmers Home Administration, and certain other Govt.-insured mortgagetype investments, previously included in mortgage loans, are included
in other assets. The effect of this change was to reduce the mortgage total by about $\$ 0.6$ billion.
Also, GNMA-guaranteed, mortgage-backed securities of the passthrough type, previously included in "Cash" and "Investment securities" are included in "Other assets." These amounted to about $\$ 2.4$ billion at the end of 1972.

Note.-FHLBB data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.


1 With the publication of the Oct. 1974, Federal Reserve Bulletin, these series have been corrected (beginning in fiscal year 1971) to exclude special issues held by the Federal home loan banks and the General Services Adm. Participation Certificate Trust, which are not Govt. accounts.

2 Represents non-interest-bearing public debt securities issued to the International Monetary Fund and international lending organizations. New obligations to these agencies are handled by letters of credit.
${ }^{3}$ Includes accrued interest payable on public debt securities, deposit funds, miscellaneous liability and asset accounts, and seigniorage.
${ }_{4}$ As of Jan. 3, 1972, the Treasury operating balance was redefined to exclude the gold balance and to include previouslv excluded "Other deposi-
taries" (deposits in certain commercial depositaries that have been converted from a time to a demand basis to permit greater flexibility in Treasury cash management).

5 Includes debt of Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, R.F.K. Stadium Fund, FNMA (beginning Sept. 1968), and Federal intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives (both beginning Dec. 1968).
${ }^{6}$ Beginning July 1974, public debt securities excludes $\$ 825$ million of notes issued to International Monetary Fund to conform with Office of Management and Budget's presentation of the budget.

Note.-Half years may not add to fiscal year totals due to revisions in series that are not yet available on a monthly basis.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL
(In millions of dollars)


| End of period | Total gross public debt ${ }^{1}$ | Public issues (interest-bearing) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Special issues ${ }^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Marketable |  |  |  |  | Con-vertible bonds | Nonmarketable |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Bills | Certificates | Notes | Bonds ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Foreign issues 4 | Savings bonds and notes |  |
| 1968-Dec. | 358.0 | 296.0 | 236.8 | 75.0 |  | 76.5 | 85.3 | 2.5 | 56.7 | 4.3 | 52.3 | 59.1 |
| 1969-Dec. | 368.2 | 295.2 | 235.9 | 80.6 | . . . $\cdot$ - | 85.4 | 69.9 | 2.4 | 56.9 | 3.8 | 52.2 | 71.0 |
| 1970-Dec. | 389.2 | 309.1 | 247.7 | 87.9 |  | 101.2 | 58.6 | 2.4 | 59.1 | 5.7 | 52.5 | 78.1 |
| 1971-Dec.. | 424.1 | 336.7 | 262.0 | 97.5 |  | 114.0 | 50.6 | 2.3 | 72.3 | 16.8 | 54.9 | 85.7 |
| 1972-Dec. | 449.3 | 351.4 | 269.5 | 103.9 | ....... | 121.5 | 44.1 | 2.3 | 79.5 | 20.6 | 58.1 | 95.9 |
| 1973-Dec. | 469.9 | 360.7 | 270.2 | 107.8 |  | 124.6 | 37.8 | 2.3 | 88.2 | 26.0 | 60.8 | 107.1 |
| 1974-Mar. | 474.5 | 364.2 | 273.6 | 111.9 |  | 126.1 | 35.6 | 2.3 | 88.3 | 25.2 | 61.6 | 108.5 |
| Apr. | 471.9 | 361.7 | 270.5 | 107.3 |  | 127.6 | 35.5 | 2.3 | 89.0 | 25.7 | 61.9 | 108.4 |
| May | 474.7 | 361.5 | 269.6 | 107.9 |  | 128.4 | 33.2 | 2.3 | 89.6 | 26.0 | 62.1 | 111.3 |
| June. | 475.1 | 357.8 | 266.6 | 105.0 |  | 128.4 | 33.1 | 2.3 | 89.0 | 25.0 | 62.4 | 115.4 |
| July. | 475.3 | 359.7 | 268.8 | 107.3 | . . . . . . | 128.4 | 33.0 | 2.3 | 88.7 | 24.4 | 62.7 | 114.6 |
| Aug. | 481.8 | 362.0 | 272.1 | 110.6 |  | 127.7 | 33.9 | 2.3 | 87.6 | 23.2 | 62.8 | 118.7 |
| Sept. | 481.5 | 362.7 | 272.6 | 111.1 | $\cdots$ | 127.7 | 33.8 | 2.3 | 87.8 | 23.2 | 63.0 | 117.4 |
| Oct. | 480.2 | 363.9 | 273.5 | 112.1 | . . . . | 127.7 | 33.8 | 2.3 | 88.1 | 23.1 | 63.3 | 115.3 |
| Nov. | 485.4 | 368.2 | 277.5 | 114.6 119.7 |  | 129.6 | 33.3 | 2.3 | 88.4 | 23.1 | 63.6 | 115.9 |
| Dec. | 492.7 | 373.4 | 282.9 | 119.7 |  | 129.8 | 33.4 | 2.3 | 88.2 | 22.8 | 63.8 | 118.2 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 494.1 | 377.1 | 286.1 | 120.0 |  | 131.8 | 33.3 | 2.3 | 88.8 | 23.0 | 64.2 | 116.0 |
| Feb. | 499.7 | 381.5 | 289.8 | 123.0 |  | 132.7 | 34.1 | 2.3 | 89.4 | 23.3 | 64.5 | 117.2 |
| Mar. | 509.7 | 392.6 | 300.0 | 124.0 |  | 141.9 | 34.1 | 2.3 | 90.4 | 24.0 | 64.8 | 116.0 |

1 Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which $\$ 616$ million on Feb. 28 1975, was not subject to statutory debt limitation).

2 Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal savings bonds.

3 Includes (not shown separately): despositary bonds, retirement plan bonds, Rural Electrification Administration bonds, State and local government bonds, and Treasury deposit funds.

4 Nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds in the Treasury foreign series and foreign-currency-series issues.

5 Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and the Federal home loan banks.

Note.-Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury. See also second paragraph in Note to table below.

OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC DEBT
(Par value, in billions of dollars)

| End of period | Total gross public debt | Held by- |  | Held by private investors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. <br> Govt. agencies and trust funds | F.R. Banks | Total | Commercial banks | Mutual savings banks | Insurance companies | Other corporations | State and local govts. | Individuals |  | Foreign and international ${ }^{1}$ | Other misc. inves-tors 2 tors ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Savings bonds | Other securities |  |  |
| 1968-Dec. | 358.0 | 76.6 | 52.9 | 228.5 | 66.0 | 3.8 | 8.4 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 51.9 | 23.3 | 14.3 | 21.9 |
| 1969-Dec. | 368.2 | 89.0 | 57.2 | 222.0 | 56.8 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 27.2 | 51.8 | 29.0 | 11.2 | 25.0 |
| 1970-Dec. | 389.2 | 97.1 | 62.1 | 229.9 | 62.7 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 27.8 | 52.1 | 29.1 | 20.6 | 19.9 |
| 1971-Dec. | 424.1 | 106.0 | 70.2 | 247.9 | 65.3 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 25.4 | 54.4 | 18.8 | 46.9 | 15.6 |
| 1973-Dec. | 469.9 | 116.6 | 69.9 | 261.7 | 67.7 60.3 | 3.4 2.9 | 6.6 6.4 | 10.9 | 29.2 | 57.7 60.3 | 16.9 | 55.3 55.6 | 19.3 |
| 1974-Feb. | 470.7 | 131.3 | 78.2 | 261.1 | 58.2 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 30.7 | 60.8 | 17.0 | 53.6 | 21.2 |
| Mar. | 474.5 | 131.2 | 79.5 | 263.8 | 59.5 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 30.4 | 61.1 | 17.3 | 54.9 | 20.0 |
| Apr. | 471.9 | 131.1 | 80.0 | 260.7 | 56.8 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 30.1 | 61.4 | 17.8 | 55.9 | 19.7 |
| May | 474.7 | 133.9 | 81.4 | 259.4 | 54.8 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 29.2 | 61.7 | 18.3 | 57.3 | 18.5 |
| June. | 475.1 | 138.2 | 80.5 | 256.4 | 53.2 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 28.3 | 61.9 | 18.8 | 57.7 | 17.3 |
| July. | 475.3 | 137.5 | 78.1 | 259.7 | 53.9 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 11.3 | 28.8 | 62.2 | 19.4 | 56.9 | 18.8 |
| Aug. | 481.8 | 141.6 | 81.1 | 259.0 | 53.0 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 11.0 | 29.2 | 62.3 | 20.3 | 56.0 | 19.0 |
| Sept. | 481.5 | 140.6 | 81.0 | 259.8 | 52.9 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 29.3 | 62.5 | 20.8 | 56.0 | 19.5 |
| Oct. | 480.2 | 138.4 | 79.4 | 262.5 | 53.5 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 11.2 | 28.8 | 62.8 | 21.0 | 56.6 | 20.3 |
| Nov. | 485.4 | 139.0 | 81.0 | 265.3 | 54.5 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 11.0 | 28.7 | 63.2 | 21.1 | 58.3 | 20.1 |
| Dec. | 492.7 | 141.2 | 80.5 | 271.0 | 56.5 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 11.0 | 29.2 | 63.4 | 21.5 | 58.4 | 22.4 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 494.1 | 139.0 | 81.3 | 273.8 | 54.5 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 30.6 | 63.7 | 22.6 | 61.5 | 20.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Consists of investments of foreign and international accounts in the United States.

2 Consists of savings and loan assns., nonprofit institutions, corporate pensions trust funds, and dealers and brokers. Also included are certain Govt. deposit accounts and Govt.-sponsored agencies

Note.-Reported data for F.R. Banks and U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; Treasury estimates for other groups.

The debt and ownership concepts were altered beginning with the Mar. 1969 Bulletin. The new concepts (1) exclude guaranteed securities and (2) remove from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and add to other miscellaneous investors the holdings of certain Govt.-sponsored but privately owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts. Beginning in July 1974, total gross public debt includes Federal Financing Bank bills and excludes notes issued to the IMF ( $\$ 825$ million).
(Par value, in millions of dollars)

| Type of holder and date | Total | Within 1 year |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1-5 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-10 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10-20 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | Over 20 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Bills | Other |  |  |  |  |
| All holders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { 1972-Dec. } 31$ | 269,509 | 130,422 | 103,870 | 26,552 | 88,564 | 29,143 | 15,301 | 6,079 |
| 1973-Dec. 31 | 270,224 | 141,571 | 107,786 | 33,785 | 81,715 | 25,134 | 15,659 | 6,145 |
| 1974-Dec. 31 | 282,891 | 148,086 | 119,747 | 28,339 | 85,311 | 27,897 | 14,833 | 6,764 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 286,133 | 149,383 | 121,044 | 28,339 | 87,339 | 27,894 | 14,795 | 6,722 |
| Feb. 28. | 289,827 | 154,782 | 122,995 | 31,787 | 85,181 | 27,494 | 15,508 | 6,863 |
| U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. $31 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 19,360 | 1,609 | 674 | 935 | 6,418 | 5,487 | 4,317 | 1,530 |
| 1973-Dec. 31 | 20,962 | 2,220 | 631 | 1,589 | 7,714 | 4,389 | 5,019 | 1,620 |
| 1974-Dec. 31. | 21,391 | 2,400 | 588 | 1,812 | 7,823 | 4,721 | 4,670 | 1,777 |
| 1975-Jan. 31 | 21,374 | 2,550 | 640 | 1,910 | 7,737 | 4,643 | 4,672 | 1,773 |
| Feb. 28 | 20,888 | 2,481 | 512 | 1,969 | 7,957 | 3,980 | 4,802 | 1,667 |
| Federal Reserve Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { 1972-Dec. } 31 .$ | 69,906 | 37,750 | 29,745 | 8,005 | 24,497 | 6,109 | 1,414 | 136 |
| 1973-Dec. 31 | 78,516 | 46,189 | 36,928 | 9,261 | 23,062 | 7,504 | 1,577 | 184 |
| 1974 -Dec. 31 | 80,501 | 45,388 | 36,990 | 8,399 | 23,282 | 9,664 | 1,453 | 713 |
| 1975-Jan. 31 | 81,344 | 45,575 | 37,076 | 8,499 | 23,797 | 9,764 | 1,457 | 751 |
| Feb. 28. | 81,086 | 46,956 | 35,909 | 11,047 | 21,377 | 10,326 | 1,476 | 950 |
| Held by private investors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31.... | 180,243 | 91,063 | 73,451 | 17,612 | 57,649 | 17,547 | 9,570 | 4,413 |
| $1973-$ Dec. 31. | 170,746 | 93,162 | 70,227 | 22,935 | 50,939 | 13,241 | 9,063 | 4,341 |
| 1974-Dec. 31. | 180,999 | 100,298 | 82,168 | 18,130 | 54,206 | 13,512 | 8,710 | 4,274 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 183,415 | 101,258 | 83, 328 | 17,930 | 55,805 | 13,487 | 8,666 | 4,198 |
| Feb. 28. | 187,853 | 105,345 | 86,574 | 18,771 | 55,847 | 13,188 | 9,230 | 4,246 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1972 \text {-Dec. } 31$ | 52,440 | 18,077 | 10,289 | 7,788 | 27,765 | 5,654 | 864 | 80 |
| 1973-Dec. 31 | 45.737 | 17,499 | 7,901 | 9,598 | 22,878 | 4,022 | 1,065 | 272 |
| 1974 -Dec. 31. | 42,755 | 14,873 | 6,952 | 7,921 | 22,717 | 4,151 | 733 | 280 |
| 1975-Jan. 31 | 41,372 | 13,057 | 5,287 | 7,770 | 23, 251 | 4,103 | 718 | 244 |
| Feb. 28. | 43,756 | 14,487 | 5,978 | 8,509 | 23,735 | 4,502 | 736 | 296 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 1,955 | 562 | 222 | 340 | 750 | 211 | 300 | 131 |
| 1974 -Dec. 31. | 1,477 | 399 | 207 | 192 | 614 | 174 | 202 | 88 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 1,480 | 292 | 126 | 166 | 678 | 203 | 197 | 110 |
| Feb. 28 | 1,543 | 330 | 128 | 202 | 660 | 207 | 199 | 147 |
| Insurance companies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31.. | 5,220 | 799 | 448 | 351 | 1,190 | 976 | 1,593 | 661 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 4,956 | 779 | 312 | 467 | 1,073 | 1,278 | 1,301 | 523 |
| 1974-Dec. 31 | 4,741 | 722 | 414 | 308 | 1,061 | 1,310 | 1,297 | 351 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 4,804 | 743 | 447 | 296 | 1,075 | 1,328 | 1,312 | 346 |
| Feb. 28. | 4,824 | 652 | 355 | 297 | 1,296 | 1,214 | 1,340 | 321 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Dec 31. | 4,905 | 3,295 | 1,695 | 1,600 | 1,281 | 260 | 54 | 15 |
| 1974 -Dec. 31. | 4,246 | 2,623 | 1,859 | 764 | 1,423 | 115 | 26 | 59 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 4,364 | 2,340 | 1,643 | 697 | 1,778 | 150 | 49 | 48 |
| Feb. 28. | 4,407 | 2,649 | 1,812 | 837 | 1,519 | 169 | 25 | 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31......... | 2,873 | 820 576 | 498 | 322 | 1,140 | 605 320 | 226 | 81 |
| 1974-Dec. 31. | 1,663 | 350 350 | 121 | 263 | 1,8115 | 320 282 | 173 | 23 |
| 1975-Jan. 31 | 1,664 | 323 | 83 | 240 | 866 | 282 | 169 | 25 |
| Feb. 28. | 1,701 | 419 | 148 | 271 | 861 | 238 | 166 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31........ | 10,904 | 6,159 | 5,203 | 956 | 2.033 | 816 | 1,298 | 598 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 9,829 | 5,845 | 4,483 | 1,362 | 1,870 | 778 | 1,003 | 332 |
| 1974 -Dec. 31. | 7,864 | 4,121 | 3,319 | -802 | 1,796 | 815 | 8800 | 332 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 8,552 | 4,867 | 4,057 | 810 | 1,681 | 814 | 855 | 334 |
| Feb. 28 | 9,015 | 5,417 | 4,747 | 670 | 1,756 | 609 | 917 | 316 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 101,249 | 61,014 | 55,506 | 5,508 | 23,171 | 8,906 | 5,290 | 2,868 |
| $1973-$ Dec. 31. | 101,261 | 64,606 | 55,493 | 9,113 | 22,076 | 6,372 | 5,189 | 3,023 |
| 1974 -Dec. 31. | 118,253 | 77,210 | 69,330 | 7,880 | 25,760 | 6,664 | 5,479 | 3,141 |
| 1975-Jan. 31. | 121,178 | 79,636 | 71,686 | 7,950 | 26,476 | 6,607 | 5,365 | 3,093 |
| Feb. 28. | 122,605 | 81,390 | 73,405 | 7,985 | 26,018 | 6,249 | 5,846 | 3,102 |

[^38]banks, and 733 insurance companies combined, each about 90 per cent; (2) 462 nonfinancial corporations and 486 savings and loan assns., each about 50 per cent; and (3) 503 State and local govts., about 40 per cent. "All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.
(Par value, in millions of dollars)

| Period | U.S. Government securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. agency securities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By maturity |  |  |  | By type of customer |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Feb. | 4,229 | 3,192 | 402 | 561 | 74 | 795 | 1,058 | 1,299 | 1,077 | 1,019 |
| Mar. | 3,697 | 2,814 | 450 | 369 | 64 | 744 | - 892 | 1,071 | 1,991 | , 733 |
| Apr. | 3,338 | 2,682 | 438 | 173 | 45 | 614 | 836 | ,951 | 937 | 710 |
| May. | 3,542 | 2,645 | 693 | 133 | 72 | 711 | 905 | 991 | 936 | 861 |
| June. | 3,084 | 2,549 | 385 | 110 | 41 | 693 | 759 | 877 | 755 | 978 |
| July. | 2,566 | 2,114 | 348 | 66 | 38 | 490 | 685 | 681 | 710 | 1,044 |
| Aug. | 3,097 | 2,407 | 389 | 238 | 64 | 554 | 876 | 789 | 878 | . 856 |
| Sept. | 4,114 | 3,327 | 472 | 265 | 50 | 683 | 1,351 | 1,022 | 1,058 | 1,227 |
| Oct.. | 3,543 | 2,802 | 498 | 193 | 50 | 607 | 1,087 | , 928 | 1,920 | 1,150 |
| Nov. | 3,977 | 2,872 | 635 | 384 | 86 | 560 | 1,049 | 1,144 | 1,224 | 1,186 |
| Dec. | 4,111 | 3,126 | 550 | 369 | 67 | 671 | 1,196 | 1,120 | 1,124 | 1,087 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 5,415 | 3,495 | 1,514 | 303 | 104 | 887 | 1,549 | 1,503 | 1,478 | $1,244$ |
| Feb. | 5,770 | 3,353 | 1,521 | 709 | 187 | 698 | 2,044 | 1,511 | 1,518 | 1,233 |
| Week ending - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Feb. 5. | 7,439 | 3,453 | 2,334 | 1,262 | 390 | 943 | 2,683 | 1,954 | 1,859 | 1,313 |
| 12. | 6,358 | 3,763 | 1,432 | 905 | 259 | 819 | 2,362 | 1,637 | 1,540 | 1,139 |
| 19. | 5,528 | 3,499 | 1,271 | 635 | 123 | 660 | 1,829 | 1,551 | 1,488 | 1,466 |
| 26. | 4,646 | 2,794 | 1,256 | 479 | 117 | 511 | 1,593 | 1,187 | 1,355 | 1,165 |
| Mar. 5. | 4,090 | 2,606 | 1,116 | 290 | 77 | 608 | 1,145 | 1,112 | 1,225 | 885 |
| Mar. 12. | 4,721 | 3,355 | , 812 | 463 | 92 | 749 | 1,261 | 1,360 | 1,351 | 932 |
| 19. | 4,271 | 2,443 | 1,127 | 636 | 65 | 622 | 1,025 | 1,204 | 1,419 | +845 |
| 26. | 4,861 | 2,835 | 1,085 | 461 | 480 | 686 | 1,472 | 1,133 | 1,570 | 1,130 |

${ }^{1}$ Since Jan. 1972 has included transactions of dealers and brokers in securities other than U.S. Govt.

Note.-The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of New York.

## DAILY-AVERAGE DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

| Period | U.S. Government securities, by maturity |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. agency securities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { maturi- } \\ \text { ties }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Within } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-5 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5-10 \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & \text { 10 } \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1974-Feb.. | 4,081 | 2,707 | 537 | 647 | 190 | 1,435 |
| Mar. | 2,587 | 2,149 | 50 | 287 | 102 | 1,045 |
| Apr. | 1,536 | 1,577 | -121 | 62 | 17 | 719 |
| May | 495 | 421 | -33 | 66 | 41 | 791 |
| June. | 594 | 447 | 52 | 78 | 16 | 1,226 |
| July. | 263 | 219 | -50 | 90 | 4 | . 935 |
| Aug | 2,487 | 1,819 | 228 | 356 | 84 | 1,073 |
| Sept | 3,060 | 2,317 | 334 | 340 | 69 | 1,216 |
| Oct. | 2,870 | 2,149 | 430 | 260 | 31 | 1,445 |
| Nov | 4,513 | 2,999 | 728 | 618 | 169 | 1,531 |
| Dec. | 4,831 | 3,100 | 975 | 559 | 197 | 1,803 |
| 1975-Jan. | 4,656 | 2,689 | 1,254 | 600 | 113 | 1,578 |
| Feb. | 5,586 | 3,656 | 1,180 | 536 | 213 | 1,469 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Jan. 1. | 4,741 | 2,258 | 1,776 | 535 | 171 | 2,056 |
| 8. | 5,341 | 2.501 | 2,051 | 641 | 149 | 1,831 |
| 15. | 5,440 | 3,485 | 1,243 | 616 | 95 | 1,550 |
| 22. | 3,666 | 2,105 | 849 | 603 | 109 | 1,426 |
| 29. | 4,125 | 2,673 | 907 | 480 | 65 | 1,504 |
| Feb. 5. | 5,104 | 3,106 | 1,044 | 673 | 281 | 1,497 |
| 12. | 5,590 | 3,902 | + 922 | 539 | 227 | 1,411 |
| 19. | 5,482 | 3,958 | -775 | 553 | 195 | 1,574 |
|  | 6,061 | 3,619 | 1,775 | 501 | 167 | 1,617 |

Note.-The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract, unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.

Average of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period.

They do not include allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securities under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

DAILY-AVERAGE DEALER FINANCING
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | All sources | Commercial banks |  | Corporations ${ }^{1}$ | $\underset{\text { Aller }}{\text { All }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | New York City | Elsewhere |  |  |
| 1974-Feb.. | 4,837 | 1,545 | 1,501 | 533 | 1,257 |
| Mar. | 3,817 | 1,196 | 952 | 485 | 1,185 |
| Apr......... | 2,449 | 600 | 728 | 287 | 833 |
| May....... | 1,637 | 26 | 486 | 213 | 913 |
| June. . . . . . | 2,477 | 241 | 884 | 268 | 1,083 |
| July. | 1,710 | 6 | 596 | 216 | 892 |
| Aug. . . . . | 4,138 | 988 | 1,248 | 548 | 1,354 |
| Sept. . . . . . | 4,709 | 1,312 | 1,247 | 480 | 1,671 |
| Oct., | 4,621 | 1,194 | 1,003 | 571 | 1,853 |
| Nov. . . . . . | 5,626 | 1,466 | 1,245 | 561 | 2,355 |
| Dec. | 6,904 | 2,061 | 1,619 | 691 | 2,534 |
| 1975-Jan........ | 6,185 | 1,455 | 1,277 | 864 | $2,590$ |
| Feb. . . . . . . | 6,295 | 1,672 | 1,077 | 714 | $2,832$ |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975-Jan. 1... | 6,436 | 1,424 | 1,344 | 565 | 3,103 |
| 8... | 6,649 | 1,495 | 1,476 | 720 | 2,958 |
| 15... | 7,271 | 1,801 | 1,802 | 1,139 | 2,529 |
| 22. | 5,625 | 1,394 | 961 | 792 | 2,478 |
| 29. | 5,360 | 1,197 | 963 | 849 | 2,351 |
| Feb. 5... | 6,784 | 1,826 | 1,147 | 709 | 3,102 |
| 12... | 7,097 | 1,968 | 1,741 | 954 | 2,433 |
| 19. | 7,148 | 2,018 | 1,885 | 828 | 2,417 |
| 26... | 6,506 | 1,689 | 1,499 | 786 | 2,532 |

[^39]NOTE.-Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period, Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also Note to the table on the left.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES, FEBRUARY 28, 1975

| Agency, and date of issue and maturity | Coupon rate | Amount (millions of dollars) | Agency, and date of issue and maturity | Cou- <br> pon rate | Amount (millions of dollars) | Agency, and date of issue and maturity | Coupon rate | Amount (millions of dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal home loan banks Bonds: |  |  | Federal National Mortgage Association-Cont. |  |  | Banks for cooperatives Bonds: |  |  |
| 4/12/73-5/27/75... | 7.15 | 700 | Debentures: |  |  | 9/3/74-3/3/75 | 9.85 | 576 |
| 8/25/70-5/26/75 | 8.05 | 265 | 11/10/70-3/10/75. | 7.55 | 300 | 10/1/74-4/1/75 | 9.55 | 463 |
| 2/25/74-5/27/75. | 6.80 | 300 | 10/12/71-3/10/75. | 6.35 | 600 | 11/4/74-5/1/75 | 8.55 | 683 |
| 7/27/70-8/25/75 | 7.95 | 300 | 4/1/70-4/1/75 | 8.00 | 200 | 12/2/74-6/2/75 | 8.05 | 529 |
| 7/25/73-8/25/75 | 7.88 | 500 | 4/12/71-6/10/75. | 5.25 | 500 | 1/2/75-7/1/75. | 7.40 | 467 |
| 10/25/73-8/25/75 | 7.15 | 400 | 10/13/70-9/10/75 | 7.50 | 350 | 2/3/75-8/4/75 | 7.05 | 474 |
| 12/18/70-11/25/75 | 6.50 | 350 | 3/12/73-9/10/75. | 6.80 | 650 | 10/1/73-4/4/77 | 7.70 | 200 |
| 5/25/73-11/25/75. | 7.05 | 600 | 3/10/72-12/10/75 | 5.70 | 500 | 12/2/74-10/1/79. | 8.00 | 201 |
| 5/28/74-11/25/75 | 9.10 | 700 | 9/10/73-12/10/75...... | 8.25 | 300 |  |  |  |
| 6/21/74-2/25/76. | 8.70 | 400 | 3/11/71-3/10/76...... | 5.65 | 500 |  |  |  |
| 8/25/71-2/25/76. | 7.38 | 300 | 6/12/73-3/10/76. | 7.13 | 400 | Federal intermediate |  |  |
| 8/27/73-2/25/76 | 8.75 | 300 | 6/10/71-6/10/76 | 6.70 | 250 | credit banks |  |  |
| 8/26/74-2/25/76 | 9.20 | 600 | 2/10/72-6/10/76 | 5.85 | 450 | Bonds: |  |  |
| 6/22/73-5/25/76. | 7.20 | 600 | 9/10/74-6/10/76. | 10.00 | 700 | 6/3/74-3/3/75. | 9.00 | 796 |
| 11/27/73-5/25/76 | 7.45 | 300 | 11/10/71-9/10/76 | 6.13 | 300 | 7/1/74-4/1/75. | 9.25 | 811 |
| 7/25/73-8/25/76. | 7.80 | 500 | 6/12/72-9/10/76. | 5.85 | 500 | 8/1/74-5/1/75. | 9.45 | 766 |
| 9/25/74-8/25/76. | 9.55 | 700 | 12/10/74-9/10/76. | 7.50 | 200 | 9/3/74-6/2/75 | 9.80 | 714 |
| 10/25/74-11/26/76 | 8.60 | 600 | 7/12/71-12/10/76 | 7.45 | 300 | 10/1/74-7/1/75 | 9.60 | 769 |
| 7/25/74-11/26/76 | 9.55 | 500 | 12/11/72-12/10/76. | 6.25 | 500 | 1/3/72-7/1/75. | 5.70 | 302 |
| 10/25/73-2/25/77 | 7.20 | 500 | 6/10/74-12/10/76. | 8.45 | 600 | 11/4/74-8/4/75. | 8.45 | 713 |
| 11/25/74-2/25/77 | 8.05 | 500 | 2/13/62-2/10/77 | 4.50 | 198 | 12/2/74-9/2/75. | 8.05 | 768 |
| 6/21/74-5/25/77. | 8.70 | 500 | 9/11/72-3/10/77. | 6.30 | 500 | 1/2/75-10/1/75 | 7.35 | 458 |
| 6/25/71-5/25/77. | 6.95 | 200 | 3/11/74-3/10/77. | 7.05 | 400 | 2/3/75-11/3/75 | 7.05 | 754 |
| 4/12/73-8/25/77. | 7.15 | 300 | 12/10/70-6/10/77 | 6.38 | 250 | 3/1/73-1/5/76. | 6.65 | 261 |
| 5/28/74-8/25/77. | 8.80 | 600 | 5/10/71-6/10/77. | 6.50 | 150 | 7/2/73-1/3/77. | 7.10 | 236 |
| 2/26/73-11/25/77 | 6.75 | 300 | 12/10/73-6/10/77 | 7.20 | 500 | 7/1/74-4/4/77. | 8.70 | 321 |
| 11/27/73-11/25/77. | 7.45 | 300 | 9/10/71-9/12/77. | 6.88 | 300 | 1/2/74-1/3/78. | 7.10 | 406 |
| 8/26/74-11/25/77 | 9.15 | 700 | 9/10/73-9/12/77. | 7.85 | 400 | 1/2/75-1/2/79 | 7.40 | 410 |
| 9/25/74-2/27/78. | 9.38 | 400 | 7/10/73-12/12/77. | 7.25 | 500 |  |  |  |
| 9/21/73-5/25/78 | 7.60 | 500 | 10/1/73-12/12/77 | 7.55 | 500 |  |  |  |
| 8/26/74-11/27/78 | 9.10 | 500 | 6/10/74-3/10/78 | 8.45 | 650 | Federal land banks |  |  |
| 6/21/74-2/26/79. | 8.65 | 600 | 6/12/73-6/12/78 | 7.15 | 600 | Bonds: |  |  |
| 9/25/74-2/26/79. | 9.45 | 600 | 3/11/74-9/11/78. | 7.15 | 550 | 4/20/65-4/21/75. | 43/8 | 200 |
| 10/25/74-5/25/79 | 8.65 | 500 | 10/12/71-12/11/78... | 6.75 | 300 | 7/20/73-4/21/75. | 7.65 | 300 |
| 5/28/74-5/25/79 | 8.75 | 400 | 7/10/74-12/11/78. | 8.95 | 450 | 2/15/72-7/21/75 | 5.70 | 425 |
| 7/25/74-8/27/79 | 9.50 | 500 | 12/10/73-3/12/79..... | 7.25 | 500 | 4/22/74-7/21/75 | 8.30 | 300 |
| 11/25/74-11/26/79 | 8.15 | 500 | 9/10/73-6/11/79...... | 7.85 | 300 | 7/20/71-10/20/75 | 7.20 | 300 |
| 12/23/74-11/26/79 | 7.50 | 500 | 9/10/74-6/11/79...... | 9.80 | 600 | 10/23/73-10/20/75. | 7.40 | 362 |
| 3/25/70-2/25/80. | 7.75 | 350 | 6/12/72-9/10/79...... | 6.40 | 300 | 4/20/72-1/20/76... | 61/4 | 300 |
| 2/25/74-2/25/80. | 7.05 | 300 | 12/10/74-9/10/79..... | 7.80 | 700 | 7/22/74-1/20/76. | 9.20 | 650 |
| 10/15/70-10/15/80. | 7.80 | 200 | 12/10/71-12/10/79... | 6.55 | 350 | 2/21/66-2/24/76 | 5.00 | 123 |
| 10/27/71-11/27/81 | 6.60 | 200 | 2/10/72-3/10/80... | 6.88 | 250 | 1/22/73-4/20/76. | 61/4 | 373 |
| 10/25/74-11/25/81 | 8.65 | 400 | 6/10/74-6/10/80....... | 8.50 | 600 | 4/22/74-4/20/76. | $81 / 4$ | 400 |
| 4/12/73-5/25/83. | 7.30 | 183 | 2/16/73-7/31/80. | 5.19 | 1 | 7/20/66-7/20/76 | 51/8 | 150 |
| 2/25/75-11/25/83 | 7.38 | 400 | 2/16/73-7/31/80...... | 3.18 | 9 | 1/21/74-7/20/76. | 7.05 | 360 |
| 5/28/74-5/25/84. | 8.75 | 300 | 10/1/73-9/10/80...... | 7.50 | 400 | 4/23/73-10/20/76 | 7.15 | 450 |
| 10/25/73-11/26/93 | 7.38 | 400 | 1/16/73-10/30/80..... | 4.46 | 5 | 4/22/74-4/20/77 | 81/4 | 565 |
|  |  |  | 12/11/72-12/10/80.... | 6.60 | 300 | 7/20/73-7/20/77. | $71 / 2$ | 550 |
| Federal Home Loan <br> Mortgage Corporation |  |  | 6/29/72-1/29/81. | 6.15 | 156 | 10/20/71-10/20/77 | 6.35 | 300 |
| Bonds: |  |  | 3/12/73-3/10/81 | 7.05 | 350 | 10/21/74-1/23/78 | 8.70 | 546 |
| 5/29/73-8/25/76...... | 7.05 | 400 | $4 / 18 / 73-4 / 10 / 81$ $3 / 21 / 73-5 / 1 / 81$. | 6.59 4.50 | 26 | 2/20/63-2/20/73-78 | 41/8 | 148 |
| 5/11/72-2/25/77...... | 6.15 | 350 | 3/21/73-5/1/81....... | 4.50 5.77 | 18 | $5 / 2 / 66-4 / 20 / 78$ $1 / 20 / 75-4 / 20 / 78$ | $51 / 8$ 760 | 150 |
| 11/19/70-11/27/95.... | 8.60 | 140 | 1/21/71-6/10/81...... |  |  |  |  | 713 269 |
| 7/15/71-8/26/96....... | 7.75 | 150 | 9/10/71-9/10/81....... | 7.25 | 250 | 7/20/72-7/20/78 | 6.40 9.15 | 269 350 |
| 5/11/72-5/26/97...... | 7.15 | 150 | 9/10/74-9/10/81....... | 9.70 | 300 | 10/23/73-10/19/78. | 7.35 | 350 550 |
| Certificates: $2 / 25 / 75-3 / 15 / 05$ |  |  | 3/11/74-12/10/81 | 7.30 | 250 | 2/20/67-1/22/79... | 5.00 | 285 |
| $2 / 25 / 75-3 / 15 / 05 .$ | 8.20 | 300 | 7/10/74-3/10/82. | 8.88 | 300 | 1/21/74-1/22/79. | 7.10 | 300 |
| Federal National Mortgage |  |  | 6/28/72-5/1/82,....... | 5.84 | 58 | 9/15/72-4/23/79. | 6.85 |  |
| Association- |  |  | 2/10/71-6/10/82....... | 6.65 | 250 | 2/20/74-7/23/79 | 7.15 | 389 |
| Secondary market |  |  | 9/11/72-9/10/82...... | 6.80 | 200 | 10/23/72-10/23/7 | 6.80 | 400 |
| operations |  |  | 12/10/73-12/10/82.... | 7.35 | 300 | 1/22/73-1/21/80 | 6.70 | 300 |
| Discount notes..... |  | 3,033 | 3/11/71-6/10/83...... | 6.75 | 200 | 7/20/73-7/21/80 | 71/2 | 250 |
| Capital debentures: |  |  | 6/12/73-6/10/83. | 7.30 | 300 | 10/21/74-10/20/80. | 8.70 | 400 |
| 4/1/70-4/1/75....... | 8.00 | 200 | 11/10/71-9/12/83. | 6.75 | 250 | 2/23/71-4/20/81..... | 6.70 | 224 |
| 9/30/71-10/1/96...... | 4.38 7.40 | 248 | 4/12/71-6/11/84..... | 6.25 | 200 300 | 7/22/74-7/20/81. | 9.10 7.80 | 265 |
| 10/2/72-10/1/97...... | 7.40 | 250 | $12 / 10 / 74-9 / 10 / 84 . . .$. $12 / 10 / 71-12 / 10 / 84 . .$. | 7.95 6.90 | 300 250 | $1 / 20 / 75-1 / 20 / 82$ $4 / 20 / 72-4 / 20 / 82$ | 7.80 6.90 | 400 200 |
| Mortgage-backed bonds: |  |  | 3/10/72-3/10/92..... | 7.00 | 200 | 4/23/73-10/20/82 | 7.30 | 239 |
| $6 / 1 / 70-6 / 2 / 75$ $3 / 14 / 73-1 / 15 / 81 . .$. |  |  | 6/12/72-6/10/92. | 7.05 | 200 | 10/23/73-10/20/83. | 7.30 | 300 |
| $3 / 14 / 73-1 / 15 / 81 \ldots .$. $3 / 14 / 73-1 / 15 / 81 . .$. | 3.58 5.48 | 53 | 12/11/72-12/10/97-82.. | 7.10 | 200 |  |  |  |
| $3 / 14 / 73-1 / 15 / 81 . . . .$. $6 / 21 / 73-7 / 1 / 82 \ldots .$. | 5.48 5.85 | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6/21/73-7/1/82........ | 5.92 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/1/73-8/31/84........ | 5.50 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/1/73-10/31/85....... | 5.49 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/1/73-3/1/86......... | 5.74 | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/70-10/1/90...... | 8.63 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note.-These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also note to table at top of p. A-38.

## MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Federal home loan banks |  |  |  |  |  | Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations) |  | Banksforcooperatives |  | Federal intermediate credit banks |  | Federal land banks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assets |  |  | Liabilities and capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Advances to members | Investments | Cash and deposits | Bonds and notes | Member deposits | Capital stock | Mortgage loans (A) | Debentures and notes (L) | Loans to cooperatives (A) | Bonds <br> (L) | Loans and discounts (A) | Bonds <br> (L) | Mortgage loans (A) | Bonds <br> (L) |
| 1970. | 10,614 | 3,864 | 105 | 10,183 | 2,332 | 1,607 | 15,502 | 15,206 | 2,030 | 1,755 | 4,974 | 4,799 | 7,186 | 6,395 |
| 1971. | 7,936 | 2,520 | 142 | 7,139 | 1,789 | 1,618 | 17,791 | 17,701 | 2,076 | 1,801 | 5,669 | 5,503 | 7,917 | 7,063 |
| 1972. | 7,979 | 2,225 | 129 | 6,971 | 1,548 | 1,756 | 19,791 | 19,238 | 2,298 | 1,944 | 6,094 | 5,804 | 9,107 | 8,012 |
| 1973. | 15,147 | 3,537 | 157 | 15,362 | 1,745 | 2,122 | 24,175 | 23,001 | 2,577 | 2,670 | 7,198 | 6,861 | 11,071 | 9,838 |
| 1974-Mar... | 14,995 | 2,779 | 124 | 13,906 | 2,027 | 2,306 | 24,888 | 23,515 | 3,143 | 2,878 | 7,545 | 7,162 | 11,467 | 10,282 |
| Apr... | 16,020 | 1,615 | 82 | 13,902 | 2,067 | 2,337 | 25,264 | 23,668 | 2,891 | 2,810 | 7,850 | 7,403 | 11, 878 | 10,843 |
| May.. | 17,103 | 1,956 | 96 | 14,893 | 2,215 | 2,376 | 25,917 | 25,089 | 2,694 | 2,674 | 8,195 | 7,585 | 12,142 | 10,843 |
| June. . | 17,642 | 2,564 | 115 | 16,393 | 2,158 | 2,413 | 26,559 | 25,232 | 2,733 | 2,449 | 8,479 | 7,860 | 12,400 | 10,843 |
| July.. | 18,582 | 2,578 | 150 | 17,390 | 1,954 | 2,450 | 27,304 | 25,878 | 3,008 | 2,477 | 8,706 | 8,212 | 12,684 | 11,782 |
| Aug... | 19,653 | 2,052 | 80 | 18,759 | 1,935 | 2,495 | 28,022 | 26,639 | 3,026 | 2,622 | 8,548 | 8,381 | 12,941 | 11,782 |
| Sept... | 20,772 | 2,681 | 135 | 20,647 | 2,160 | 2,543 | 28,641 | 27,312 | 3,092 | 2,835 | 8,931 | 8,502 | 13,185 | 11,782 |
| Oct... | 21,409 | 3,224 | 105 | 22,058 | 2,129 | 2,580 | 29,139 | 27,543 | 3,598 | 2,855 | 8,838 | 8,482 | 13,418 | 12,427 |
| Nov.. | 21,502 | 2,568 | 106 | 21,474 | 2,182 | 2,603 | 29,407 | 28,024 | 3,573 | 3,295 | 8,700 | 8,441 | 13,643 | 12,427 |
| Dec... | 21,804 | 3,094 | 144 | 21,878 | 2,484 | 2,624 | 29,709 | 28,201 | 3,575 | 3,561 | 8,848 | 8,400 | 13,643 | 12,427 |
| 1975-Jan... | 20,728 19,460 | 4,467 4,838 | 113 99 | 21,778 20,822 | 2,612 2,819 | 2,699 | 29,797 29 | 28,030 27,730 | 3,910 | 3,653 3,592 | 8,888 | 8,419 8,484 | 14,086 | 13,020 |

Note.-Data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Farm Credit Admin. Among omitted balance sheet items are capital accounts of all agencies, except for stock of FHLB's. Bonds, debentures, and notes are valued at par. They include only publicly
offered securities (excluding, for FHLB's, bonds held within the FHLB System) and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; for a listing of these securities, see table on preceding page. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

## NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | All issues (new capital and refunding) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total delivered ${ }^{3}$ | Issues for new capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Type of issue |  |  |  | Type of issuer |  |  |  | Total | Use of proceeds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Gener- al obli- gations | Revenue | HAA ${ }^{1}$ | U.S. Govt. loans | State | Special district and stat. auth. | Other ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Education | Roads and bridges | Utilities ${ }^{4}$ | Housing 5 | Veterans' aid | Other purposes |
| 1971. | 24,962 | 15,220 | 8,681 | 1,000 | 62 | 5,999 | 8,714 | 10,246 |  | 24,495 | 5,278 | 2,642 | 5,214 | 2,068 |  | 9,293 |
| 1972. | 23,652 | 13,305 | 9,332 | , 959 | 57 | 4,991 | 9,496 | 9,165 |  | 22,073 | 4,981 | 1,689 | 4,638 | 1,910 |  | 6,741 |
| 1973. | 23,970 | 12,257 | 10,632 | 1,022 | 58 | 4,212 | 9,507 | 10,249 |  | 22,408 | 4,311 | 1,458 | 5,654 | 2,639 |  | 8,335 |
| 1974. | 23,705 | 13,204 | 9,961 | 461 | 79 | 4,659 | 8,499 | 10,470 |  | 20,210 | 4,709 | 767 | 5,513 | 1,045 |  | 8,176 |
| 1974-Feb.... | 2,007 | 1,209 | 794 |  | 4 | 473 | 564 | 967 |  | 1,939 | 460 | 53 | 612 | 39 |  | 775 |
| Mar. .. | 2,029 | 1,181 | 617 | 227 | 4 | 344 | 793 | 887 |  | 1,906 | 366 | 258 | 363 | 241 |  | 678 |
| Apr.. | 2,406 | 1,708 | +689 |  | 9 | 360 | 862 1.097 | 1,177 |  | 2,361 | 516 | 9 | 595 | 178 |  | 1,063 |
| May. | 2,313 2,171 | 1,101 | 1,203 |  | 9 | 451 | 1,097 | 756 |  | 2,237 | 442 | 18 | 711 | 8 |  | 1,058 |
| June... | 2,171 | 1,075 | 856 | 234 | 6 | 580 | 721 | 864 |  | 2,079 | 220 | 62 | 664 | 334 |  | 799 |
| July. . . | 1,466 | 859 | 600 |  | 7 | 540 | 158 | 761 |  | 1,456 | 314 | 58 | 154 |  |  | 930 |
| Aug. . . | 1,109 | 576 | 529 |  | 4 | 141 | 400 | 565 |  | 1,067 | 228 | 85 | 257 | 15 |  | 482 |
| Sept... | 1,705 | 869 | 832 |  | 4 | 448 | 641 | 611 |  | 1,669 | 251 | 11 | 380 | 21 |  | 1,006 |
| Oct.. | 2,865 | 1,707 | 1,153 |  | 3 | 328 | -974 | 1,558 |  | 2,738 | 343 | 110 | 236 | 110 |  | 1,939 |
| Nov. | 2,487 | 1,110 | 1, 374 |  | 3 | 689 | 1,005 | 789 |  | 2,403 | 698 | 4 | 866 | 9 |  | 826 |
| Dec. | 1,500 | 761 | 717 |  | 22 | 222 | 558 | 700 |  | 1,475 | 297 | 64 | 424 | 53 |  | 637 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 2,179 | 1,325 | 848 |  | 6 | 372 | 624 | 1,184 |  | 2,158 | 688 | 49 | 567 | 141 |  | 713 |
| Feb.... | 2,195 | 1,681 | 509 |  | 5 | 877 | 560 | 754 |  | 2,164 | 414 | 204 | 381 | 103 |  | 1,062 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act, which are secured by contract requiring the Housing Assistance Administration to make <br> 4 Water, sewer, and other utilities. <br> 5 Includes urban redevelopment loans. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| annual contributions to the local authority. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TOTAL NEW ISSUES

(In millions of dollars)


1 Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.
${ }^{2}$ Includes guaranteed issues.
3 Issues not guaranteed.
4 See note to table at bottom of opposite page.
5 Foreign governments and their instrumentalities, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

## NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Derivation of change, all issuers 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All securities |  |  |  | Bonds and notes |  |  |  | Common and preferred stocks |  |  |  |
|  | New issues |  | Retirements | Net change | New issues | Reti | ments | Net change | New issues | Reti | ents | Net change |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 46,687 \\ & 42,306 \\ & 33,559 \\ & 39,334 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,507 \\ 10,224 \\ 11,804 \\ 9,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,180 \\ & 32,082 \\ & 21,754 \\ & 29,399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,917 \\ & 27,065 \\ & 21,501 \\ & 31,554 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,190 \\ & 8,003 \\ & 8,810 \\ & 6,255 \end{aligned}$ |  | 23,728 | 14,769 | 1,318 |  | 13,452 |
|  |  |  | 19,062 |  |  |  |  | 15,242 |  |  | 13,018 |
|  |  |  | 12,691 |  |  |  |  | 12,057 |  |  | 9,064 |
|  |  |  | 25,098 |  |  |  |  | 7,980 |  |  | 4,302 |
|  | 10,711 |  |  | 4,378 | 6,334 | 7,013 | 3,786 |  | 3,227 | 3,698 | 591 |  | 3,107 |
| 1974-1. | $\begin{array}{r} 8,973 \\ 9,637 \\ 8,452 \\ 12,272 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,031 \\ & 2,048 \\ & 2,985 \\ & 2,871 \end{aligned}$ | 6,942 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,810 \\ 7,847 \\ 6,611 \\ 10,086 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,442 \\ & 1,584 \\ & 1,225 \\ & 2,004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5,367 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,163 \\ & 1,790 \\ & 1,841 \\ & 2,186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ 465 \\ 1,759 \\ 866 \end{array}$ |  | 1,575 |
| I1. |  |  | 7,589 |  | 6,263 |  |  |  | 1,326 |  |  |  |
| III. |  |  | 5,467 |  | 5,386 |  |  |  | -82 |  |  |  |
| IV. |  |  | 9,401 |  | 8,082 |  |  |  | 1,319 |  |  |  |
| Period | Type of issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Manufacturing |  |  | Commercial and other 2 |  | Transportation ${ }^{3}$ |  | Public utility |  | Communication |  | Real estate and financial 1 |  |
|  | Bonds and notes | Stocks | Bonds and notes | Stocks | Bonds and notes | tocks | Bonds and notes | Stocks | Bonds and notes | Stocks | Bonds and notes | Stocks |
| 1971. |  | 2,534 | 4 -827 | 2,290 | 900 | 800 | 6,486 | 4,206 | 3,925 | 600 | 5,005 | 2,017 |
| 1972. |  | 2,094 | 4 1,409 | 2,471 | 711 | 254 | 5,137 | 4,844 | 3,343 | 260 | 7,045 | 2,096 |
| 1973. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,995 \\ -\quad 801 \end{array}$ | 658 | 8 -109 | 1,411 | 1,044 | -93 | 4,265 | 4,509 | 3,165 | 399 | 3,523 | 1,181 |
| 1974. | 7,404 | 17 | 1,116 | -135 | 341 | -20 | 7,308 | 3,834 | 3,499 | 398 | 5,428 | - 207 |
| 1973-IV.. | -131 | 147 | $7 \quad-162$ | 460 | 176 | -13 | 1,068 | 1,506 | 1,051 | 575 | 1,225 | 431 |
| 1974 -I. | 9061,921 | 324 | $4-11$ | 363 | $-37$ | -35 | 2,172 | 827 | 675 | 76 | 1,662 | 20 |
| II.. |  | $-12$ | 2 698 | 213 | $-13$ | 12 | 1,699 | 1,038 | 1,080 | -7 | , 877 | 82 |
| III. . | 1,921 1,479 | $\begin{array}{r} -421 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | 1 \| 189 | -664 | +49 | -6 | 1,358 | 1,862 | 1,116 | 222 | 1,194 | 88 |
| IV. | 1,479 3,098 |  | 6 240 | -47 | 342 | 9 | 2,079 | 1,107 | 628 | 107 | 1,695 | 17 |

1 Excludes investment companies.
${ }^{2}$ Extractive and commercial and miscellaneous companies.
${ }^{3}$ Railroad and other transportation companies.
Nore.-Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on preceding page, new issues
exclude foreign sales and include sales of securities held by affiliated companies, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements are defined in the same way and also include securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose.

## OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

| Year | Sales and redemption of own shares |  |  | Assets (market value at end of period) |  |  | Month | Sales and redemption of own shares |  |  | Assets (market value at end of period) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales 1 | Redemptions | Net sales | Total 2 | Cash position ${ }^{3}$ | Other |  | Sales 1 | Redemptions | Net sales | Total 2 | Cash position ${ }^{3}$ | Other |
| 1963. | 2,460 | 1,504 | 952 | 25,214 | 1,341 | 23,873 | 1974-Feb... | 215 | 303 | -88 | 45,958 | 4,447 | 41,511 |
| 1964. | 3,404 | 1,875 | 1,528 | 29,116 | 1,329 | 27,787 | Mar... | 297 | 346 | -49 | 44,423 | 4,406 | 40,017 |
| 1965. | 4,359 | 1,962 | 2,395 | 35,220 | 1,803 | 33,417 | Apr... | 262 | 327 | -65 | 42,679 | 4,426 | 38,253 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May.. | 323 | 320 | 3 | 41,015 | 4,389 | 36,626 |
| 1966.. | 4,671 | 2,005 | 2,665 | 34,829 | 2,971 | 31,858 | June. . | 337 | 276 | 61 | 40,040 | 4,461 | 35,579 |
| 1967. | 4,670 | 2,745 | 1,927 | 44,701 | 2,566 | 42,135 | July. . | 442 | 352 | 90 | 37,669 | 4,609 | 33,060 |
| 1968. | 6,820 | 3,841 | 2,979 | 52,677 | 3,187 | 49,490 | Aug... | 446 | 339 | 127 | 35,106 | 4,953 | 30,153 |
| 1969 | 6,717 | 3,661 | 3,056 | 48,291 | 3,846 | 44,445 | Sept... | 499 816 | 292 311 | 207 | 31,985 | 5,078 | 26,907 |
| 1970 | 4,624 | 2,987 | 1,637 | 47,618 | 3,649 | 43,969 | Nov... | 619 | 335 | 284 | 36,366 | 5,804 | 30,562 |
| 1971 | 5,145 | 4,751 | r394 | -55,045 | 13,038 | r52,007 | Dec. | 736 | 411 | 325 | 35,777 | 5,637 | 30,140 |
| 1972. | 4,892 | 6,563 | -1,671 | 59,831 | 3,035 | 56,796 | 1975-Jan... | 1,067 | 428 | 639 | r3,7407 | r3,889 | r33,518 |
| 1973 | 4,358 | 5,651 | -1,261 | 46,518 | 4,002 | 42,516 | Feb... | 889 | 470 | 419 | 39,330 | 4,006 | 35,324 |
| 1974 | 5,346 | 3,937 | 1,409 | 35,777 | 5,637 | 30,140 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^40]CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS
(In billions of dollars)

| Year | Profits before taxes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { come } \\ & \text { taxes } \end{aligned}$ | Profits after taxes | Cash dividends | Undistributed profits | Corporate capital consumption allowances ${ }^{1}$ | Quarter | Profits before taxes | Income taxes | Profits after taxes | Cash dividends | Undistributed profits | Corporate capital consumption allowances 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1968 | 87.6 | 39.9 | 47.8 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 46.8 | 1973-1. | 120.4 | 48.9 | 71.5 | 28.7 | 42.8 | 69.2 |
| 1969 | 84.9 | 40.1 | 44.8 | 24.3 | 20.5 | 51.9 | II.... | 124.9 | 50.9 | 74.0 | 29.1 | 44.9 | 70.8 |
| 1970 | 74.0 | 34.8 | 39.3 | 24.7 | 14.6 | 56.0 | III... | 122.7 | 49.9 | 72.9 | 29.8 | 43.1 | 71.6 |
| 1971. | 83.6 | 37.5 | 46.1 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 60.4 | IV... | 122.7 | 49.5 | 73.2 | 30.7 | 42.5 | 73.1 |
| 1972. | 99.2 | 41.5 | 57.7 | 27.3 | 30.3 | 66.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973. | 122.7 | 49.8 | 72.9 | 29.6 | 43.3 | 71.2 | 1974-I. | 135.4 | 52.2 | 83.2 | 31.6 | 51.6 | 74.1 |
| $1974{ }^{\text {r }}$. | 141.4 | 56.0 | 85.4 | 32.7 | 52.8 | 76.7 | II. | 139.0 | 55.9 | 83.1 | 32.5 | 50.5 | 75.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | III... | 157.0 | 62.7 | 94.3 | 33.2 | 61.1 | 77.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IV ${ }^{p}$. | 134.1 | 53.0 | 81.1 | 33.3 | 47.8 | 79.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes depreciation, capital outlays charged to current accounts, and accidental damages.

Note.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

## CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

| End of period | Net working capital | Current assets |  |  |  |  |  |  | Current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Cash | U.S.Govt. securities | Notes and accts. receivable |  | Inventories | Other | Total | Notes and accts. payable |  | Accrued Federal income taxes | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. ${ }^{1}$ | Other |  |  |  | U.S. <br> Govt. ${ }^{1}$ | Other |  |  |
| 1970. | 187.4 | 492.3 | 50.2 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 201.9 | 193.3 | 35.0 | 304.9 | 6.6 | 204.7 | 10.0 | 83.6 |
| 1971. | 204.9 | 518.8 | 55.7 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 208.8 | 200.3 | 39.7 | 313.9 | 4.9 | 207.3 | 12.2 | 89.5 |
| 1972-III. | 219.2 | 547.5 | 57.7 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 224.1 | 212.2 | 42.8 | 328.3 | 4.7 | 212.1 | 12.7 | 98.8 |
| IV. | 224.3 | 563.1 | 60.5 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 230.5 | 215.1 | 43.6 | 338.8 | 4.0 | 221.6 | 14.1 | 99.1 |
| 1973-I. | 231,8 | 579.2 | 61.2 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 235.7 | 222.8 | 45.5 | 347.4 | 4.1 | 222.8 | 15.7 | 104.7 |
| II. | 237.7 | 596.8 | 62.3 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 245.6 | 230.3 | 46.0 | 359.1 | 4.5 | 232.5 | 13.9 | 108.1 |
| III | 241.9 | 613.6 | 62.2 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 254.2 | 238.2 | 46.6 | 371.7 | 4.4 | 240.8 | 15.3 | 111.2 |
| IV. | 245.3 | 631.4 | 65.2 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 255.8 | 247.0 | 49.3 | 386.1 | 4.3 | 252.0 | 16.6 | 113.3 |
| 1974-I. | 253.2 | 653.9 | 62.8 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 265.6 | 258.9 | 51.6 | 400.7 | 4.5 | 256.7 | 18.7 | 120.7 |
| II. | 257.4 | 673.3 | 62.2 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 278.7 | 269.7 | 48.8 | 415.8 | 4.7 | 268.4 | 17.4 | 125.3 |
| III. | 263.6 | 696.0 | 63.9 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 284. 1 | 282.7 | 51.1 | 432.4 | 5.1 | 276.6 | 20.5 | 130.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts NoTE-Based on Securities and Exchange Commission estimates. offset against each other on corporations' books.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
(In billions of dollars)

| Period | Total | Manufacturing |  | Mining | Transportation |  |  | Public utilities |  | Communications | Other ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { (S.A. } \\ & \text { A.R.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Durable | Nondurable |  | Railroad | Air | Other | Electric | Gas and other |  |  |  |
| 1971. | 81.21 | 14.15 | 15.84 | 2.16 | 1.67 | 1.88 | 1.38 | 12.86 | 2.44 | 10.77 | 18.05 |  |
| 1972 | 88.44 | 15.64 | 15.72 | 2.45 | 1.80 | 2.46 | 1.46 | 14.48 | 2.52 | 11.89 | 20.07 |  |
| 1973. | 99.74 | 19.25 | 18.76 | 2.74 | 1.96 | 2.41 | 1.66 | 15.94 | 2.76 | 12.85 | 21.40 |  |
| $1974{ }^{\text {r }}$. | 112.40 | 22.62 | 23.39 | 3.18 | 2.54 | 2.00 | 2.12 | 17.63 | 2.92 | 13.96 | 22.05 |  |
| 1972-IV. | 25.20 | 4.77 | 4.61 | . 63 | . 47 | . 63 | . 40 | 4.01 | . 73 | 3.39 | 5.57 | 91.94 |
| 1973-1. | 21.50 | 3.92 | 3.88 | . 63 | . 46 | . 52 | . 32 | 3.45 | . 50 | 2.87 | 4.94 | 96.19 |
| II.. | 24.73 | 4.65 | 4.51 | .71 | . 46 | . 72 | . 43 | 3.91 | . 68 | 3.27 | 5.40 | 97.76 |
| III. | 25.04 | 4.84 | 4.78 | . 69 | . 48 | . 57 | . 44 | 4.04 | . 77 | 3.19 | 5.24 | 100.90 |
| IV. | 28.48 | 5.84 | 5.59 | .71 | . 56 | . 60 | . 47 | 4.54 | . 82 | 3.53 | 5.83 | 103.74 |
| 1974-I. | 24.10 | 4.74 | 4.75 | . 68 | . 50 | . 47 | . 34 | 3.85 | . 52 | 3.19 | 5.05 | 107.27 |
| II . | 28.16 | 5.59 | 5.69 | . 78 | . 64 | . 61 | . 49 | 4.56 | . 75 | 3.60 | 5.46 | 111.40 |
| III. | 28.23 | 5.65 | 5.96 | . 80 | . 64 | . 43 | . 58 | 4.42 | . 78 | 3.39 | 5.57 | 113.99 |
| IV. | 31.92 | 6.64 | 6.99 | . 91 | . 78 | . 48 | . 71 | 4.80 | . 87 | 3.78 | 5.97 | 116.22 |
| 1975-I ${ }^{2}$. | 25.33 | 4.87 | 5.60 | . 87 | . 66 | . 46 | . 53 | 3.81 | . 56 |  |  | 113.22 |

[^41]MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING BY TYPE OF HOLDER
(In millions of dollars)

| Type of holder, and type of property | End of year |  |  | End of quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{r}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| ALL HOLDERS. <br> 1- to 4 -family. <br> Multifamily $\mathbf{I}$ <br> Commercial. <br> Farm. | 451,726 | 499,758 | 564,825 | 634,955 | 645,948 | 664,337 | 678,037 | 687,484 |
|  | 280,175 | 307,200 | 345,384 | 386,241 | 391,770 | 402,165 | 409,725 | 414,344 |
|  | 58,023 | 67,367 | 76,496 | 85,401 | 86,591 | 88,269 | 90, 183 | 91,893 |
|  | 82,292 | 92,333 | 107,508 | 123,965 | 127,384 | 132,122 | 134,967 | 136,977 |
|  | 31,236 | 32,858 | 35,437 | 39,348 | 40,203 | 41,781 | 43,162 | 44,270 |
| PRIVATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. <br> 1- to 4-family. <br> Multifamily 1 <br> Commercial. <br> Farm. | 355,929 | 394,239 | 450,000 | 505,401 | 513,946 | 528,212 | 536,868 | 541,497 |
|  | 231,317 | 253,540 | 288,053 | 322,048 | 326,863 | 335,442 | 340,398 | 342,757 |
|  | 45,796 | 52,498 | 59,204 | 64,730 | 65,386 | 66,594 | 67,757 | 68,371 |
|  | 68,697 | 78,345 | 92,222 | 107,128 | 110,047 | 114,185 | 116,430 | 117,960 |
|  | 10,119 | 9,856 | 10,521 | 11,495 | 11,650 | 11,991 | 12,283 | 12,409 |
| Commercial banks ${ }^{2}$. <br> 1- to 4 -family <br> Multifamily ${ }^{1}$ <br> Commercial, <br> Farm. | 73,275 | 82,515 | 99,314 | 119,068 | 121,882 | 127,320 | 129,943 | 131,043 |
|  | 42,329 | 48,020 | 57,004 | 67,998 | 69,374 | 72,253 | 73,539 | 74,162 |
|  | 3,311 | 3,984 | 5,778 | 6,932 | 7,046 | 7,313 | 7,415 | 7,478 |
|  | 23,284 | 26,306 | 31,751 | 38,696 | 39,855 | 41,926 | 43,011 | 43,375 |
|  | 4,351 | 4,205 | 4,781 | 5,442 | 5,607 | 5,828 | 5,978 | 6,028 |
| Mutual savings banks. | 57,948 | 61,978 | 67,556 | 73,231 | 73,957 | 74,264 | 74,792 | 74,890 |
|  | 37,342 | 38,641 | 41,650 | 44,247 | 44,462 | 44,426 | 44,593 | 44,649 |
|  | 12,594 | 14,386 | 15,490 | 16,843 | 17,011 | 17,081 | 17,202 | 17,225 |
| Commercial. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,893 | 8,901 | 10,354 | 12,084 | 12,425 | 12,698 | 12,938 | 12,956 |
|  | 119 | 50 | 62 | 57 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| Savings and loan associations. | 150,331 | 174,250 | 206,182 | 231,733 | 236,136 | 243,400 | 247,624 | 249,306 |
| 1- to 4 -family <br> Multifamily ${ }^{1}$ <br> Commercial. | 124,970 | 142,275 | 167,049 | 187,750 | 191,223 | 197,008 | 200, 352 | 201,564 |
|  | 13,830 | 17,355 | 20,783 | 22,524 | 22,763 | 23,342 | 23,574 | 23,684 |
|  | 11,531 | 14,620 | 18,350 | 21,459 | 22,150 | 23,050 | 23,698 | 24,058 |
| Life insurance companies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 74,375 | 75,496 | 76,948 | 81,369 | 81,971 | 83,228 | 84,509 | 86,258 |
| 1- to 4-family........................... | 26,676 | 24,604 | 22,350 | 22,053 | 21, 804 | 21,755 | 21,914 | 22,382 |
|  | 16,061 | 16,773 | 17,153 | 18,431 | 18,566 | 18,858 | 19,566 | 19,984 |
|  | 25,989 | 28,518 | 31,767 | 34,889 | 35,617 | 36,511 | 36,783 | 37,571 |
| Farm.................................... | 5,649 | 5,601 | 5,678 | 5,996 | 5,984 | 6,104 | 6,246 | 6,321 |
| FEDERAL AND RELATED AGENCIES.. | 32,992 | 39,357 | 45,790 | 55,664 | 58,262 | 62,585 | 67,829 43,188 | 72,267 |
| Multifamily ${ }^{1}$. | 21,993 3,359 | 26,453 4,555 | 30,147 6,086 | 35,454 8,489 | 37,168 8,923 | 39,784 9,643 | 43,188 10,644 | 45,748 11,790 |
|  | 16 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm.................................... | 7,624 | 8,338 | 9,557 | 11,721 | 12,171 | 13,158 | 13,997 | 14,729 |
| Government National Mortgage Association 1- to 4 -family. | 5,222 | 5,323 | 5,113 | 4,029 | 3,604 | 3,618 | 4,052 | 4,848 |
|  | 2,902 | 2,770 | 2,490 | 1,330 | 1,189 | 1,194 | 1,337 | 1,600 |
| $\underset{\text { Multifamily }{ }^{\text {1 }} \text {. }}{\text { Commercial. }}$ | 2,304 | 2,542 | 2,623 | 2,699 | 2,415 | 2,424 | 2,715 | 3,248 |
|  | 16 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farmers Home Administration.1-to 4 -family............Farm................ | 767 | 819 | 837 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,600 |
|  | 330 | 398 | 387 | 550 | 596 | 642 | 688 | 734 |
|  | 437 | 421 | 450 | 650 | 704 | 758 | 812 | 866 |
|  | 3,505 | 3,389 | 3,338 | 3,476 | 3,514 | 3,619 | 3,765 | 3,900 |
|  | 2,771 | 2,517 | 2,199 | 2,013 | 1,964 | 1,980 | 2,037 | 2,083 |
|  | 2,734 | 2,872 | 1,139 | 1,463 | 1,500 | 1,639 | 1,728 | 1,817 |
| Federal <br> 1- to <br> 4-fional Mortgage Association.... | 15,502 | 17,791 | 19,791 | 24,175 | 24,875 20,516 | 26,559 | 28,641 |  |
|  | 15,181 | 16,681 | 17,697 | 20,370 | 20,516 | 21,691 | 23,258 | 23,778 |
| 1- to 4 -family Multifamily 1 | 321 | 1,110 | 2,094 | 3,805 | 4,359 | 4,868 | 5,383 | 5,800 |
| Federal land banks (farm only) . . . . . . . . . | 7,187 | 7,917 | 9,107 | 11,071 | 11,467 | 12,400 | 13,185 | 13,863 |
| Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. 1- to 4-family. Multifamily 1 | 357 | 964 | 1,789 | 2,604 | 2,627 | 3,191 | 3,713 | 4,586 |
|  | 357 | 934 | 1,754 | 2,446 | 2,472 | 2,951 | 3,414 | 4,217 |
|  |  | 30 | 35 | 158 | 165 | 240 | 299 | 369 |
| GNMA Pools. | 452 | 3,154 | 5,815 | 9,109 | 10,865 | 11,798 | 12,973 | 13,892 |
| 1- to 4-familyMultifamily | 452 | 3,153 | 5,620 | 8,745 | 10,431 | 11,326 | 12,454 | 13,336 |
|  |  |  | 195 | 364 | 434 | 472 | 519 | 556 |
| INDIVIDUALS AND OTHERS ${ }^{3}$. | 62,805 | 66,162 | 69,035 | 73,890 | 73,740 | 73,540 | 73,340 | 73,720 |
| 1- to 4-family. | 26,865 | 27,207 | 27,184 | 28,739 | 27,739 | 26,939 | 26,139 | 25,839 |
|  | 8,868 | 10,314 | 11,206 | 12,182 | 12,282 | 12,032 | 11,782 | 11,732 |
| Commercial. | 13,579 | 13,977 | 15,286 | 16,837 | 17,337 | 17,937 | 18,537 | 19,017 |
| Farm. | 13,493 | 14,664 | 15,359 | 16,132 | 16,382 | 16,632 | 16,882 | 17,132 |

[^42]Note.-Based on data from various institutional and Govt. sources, with some quarters estimated in part by Federal Reserve in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Dept. of Commerce. Separation of nonfarm mortgage debt by type of property, where not reported directly, and interpolations and extrapolations where required, estimated mainly by Federal Reserve

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION AND FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATIONSECONDARY MORTGAGE MARKET ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | FNMA |  |  |  |  |  |  | FHLMC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mortgage holdings |  |  | Mortgage transactions (during period) |  | Mortgage commitments |  | Mortgage holdings |  |  | Mortgage transactions (during period) |  | Mortgage commitments |  |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | FHA-msured | VA-guaranteed | Pur- <br> chases | Sales | Made during period | Out-standing | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { FHA- } \\ \text { VA } \end{gathered}$ | Con-ven- <br> tional | Purchases | Sales | Made during period |  |
| 1971. | 17,791 | 12,681 | 5,110 | 3,574 | 336 | 9,828 | 6,497 | 968 | 821 | 147 | 778 | 64 |  | 182 |
| 1972. | 19,791 | 14,624 | 5,112 | 3,699 | 211 | 8,797 | 8,124 | 1,789 | 1,503 | 286 | 1,298 | 408 | 1,606 | 198 |
| 1973. | 24,175 | 16,852 | 6,352 | 6,127 | 71 | 8,914 | 7,889 | 2,604 | 1,743 | 861 | 1,334 | 409 | 1,629 | 186 |
| 1974. | 29,578 | 19,189 | 8,310 | 6,953 | 5 | 10,765 | 7,960 | 4,586 | 1,904 | 2,682 | 2,191 | 52 | 4,553 | 2,390 |
| 1974-Feb.. | 24,529 | 17,050 | 6,336 | 242 |  | 489 | 6,768 | 2,625 | 1,730 | 895 | 21 | 6 | 49 | 185 |
| Mar... | 24,875 | 17,315 | 6,340 | 462 | 1 | 1,646 | 7,913 | 2,638 | 1,724 | 914 | 29 | 2 | 595 | 748 |
| Apr... | 25,263 | 17,450 | 6,503 | 526 | 1 | 2,154 | 9,292 | 2,722 | 1,756 | 967 | 101 |  | 400 | 1,037 |
| May.. | 25,917 | 17,725 | 6,794 | 821 |  | 1,145 | 9,475 | 2,986 | 1,827 | 1,159 | 281 |  | 1,486 | 2,221 |
| June. . | 26,559 | 17.966 | 7,079 | 770 |  | 537 | 9,019 | 3,191 | 1,877 | 1,314 | 222 |  | 628 | 2,598 |
| July.. | 27,304 | 18.250 | 7,384 | 886 |  | 1,175 | 9,044 | 3,309 | 1,883 | 1,426 | 129 |  | 1,127 | 3,583 |
| Aug... | 28,022 | 18,526 | 7,704 | 868 | 2 | 1,202 | 9,115 | 3,451 | 1,886 | 1,565 | 155 |  | 81 | 3,500 |
| Sept. | 28,641 | 18,758 | 7,994 | 760 |  | , 997 | 9,043 | 3,713 | 1,896 | 1,817 | 273 |  | 69 | 3,278 |
| Oct... | 29,139 | 18,966 | 8,206 | 612 |  | 878 | 8,987 | 4,107 | 1,910 | 2,197 | 410 | 7 | 30 | 2,871 |
| Nov... | 29,407 | 19,083 | 8.291 | 379 |  | 201 | 8.532 | 4,352 | 1,908 | 2,445 | 270 | 12 | 28 | 2,621 |
| Dec... | 29,578 | 19,189 | 8,310 | 278 |  | 231 | 7,960 | 4,586 | 1,904 | 2,682 | 266 | 16 | 34 | 2,390 |
| 1975-Jan... | 29,670 | 19,231 | 8,318 | 208 |  | 146 | 7,285 | 4,744 | 1,900 | 2,845 | 199 | 26 | 26 | 2,190 |
| Feb... | 29,718 | 19.256 | 8,313 | 169 |  | 137 | 6,672 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Includes conventional loans not shown separately
NOTE.-Data from FNMA and FHLMC, respectively.
For $F N M A$ : Holdings include loans used to back bond issues guaranteed by GNMA. Commitments include some multifamily and nonprofit hospital loan commitments in addition to 1 - to 4 -family loan commitments accepted in FNMA's free market auction system, and through the FNMAGNMA Tandem Plan (Program 18).

For FHLMC: Data for 1970 begin with Nov. 26, when the FHLMC became operational. Holdings and transactions cover participations as well as whole loans. Holdings include loans used to back bond issues guaranteed by GNMA. Commitments cover the conventional and Govt.underwritten loan programs.

TERMS AND YIELDS ON NEW HOME MORTGAGES

| Period | Conventional mortgages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FHA- <br> insured loans--Yield in private secondary market ${ }^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Terms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Yields (per cent) in primary market |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | rate (per cent) | $\begin{gathered} \text { charges } \\ (\text { per cent })^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Maturity (years) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ratio } \\ & \text { (per cent) } \end{aligned}$ | price (thous. of dollars) | amount (thous. of dollars) | FHLBB series ${ }^{3}$ | HUD series ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| 1971. | 7.60 | . 87 | 26.2 | 74.3 | 36.3 | 26.5 | 7.74 | 7.75 | 7.70 |
| 1972. | 7.45 | . 88 | 27.2 | 76.8 | 37.3 | 28.1 | 7.60 | 7.64 | 7.52 |
| 1973. | 7.78 | 1.11 | 26.3 | 77.3 | 37.1 | 28.1 | 7.95 | 8.30 | 9-5 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1974. | 8.71 | 1.30 | 26.3 | 75.8 | 40.1 | 29.8 | 8.92 | 9.22 | 9.55 |
| 1974-Feb.. | 8.40 | 1.33 | 25.9 | 76.5 | 37.8 | 28.5 | 8.62 | 8.55 | 8.54 |
| Mar.. | 8,43 | 1.35 | 26.4 | 77.3 | 39.1 | 29.5 | 8.64 | 8.60 | 8.66 |
| Apr.. | 8.47 | 1. 21 | 26.1 | 77.3 | 38.5 | 29.2 | 8.67 | 8.90 | 9.17 |
| May. | 8.55 | 1.20 | 25.8 | 76.8 | 37.9 | 28.8 | 8.74 | 9.15 | 9.46 |
| June. | 8.65 | 1.25 | 26.3 | 76.9 | 39.7 | 30.1 | 8.85 | 9.25 | 9.46 |
| July. | 8.75 | 1.28 | 26.1 | 74.4 | 40.5 | 29.6 | 8.96 | 9.40 | 9.85 |
| Aug. | 8.87 | 1.32 | 26.4 | 75.3 | 40.2 | 29.5 | 9.09 | 9.60 | 10.30 |
| Sept. | 8.97 | 1.30 | 26.1 | 74.8 | 42.4 | 31.1 | 9.19 | 9.80 | 10.38 |
| Oct.. | 8.95 | 1.37 | 26.7 | 74.7 | 42.3 | 30.7 | 9.17 | 9.70 | 10.13 |
| Nov. | 9.04 | 1.40 | 26.2 | 73.6 | 41.3 | 30.2 | 9.27 | 9.55 | 9*5i |
| Dec.. | 9.13 | 1.44 | 27.5 | 75.5 | 42.4 | 31.3 | 9.37 | 9.45 | 9.51 |
| 1975-JJan. | 9.09 | 1.51 | 26.7 | 73.8 | 43.2 | 31.6 | 9.33 | 9.15 | 8.99 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 8.88 | 1.46 | 26.8 | 76.7 | 44.2 | 32.9 | 9.11 | 9.05 | 8.84 |

> 1 Weighted averages based on probability sample survey of characteristics of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups (including mortgage companies) for purchase of single-family homes, as compiled by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with Federal Deposit insurance Corporation. Data are not strictly comparable with earlier figures beginning Jan. 1973.

> 2 Fees and charges-related to principal mortgage amount-include loan commissions, fees, discounts, and other charges, but exclude closing costs related solely to transfer of property ownership.

> 3 Effective rate, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rates

## NOTE TO TABLE AT BOTTOM OF PAGE A-44:

American Life Insurance Association data for new commitments of $\$ 100,000$ and over each on mortgages for multifamily and nonresidential nonfarm properties located largely in the United States. The 15 companies account for a little more than one-half of both the total assets and the nonfarm mortgages held by all U.S. life insurance companies. Averages, which are based on number of loans, vary in part with loan composition by type and location of property, type and purpose of loan, and loan
(as shown in first column of this table) and an assumed prepayment at end of 10 years.
${ }^{4}$ Rates on first mortgages, unweighted and rounded to the nearest 5 basis points.

5 Based on opinion reports submitted by field offices of prevailing local conditions as of the first of the succeeding month. Yields are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30 -year mortgages with minimum downpayment and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Any gaps in data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates.
amortization and prepayment terms. Data for the following are limited to cases where information was available or estimates could be made: capitalization rate (net stabilized property earnings divided by property value); debt coverage ratio (net stabilized earnings divided by debt service); and per cent constant (annual level payment, including principal and interest, per $\$ 100$ of debt). All statistics exclude construction loans, increases in existing loans in a company's portfolio, reapprovals, and loans secured by land only.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION AUCTIONS OF COMMITMENTS TO BUY HOME MORTGAGES

| Item | Date of auction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oct. 21 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 18 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 30 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 27 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 24 | Mar. 10 | Mar. 24 |
| Amounts (millions of dollars): Govt.-underwritten loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offered ${ }^{1}$................... . | 34.5 | 47.8 | 25.7 | 52.5 | 49.6 | 35.7 | 25.3 | 41.4 | 24.6 | 36.2 | 99.2 | 460.5 |
| Accepted................. | 26.0 | 24.7 | 17.6 | 23.3 | 43.3 | 31.8 | 21.2 | 28.6 | 18.1 | 23.8 | 60.1 | 321.4 |
| Conventional loans Offered ${ }^{1}$. | 14.1 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 24.0 | 20.1 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 20.0 | 34.4 | 60.7 |
| Accepted................. | 12.2 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 18.5 | 10.1 | 14.9 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 21.1 | 35.8 |
| Average yield (per cent) on shortterm commitments ${ }^{2}$ <br> Govt.-underwritten loans <br> Conventional loans. ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.11 | 9.93 | 9.81 | 9.61 | 9.52 | 9.47 | 9.37 | 9.12 | 8.98 | 8.87 | 8.78 | 8.85 |
|  | 10.27 | 10.11 | 9.92 | 9.80 | 9.72 | 9.59 | 9.50 | 9.39 | 9.20 | 9.04 | 8.96 | 9.00 |

1 Mortgage amounts offered by bidders are total bids received. 2 Average accepted bid yield (before deduction of 38 basis-point fee paid for mortgage servicing) for home mortgages assuming a prepayment
period of 12 years for 30 -year loans, without special adjustment for FNMA commitment fees and FNMA stock purchase and holding requirements. Commitments mature in 4 months.

MAJOR HOLDERS OF FHA-INSURED AND VA-GUARANTEED RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT
(End of period, in billions of dollars)


Note.-VA-guaranteed residential mortgage debt is for 1- to 4-family properties while FHA-insured includes some debt in multifamily structures.

Detail by type of holder partly estimated by Federal Reserve for first and third quarters, and for most recent quarter.

COMMITMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR INCOME PROPERTY MORTGAGES

| Period | Number of loans | Total amount committed (millions of (dollars) | Averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Loan amount (thousands of dollars) | Contract interest rate (per cent) | Maturity (yrs./mos.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Loan- } \\ & \text { to-value } \\ & \text { ratio } \\ & \text { (per cent) } \end{aligned}$ | Capitalization rate (per cent) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Debt } \\ \text { coverage } \\ \text { ratio } \end{gathered}$ ratio | Per cent constant |
| 1970. | 912 | 2,341.1 | 2,567 | 9.93 | 22/8 | 74.7 | 10.8 | 1.32 | 11.1 |
| 1971. | 1,664 | 3,982.5 | 2,393 | 9.07 | 22/10 | 74.9 | 10.0 | 1.29 | 10.4 |
| 1972. | 2,132 | 4,986.5 | 2,339 | 8.57 | 23/3 | 75.2 | 9.6 | 1.29 | 9.8 |
| 1973. | 2,140 | 4,833.3 | 2,259 | 8.76 | 23/3 | 74.3 | 9.5 | 1.29 | 10.0 |
| 1973-Sept. | 176 | 351.5 | 1,997 | 8.94 | 22/6 | 73.7 | 9.3 | 1.23 | 10.3 |
| Oct. | 161 | 203.3 | 1,263 | 9.09 | 22/6 | 73.6 | 9.4 | 1.24 | 10.3 |
| Nov. | 95 | 313.5 | 3,300 | 9.17 | 22/2 | 74.3 | 9.7 | 1.25 | 10.4 |
| Dec.. | 55 | 152.8 | 2,778 | 9.18 | 23/3 | 74.8 | 9.9 | 1.27 | 10.3 |
| 1974-Jan. | 61 | 91.5 | 1,501 | 9.07 | 20/11 | 73.7 | 9.7 | 1.24 | 10.4 |
| Feb. | 90 | 209.4 | 2,327 | 9.10 | 23/1 | 73.6 | 9.8 | 1.33 | 10.2 |
| Mar. | 117 | 238.8 | 2,041 | 8.99 | 21111 | 74.2 | 9.6 | 1.31 | 10.1 |
| Apr. | 141 | 306.7 | 2,175 | 9.02 | 21/9 | 73.8 | 9.9 | 1.33 | 10.2 |
| May.. | 148 | 352.4 | 2,381 | 9.31 | $21 / 11$ | 74.2 | 10.0 | 1.30 | 10.4 |
| June., | 147 | 287.5 | 1,956 | 9.35 | $20 / 10$ | 75.7 | 10.1 | 1.24 | 10.7 |
| July | 121 | 234.6 | 1,939 | 9.60 | $20 / 0$ | 74.1 | 10.1 | 1.26 | 10.8 |
| Aug. | 105 | 312.4 | 2,975 | 9.80 | 22/10 | 74.3 | 10.2 | 1.31 | 10.7 |
| Sept. | 95 | 241.6 | 2,543 | 10.04 | 20/11 | 74.4 | 10.3 | 1.29 | 11.1 |

[^43]
## TOTAL CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Instalment |  |  |  |  | Noninstalment |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Automobile paper | Other consumer goods paper | Home improvement loans ${ }^{1}$ | Pcrsonalloans | Total | Singlepayment loans | Charge accounts |  | Service credit |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail outlets | Credit cards ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| 1965 | 89,883 | 70,893 | 28,437 | 18,483 | 3,736 | 20,237 | 18,990 | 7,671 | 5,724 | 706 | 4,889 |
| 1966. | 96,239 | 76,245 | 30,010 | 20,732 | 3,841 | 21,662 | 19,994 | 7,972 | 5,812 | 874 | 5,336 |
| 1967 | 100,783 | 79,428 | 29,796 | 22,389 | 4,008 | 23,235 | 21,355 | 8,558 | 6,041 | 1,029 | 5,727 |
| 1968 | 110,770 | 87,745 | 32,948 | 24,626 | 4,239 | 25,932 | 23,025 | 9,532 | 5,966 | 1,227 | 6,300 |
| 1969 | 121,146 | 97,105 | 35,527 | 28,313 | 4,613 | 28,652 | 24,041 | 9,747 | 5,936 | 1,437 | 6,921 |
| 1970. | 127,163 | 102,064 | 35,184 | 31,465 | 5,070 | 30,345 | 25,099 | 9,675 | 6,163 | 1,805 | 7,456 |
| 1971. | 138,394 | 111,295 | 38,664 | 34,353 | 5,413 | 32,865 | 27,099 | 10,585 | 6,397 | 1,953 | 8,164 |
| 1972. | 157,564 | 127,332 | 44,129 | 40,080 | 6,201 | 36,922 | 30,232 | 12,256 | 7,055 | 1,947 | 8,974 |
| 1973. | 180,486 | 147,437 | 51,130 | 47,530 | 7,352 | 41,425 | 33,049 | 13,241 | 7,783 | 2,046 | 9,979 |
| 1974 | 190,121 | 156,124 | 51,689 | 52,009 | 8,162 | 44,264 | 33,997 | 12,979 | 8,012 | 2,122 | 10,884 |
| 1974-Feb. | 177,522 | 145,927 | 50,386 | 46,781 | 7,343 | 41,417 | 31,595 | 13,159 | 6,136 | 1,882 | 10,418 |
| Mar. | 177,572 | 145,768 | 50,310 | 46,536 | 7,430 | 41,492 | 31,804 | 13,188 | 6,097 | 1,842 | 10,677 |
| Apr.. | 179,495 | 147,047 | 50,606 | 47,017 | 7,573 | 41,851 | 32,448 | 13,315 | 6,556 | 1,878 | 10,699 |
| May. | 181,680 | 148,852 | 51,076 | 47,588 | 7,786 | 42,402 | 32,828 | 13,331 | 6,948 | 1,999 | 10,550 |
| June. | 183,425 | 150.615 | 51,641 | 48,099 | 7,930 | 42,945 | 32,810 | 13,311 | 7,002 | 2,104 | 10,393 |
| July. | 184,805 | 152,142 | 52,082 | 48,592 | 8,068 | 43,400 | 32,663 | 13,192 | 6,936 | 2,204 | 10,331 |
| Aug. | 187,369 | 154,472 | 52,772 | 49,322 | 8,214 | 44,164 | 32,897 | 13,202 | 6,983 | 2,282 | 10,430 |
| Sept. | 187,906 | 155,139 | 52,848 | 49,664 | 8,252 | 44,375 | 32,767 | 13,131 | 6,876 | 2,277 | 10,483 |
| Oct. | 188,023 | 155,328 | 52,736 | 49,986 | 8,287 | 44,319 | 32,695 | 13,003 | 7,027 | 2,156 | 10,509 |
| Nov. | 188,084 | 155,166 | 52,325 | 50,401 | 8,260 | 44,180 | 32,918 | 12,950 | 7,174 | 2,144 | 10,650 |
| Dec. | 190,121 | 156,124 | 51,689 | 52,009 | 8,162 | 44,264 | 33,997 | 12,979 | 8,012 | 2,122 | 10,884 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 187,080 | 153,952 | 50,947 | 51,142 | 8.048 | 43.815 | 33.128 | 12,675 | 7.162 | 2,153 | 11,138 |
| Feb. | 185,381 | 152,712 | 50,884 | 50,136 | 7,966 | 43,726 | 32,669 | 12,560 | 6,468 | 2,074 | 11,567 |

${ }^{1}$ Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in "Other consumer goods paper."
${ }^{2}$ Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating-oil accounts.

Note.-Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for household family and other personal expenditures, except real estate mortgage loans. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965, and Bulletins for Dec. 1968 and Oct. 1972.

## CONSUMER CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Instalment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Noninstalment <br> Singlepayment loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Automobile paper |  | Other consumer goods paper |  |  | Home improvement loans | Personal loans |  |  |
|  |  |  | Purchased | Direct | Mobile homes | Credit cards | Other |  | Check credit | Other |  |
| 1965. | 35,652 | 28,962 | 10,209 | 5,659 | 4,166 |  |  | 2,571 | 6,357 |  | 6,690 |
| 1966. | 38,265 | 31,319 | 11,024 | 5,956 | 4,681 |  |  | 2,647 | 7,011 |  | 6,946 |
| 1967. | 40,630 | 33,152 | 10,972 | 6,232 | 5,469 |  |  | 2,731 |  |  | 7,478 |
| 1968 | 46,310 | 37,936 | 12,324 | 7,102 | .......... | 1,307 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,387 \\ 6,082 \end{array}$ | 2,858 | 7981,081 | 8,1608,699 | 8,374 |
| 1969 | 50,974 | 42,421 | 13,133 | 7,791 |  | 2,639 |  | 2,996 |  |  | 8,553 |
| 1970. | 53,867 60,556 | 45,398 | 12,918 | 7,888 | 4323 | 3,792 | 7,113 | 3,071 | 1,336 | 9,280 | 8,469 9 |
| 1972. | 70,640 | 59,783 | 16,320 | 10,776 | 5,786 | 5,288 | 5,122 | 3,236 3,544 | 1,789 | 11,158 | 8,316 10,857 |
| 1973. | 81,248 | 69,495 | 19,038 | 12,218 | 7,223 | 6,649 | 6,054 | 3,982 | 2,144 | 12,187 | 11,753 |
| 1974. | 84,010 | 72,510 | 18,582 | 11,787 | 7,645 | 8,242 | 6,414 | 4,458 | 2,424 | 12,958 | 11,500 |
| 1974-Feb.. | 80,909 | 69,246 | 18,770 | 12,028 | 7,285 | 6,770 | 6,063 | 3,937 | 2,173 | 12,220 | 11,663 |
| Mar. | 80,918 | 69,232 | 18,775 | 11,985 | 7,333 | 6,667 | 6,082 | 3,958 | 2,169 | 12,263 | 11,686 |
| Apr....... | 81,750 | 69,944 | 18,896 | 12,039 | 7,399 | 6,761 | 6,208 | 4,028 | 2,180 | 12,433 | 11,806 |
| May. | 82,527 | 70,721 | 19,037 | 12,100 | 7,491 | 6,887 | 6,323 | 4,135 | 2,199 | 12,549 | 11,806 |
| June. | 83,417 | 71,615 | 19,220 | 12,169 | 7,564 | 7,076 | 6,420 | 4,224 | 2,230 | 12,712 | 11,802 |
| July. | 84,078 | 72,384 | 19,377 | 12,250 | 7,623 | 7,222 | 6,484 | 4,316 | 2,266 | 12,846 | 11,694 |
| Aug. . | 84,982 | 73,302 | 19,511 | 12,344 | 7,681 | 7,491 | 6,541 | 4,409 | 2,312 | 13,013 | 11,680 |
| Sept. . | 85,096 | 73,455 | 19,389 | 12,314 | 7,706 | 7,638 | 6,527 | 4,445 | 2,348 | 13,088 | 11,641 |
| Oct.. | 84,887 | 73,372 | 19,246 | 12,195 | 7,709 | 7,749 | 6,530 | 4,480 | 2,376 | 13,087 | 11,515 |
| Nov. | 84,360 | 72,896 | 18,981 | 12,031 | 7,700 | 7,846 | 6,469 | 4,490 | 2,362 | 13,017 | 11,464 |
| Dec. | 84,010 | 72,510 | 18,582 | 11,787 | 7,645 | 8,242 | 6,414 | 4,458 | 2,424 | 12,958 | 11,500 |
| 1975-Jan. | 82,986 | 71,776 | 18,230 | 11,581 | 7,587 | 8,325 | 6,323 | 4,399 | 2,448 | 12,883 | 11,210 |
| Feb. | 82,229 | 71,151 | 18,104 | 11,497 | 7,522 | 8,149 | 6,272 | 4,359 | 2,447 | 12,801 | 11,078 |

See Note to table above.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY NONBANK LENDERS
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Finance companies |  |  |  |  |  | Other financial lenders |  |  | Retail outlets |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Automobile paper | Other consumer goods paper |  | Home improvement loans | Personal loans | Total | Credit unions | Miscellaneous lenders ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Automobile dealers | Other retail outlets |
|  |  |  | Mobile homes | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 | 23,851 | 9,218 | 4,343 |  | 232 | 10,058 | 8,289 | 7,324 | 965 | 9,791 | 315 | 9,476 |
| 1966. | 24,796 | 9,342 | 4,925 |  | 214 | 10,315 | 9,315 | 8,255 | 1,060 | 10,815 | 277 | 10,538 |
| 1967 | 24,576 | 8,627 | 5,069 |  | 192 | 10,688 | 10,216 | 9,003 | 1,213 | 11,484 | 287 | 11,197 |
| 1968 | 26,074 | 9,003 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,424 \\ & 5,775 \end{aligned}$ |  | 166 | 11,48! | 11,717 | 10,300 | 1,417 | 12,018 | 281 | 11,737 |
| 1969. | 27,846 | 9,412 |  |  | 174 | 12,485 | 13,722 | 12,028 | 1,694 | 13,116 | 250 | 12,866 |
| 1970. | 27,678 | 9,044 | 2,464 | 3,237 | 199 | 12,734 | 15,088 | 12,986 | 2,102 | 13,900 | 218 | 13,682 |
| 1971 | 28, 883 | 9,577 | 2,561 | 3,052 | 247 | 13,446 | 17,021 | 14,770 | 2,251 | 14, 151 | 226 | 13,925 |
| 1972 | 32,088 | 10,174 | 2,916 | 3,589 | 497 | 14,912 | 19,511 | 16,913 | 2,598 | 15,950 | 261 | 15,689 |
| 1973. | 37,243 | 11,927 | 3,378 | 4,434 | 917 | 16,587 | 22,567 | 19,609 | 2,958 | 18,132 | 299 | 17,833 |
| 1974 | 38,925 | 12,435 | 3,570 | 4,751 | 993 | 17,176 | 25,216 | 22,116 | 3,100 | 19,473 | 286 | 19,187 |
| 1974-Feb. | 37,148 | 11,710 | 3,406 | 4,486 | 968 | 16,578 | 22,413 | 19,430 | 2,983 | 17,120 | 293 | 16,827 |
| Mar. | 37,005 | 11,624 | 3,324 | 4,497 | 1,018 | 16,542 | 22,562 | 19,550 | 3,012 | 16,969 | 292 | 16,677 |
| Apr. | 37,291 | 11,684 | 3,364 | 4,547 | 1,057 | 16,639 | 22,753 | 19,704 | 3,049 | 17,059 | 293 | 16,766 |
| May. | 37,751 | 11,810 | 3,413 | 4,583 | 1,097 | 16,848 | 23,203 | 20,053 | 3,150 | 17,177 | 294 | 16,883 |
| June. | 38,159 | 11,957 | 3,449 | 4,626 | 1,114 | 17,013 | 23,630 | 20,501 | 3,129 | 17,211 | 296 | 16,915 |
| July. | 38,479 | 12,040 | 3,505 | 4,664 | 1,118 | 17,152 | 23,968 | 20,825 | 3,143 | 17,311 | 297 | 17,014 |
| Aug. | 38,943 | 12,267 | 3,539 | 4,680 | 1,097 | 17,360 | 24,677 | 21,402 | 3,275 | 17,550 | 299 | 17,251 |
| Sept.. | 38,921 | 12,345 | 3,573 | 4,662 | 1,073 | 17,268 | 25,085 | 21,792 | 3,293 | 17,678 | 298 | 17,380 |
| Oct. | 38,901 | 12,458 | 3,597 | 4,658 | 1,054 | 17,134 | 25,204 | 21,893 | 3,311 | 17,851 | 296 | 17,555 |
| Nov. | 38,803 | 12,462 | 3,603 | 4,611 | 1,021 | 17, 106 | 25,195 | 21,975 | 3,220 | 18,272 | 292 | 17,980 |
| Dec. | 38,925 | 12,435 | 3,570 | 4,751 | 993 | 17,176 | 25,216 | 22,116 | 3,100 | 19,473 | 286 | 19,187 |
| 1975-Jan. | 38,340 | 12,315 | 3,559 | 4,642 | 967 | 16,857 | 25,032 | 21,966 | 3,066 | 18,804 | 282 | 18,522 |
| Feb. | 38,194 | 12,406 | 3,539 | 4,580 | 923 | 16,746 | 25,213 | 22,089 | 3,124 | 18,154 | 280 | 17,874 |

${ }^{1}$ Savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.
See also Note to table at top of preceding page.
FINANCE RATES ON SELECTED TYPES OF INSTALMENT CREDIT
(Per cent per annum)


NOTE.-Rates are reported on an annual percentage rate basis as specified in Regulation Z (Truth in Lending) of the Board of Governors. specined in Regulation $Z$ (Truth in Lending), of the Board of Governors.
specified maturities; finance company rates are weighted averages for purchased contracts (except personal loans). For back figures and description of the data, see Bulletin for Sept. 1973.

## INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID

(In millions of dollars)


Note.-Monthly estimates are seasonally adjusted and include adjustments for differences in trading days. Annual totals are based on data not seasonally adjusted.
Estimates are based on accounting records and often include finance charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and sales of in-
stalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965, and Bulletins for Dec. 1968 and Oct. 1972.

MARKET GROUPINGS
$(1967=100)$

| Grouping | 1967 <br> pro- <br> por- <br> tion | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| Total index | 100.0 | 124.8 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 125.7 | 125.8 | 125.5 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 124.8 | 121.7 | 117.4 | 113.7 | 110.7 | 109.6 |
| Products, total | 62.21 | 123.1 | 122.6 | 122.7 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 122.9 | 121.4 | 118.7 | 115.6 | 113.2 | 112.2 |
| Final products | 48.95 | 121.7 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 122.4 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 122.1 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 120.9 | 118.2 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 112.2 |
| Consumer goo | 28.53 | 128.8 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 129.7 | 130.2 | 130.0 | 129.8 | 128.8 | 128.2 | 126.3 | 123.4 | 120.6 | 118.0 | 118.7 |
| Equipment | 20.42 | 111.8 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 112.2 | 112.0 | 113.0 | 111.4 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 110.7 | 107.4 | 105.3 | 103.3 |
| Intermediate prod | 13.26 | 128.3 | 128.2 | 129.4 | 129.2 | 128.9 | 127.8 | 128.6 | 127.6 | 125.3 | 123.0 | 120.5 | 117.5 | 114.5 | 112.3 |
| Materials....... | 37.79 | 127.4 | 128.8 | 128.7 | 129.1 | 128.8 | 128.0 | 128.5 | 129.3 | 128.1 | 122.1 | 114.8 | 110.5 | 106.5 | 104.9 |
| Consumer goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable consumer goods. | 7.86 | 128.1 | 128.5 | 130.9 | 132.8 | 133.5 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 129.1 | 126.5 | 119.7 | 110.1 | 104.2 | 100.2 | 103.1 |
| Automotive products | 2.84 | 110.4 | 108.0 | 113.8 | 116.1 | 117.3 | 113.5 | 114.9 | 111.6 | 114.7 | 102.1 | 87.5 | 80.9 | 78.5 | 87.5 |
| Autos............... | 1.87 .97 | 94.9 | 86.3 149.8 | 974.7 | 100.3 | 99.6 151.3 | 136.9 | 103.1 | 99.6 134.5 | 108.4 | 91.0 | 69.8 | 62.6 | 58.9 | 73.1 |
| Auto parts and allied good | . 97 | 140.1 | 149.8 | 144.7 | 146.5 | 151.3 | 136.9 | 137.6 | 134.5 | 126.9 | 123.6 | 121.5 | 116.1 | 116.1 | 115.0 |
| Home goods. | 5.02 1.41 | 138.1 132.1 | 140.1 | 140.6 135 | 142.3 | 142.7 | 141.8 139.3 | 141.2 | 139.0 133.2 | 133.2 | 129.7 | 123.0 | 117.4 93 | 112.6 | 112.0 |
| Appliances and A/C | 1.92 | 149.0 | 150.0 | 148.6 | 152.6 | 155.3 | 151.7 | 156.2 | 150.2 | 139.5 | 131.9 | 119.8 | 106.1 | 102.1 |  |
| TV and home audio. | .49 | 100.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpeting and furniture | 1.08 | 153.5 | 154.5 | 158.2 | 157.4 | 157.2 | 155.3 | 157.1 | 155.4 | 151.8 | 144.7 | 143.8 | 136.7 | 134.3 |  |
| Misc. home goods. | 2.53 | 135.0 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 138.3 | 137.4 | 137.3 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 132.2 | 131.4 | 125.5 | 122.5 | 117.0 | i16.0 |
| Nondurable consumer goods | 20.67 | 129.1 | 128.7 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 129.0 | 129.4 | 129.1 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 128.8 | 128.4 | 126.9 | 124.8 | 124.7 |
| Clothing. | 4.32 | 109.0 | 112.0 | 106.2 | 107.0 | 108.9 | 108.6 | 106.4 | 106.0 | 104.5 | 103.1 | 102.0 | 95.4 |  |  |
| Consumer staples. | 16.34 | 134.4 | 133.1 | 133.2 | 134.2 | 134.3 | 134.9 | 135.1 | 134.8 | 135.4 | 135.6 | 135.5 | 135.2 | 133.i | 132.7 |
| Consumer foods and tobacco | 8.37 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 123.9 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 125.5 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 125.2 | 126.2 | 125.3 | 125.7 | 124.9 | 124.7 |
| Nonfood staples. | 7.98 | 143.6 | 140.8 | 143.1 | 144.3 | 144.4 | 144.7 | 146.5 | 145.7 | 146.1 | 145.3 | 146.2 | 145.2 | 141.8 | 141.0 |
| Consumer chemical products.. | 2.64 | 158.1 | 160.3 | 159.7 | 157.5 | 156.8 | 154.6 | 159.0 | 157.7 | 159.8 | 155.2 | 159.1 | 160.2 | 156.3 |  |
| Consumer paper products. | 1.91 | 125.5 | 119.1 | 119.4 | 124.7 | 123.9 | 124.4 | 129.5 | 130.9 | 128.5 | 127.4 | 126.7 | 123.8 | 119.8 |  |
| Consumer fuel and lighting | 3.43 | 143.0 | 138.2 | 143.7 | 145.1 | 146.0 | 148.4 | 146.2 | 144.6 | 145.4 | 147.9 | 147.3 | 145.8 | 143.0 |  |
| Residential utilities. | 2.25 | 152.5 | 149.0 | 151.6 | 153.2 | 155.3 | 157.8 | 155.4 | 156.2 | 155.5 | 159.3 | 159.0 | 154.7 |  |  |
| Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business equipment. | 12.74 | 129.5 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 131.3 | 128.8 | 132.3 | 132.0 | 131.0 | 127.1 | 121.9 | 119.5 | 116.7 |
| Industrial equipment | 6.77 | 128.8 | 126.8 | 127.6 | 129.6 | 129.0 | 130.3 | 129.6 | 132.0 | 130.9 | 129.3 | 126.7 | 123.0 | 120.8 | 119.0 |
| Building and mining equip | 1.45 | 136.0 | 131.3 | 133.5 | 135.0 | 137.4 | 136.2 | 136.5 | 139.8 | 141.2 | 140.1 | 137.4 | 137.8 | 136.5 | 137.0 |
| Manufacturing equipment. | 3.85 | 121.8 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 124.1 | 121.9 | 124.9 | 123.1 | 124.4 | 122.5 | 119.4 | 116.5 | 112.2 | 110.8 | 107.7 |
| Power equipment. . . . | 1.47 | 139.9 | 137.3 | 136.6 | 138.4 | 139.0 | 138.4 | 139.6 | 144.2 | 142.8 | 144.5 | 142.6 | 136.5 | 131.1 | 130.2 |
| Commercial, transit, farm equip. | 5.97 | 130.2 | 128.7 | 128.2 | 130.9 | 131.5 | 132.5 | 127.6 | 132.8 | 133.2 | 132.9 | 127.6 | 120.8 | 117.9 | 114.1 |
| Commercial equipme | 3.30 | 141.2 | 140.8 | 140.4 | 141.5 | 142.7 | 143.5 | 134.0 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 143.1 | 139.3 | 133.3 | 129.6 | 125.1 |
| Transit equipment | 2.00 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 106.7 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 109.3 | 111.8 | 111.2 | 109.8 | 102.9 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 87.7 |
| Farm equipment. | . 67 | 138.3 | 126.1 | 131.2 | 140.2 | 140.6 | 141.4 | 150.5 | 144.1 | 145.4 | 151.9 | 143.7 | 143.8 | 136.3 |  |
| Defense and space equipment | 7.68 | 82.4 | 81.0 | 80.6 | 82.2 | 81.7 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 83.1 | 84.1 | 83.7 | 83.4 | 83.4 | 81.9 | 81.0 |
| Military products.. | 5.15 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 79.9 | 81.2 | 79.7 | 81.4 | 81.5 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 81.8 | 81.3 | 81.0 | 79.8 | 79.2 |
| Intermediate products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction products. | 5.93 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 129.6 | 128.2 | 128.0 | 127.4 | 123.5 | 121.3 | 118.3 | 116.9 | 112.7 | 110.5 |
| Misc. intermediate products. | 7.34 | 127.3 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 127.9 | 128.4 | 127.5 | 129.2 | 127.8 | 126.8 | 124.2 | 122.5 | 118.1 | 115.8 |  |
| Materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods materials | 20.91 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 127.3 | 128.3 | 127.5 | 125.8 | 128.1 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 123.5 | 114.2 | 110.3 | 105.7 | 103.8 |
| Consumer durable pat | 4.75 | 112.1 | 110.6 | 112.5 | 114.7 | 114.1 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 117.2 | 115.2 | 104.1 | 91.7 | 83.6 | 80.1 | 81.2 |
| Equipment parts. | 5.41 | 123.8 | 121.6 | 120.1 | 122.5 | 122.1 | 120.6 | 125.8 | 125.0 | 124.0 | 122.2 | 118.3 | [16.8 | 110.5 | 107.9 |
| Durable materials ne | 10.75 | 136.3 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 137.2 | 136.2 | 132.3 | 133.9 | 136.6 | 138.3 | 132.7 | 122.9 | 118.9 | 114.7 | 111.5 |
| Nondurable goods materials. | 13.99 | 128.3 | 131.9 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 131.3 | 131.1 | 130.4 | 129.3 | 126.8 | 122.1 | 116.2 | 109.2 | 105.5 | 104.0 |
| Textile, paper, and chem. mat. | 8.58 | 139.4 | 143.1 | 143.9 | 143.3 | 143.6 | 143.6 | 143.2 | 142.2 | 138.1 | 131.1 | 122.9 | 113.0 | 107.9 | 105.1 |
| Nondurable materials n.e.c. | 5.41 | 110.6 | 114.7 | 112.7 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 110.0 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 107.8 | 105.7 | 103.2 | 101.6 | 102.2 |
| Fuel and power, industrial. | 2.89 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 126.3 | 128.0 | 123.5 | 129.0 | 126.4 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 118.5 | 117.9 | 118.2 |
| Supplementary groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and clothi | 9.34 | 124.6 | 127.0 | 124.6 | 126.0 | 127.1 | 126.4 | 125.0 | 123.8 | 120.0 | 117.4 | 113.2 | 107.2 | 103.6 | 103.8 |
| Containers. | 1.82 | 139.3 | 151.4 | 147.0 | 141.5 | 141.6 | 142.1 | 140.4 | 136.7 | 131.5 | 127.6 | 120.3 | 125.1 | 122.1 |  |
| Gross value of products in market structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (In billions of 1963 dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products, total, | 286.3 |  | 443.9 | 445.4 | 449.5 | 449.7 | 448.1 | 446.9 | 447.1 | 445.7 | 439.0 | 426.7 | 417.9 | 409.0 | 406.6 |
| Final products. | 221.4 |  | 342.3 | 342.9 | 347.2 | 347.7 | 346.6 | 345.0 | 346.1 | 346.5 | 341.3 | 331.0 | 323.5 | 317.1 | 316.9 |
| Consumer goo | 156.3 |  | 232.7 | 233.8 | 235.9 | 236.6 | 235.0 | 235.1 | 233.1 | 233.7 | 228.9 | 222.3 | 217.9 | 213.2 | 215.5 |
| Equipment. | 65.3 |  | 109.4 | 109.0 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 109.9 | 112.8 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 108.8 | 105.5 | 103.9 | 101.6 |
| Intermediate p | 64.9 |  | 101.9 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 101.0 | 99.4 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 91.8 | 89.9 |

For Note see opposite page.

## SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1967 $=100$, except as noted)

| Period | Industrial production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ca- } \\ \text { pacity } \\ \text { utiliza- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { in mfg. } \\ \text { (1967 } \\ \text { output } \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Con-struction contracts | Nonag-ricultural em-ploy-mentTotal ${ }^{1}$ | Manufacturing 2 |  | Total retail sales ${ }^{3}$ | Prices ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Market |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { dustry } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Em-ployment | Payrolls |  | Consumer | Wholesale commodity |
|  |  | Total | Products |  |  |  | Materials | Manu-facturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Final |  |  | Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Consumer goods | Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955 | 58.5 | 56.6 | 54.9 | 59.5 | 48.9 | 62.6 | 61.5 | 58.2 | 90.0 |  | 76.9 | 92.9 | 61.1 | 59 | 80.2 | 87.8 |
| 1956 | 61.1 | 59.7 | 58.2 | 61.7 | 53.7 | 65.3 | 63.1 | 60.5 | 88.2 |  | 79.6 | 93.9 | 64.6 | 61 | 81.4 | 90.7 |
| 1957. | 61.9 | 61.1 | 59.9 | 63.2 | 55.9 | 65.3 | 63.1 | 61.2 | 84.5 |  | 80.3 | 92.2 | 65.4 | 64 | 84.3 | 93.3 |
| 1958. | 57.9 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 62.6 | 50.0 | 63.9 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 75.1 |  | 78.0 | 83.9 | 60.3 | 64 | 86.6 | 94.6 |
| 1959. | 64.8 | 64.4 | 62.7 | 68.7 | 54.9 | 70.5 | 65.5 | 64.1 | 81.4 |  | 81.0 | 88.1 | 67.8 | 69 | 87.3 | 94.8 |
| 1960. | 66.2 | 66.2 | 64.8 | 71.3 | 56.4 | 71.0 | 66.4 | 65.4 | 80.1 |  | 82.4 | 88.0 | 68.8 | 70 | 88.7 | 94.9 |
| 1961. | 66.7 | 66.9 | 65.3 | 72.8 | 55.6 | 72.4 | 66.4 | 65.6 | 77.6 |  | 82.1 | 84.5 | 68.0 | 70 | 89.6 | 94.5 |
| 1962. | 72.2 | 72.1 | 70.8 | 77.7 | 61.9 | 76.9 | 72.4 | 71.4 | 81.4 |  | 84.4 | 87.3 | 73.3 | 75 | 90.6 | 94.8 |
| 1963. | 76.5 | 76.2 | 74.9 | 82.0 | 65.6 | 81.1 | 77.0 | 75.8 | 83.0 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 87.8 | 76.0 | 79 | 91.7 | 94.5 |
| 1964. | 81.7 | 81.2 | 79.6 | 86.8 | 70.1 | 87.3 | 82.6 | 81.2 | 85.5 | 89.4 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 80.1 | 83 | 92.9 | 94.7 |
| 1965 | 89.2 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 93.0 | 78.7 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 88.1 | 91 | 94.5 | 96.6 |
| 1966. | 97.9 | 96.8 | 96.1 | 98.6 | 93.0 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 98.3 | 91.9 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 99.9 | 97.8 | 97 | 97.2 | 99.8 |
| 1967. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1968. | 105.7 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 87.7 | 113.2 | 103.2 | 101.4 | 108.3 | 109 | 104.2 | 102.5 |
| 1969. | 110.7 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 111.1 | 106.1 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 110.5 | 86.5 | 123.7 | 106.9 | 103.2 | 116.6 | 114 | 109.8 | 106.5 |
| 1970. | 106.6 | 106.0 | 104.5 | 110.3 | 96.3 | 111.7 | 107.7 | 105.2 | 78.3 | 123.1 | 107.7 | 98.1 | 114.1 | 120 | 116.3 | 110.4 |
| 1971. | 106.8 | 106.4 | 104.7 | 115.7 | 89.4 | 112.6 | 107.4 | 105.2 | 75.0 | 145.4 | 108.1 | 94.2 | 116.7 | 122 | 121.2 | 113.9 |
| 1972. | 115.2 | 113.8 | 111.9 | 123.6 | 95.5 | 121.1 | 117.4 | 114.0 | 78.6 | 165.3 | 111.9 | 97.6 | 131.5 | 142 | 125.3 | 119.8 |
| 1973. | 125.6 | 123.4 | 121.3 | 131.7 | 106.7 | 131.1 | 129.3 | 125.2 | 83.0 | 181.3 | 116.7 | 103.1 | 148.9 |  | 133.1 | 134.7 |
| 1974. | 124.8 | 123.1 | 121.7 | 128.8 | 111.8 | 128.3 | 127.4 | 124.4 |  | 168.6 | 118.9 | 102.1 | 156.6 |  | 147.7 | 160.1 |
| 1974-Feb. | 124.6 | 122.4 | 120.6 | 128.3 | 109.9 | 129.1 | 128.3 | 124.5 | ) 580.5 | 187.0 | 118.5 | 103.2 | 152.5 | 165 | 141.5 | 149.5 |
| Mar. | 124.7 | 122,6 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 110.1 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 124.6 | ( 580.5 | 181.0 | 118.6 | 102.9 | 153.1 | 168 | 143.1 | 151.4 |
| Apr. | 124.9 | 122.7 | 120.8 | 128.5 | 110.1 | 129.4 | 128.7 | 124.8 | , 80.1 | 167.0 | 118.8 | 103.0 | 150.4 | 169 | 143.9 | 152.7 |
| May | 125.7 | 123.8 | 122.4 | 129.7 | 112.2 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 125.7 | , 80.1 | 188.0 | 119.0 | 103.0 | 156.2 | 172 | 145.5 | 155.0 |
| June. | 125.8 | 124.0 | 122.6 | 130.2 | 112.0 | 128.9 | 128.8 | 125.6 |  | 166.0 | 119.1 | 103.2 | 157.9 | 170 | 146.9 | 155.7 |
| July. | 125.5 | 124.0 | 122.8 | 130.0 | 113.0 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 125.2 | 79.4 | 177.0 | 119.2 | 103.0 | 159.5 | 177 | 148.0 | 161.7 |
| Aug. | 125.2 | 123.5 | 122.1 | 129.8 | 111.4 | 128.6 | 128.5 | 125.2 | 79.4 | 170.0 | 119.4 | 102.6 | 161.5 | 180 | 149.9 | 167.4 |
| Sept. | 125.6 | 123.6 | 122.6 | 128.8 | 113.8 | 127.6 | 129.3 | 125.5 | ) | 187.0 | 119.7 | 102.5 | 162.0 | 176 | 151.7 | 167.2 |
| Oct. | 124.8 | 122.9 | 122.3 | 128.2 | 114.0 | 125.3 | 128.1 | 124.6 | 75 | 148.0 | 119.8 | 101.7 | 162.1 | 175 | 153.0 | 170.2 |
| Nov. | 121.7 | 121.4 | 120.9 | 126.3 | 113.2 | 123.0 | 122.1 | 120.9 | 75.7 | 154.0 | 119.1 | 99.4 | 157.0 | 170 | 154.3 | 171.9 |
| Dec. | 117.3 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 123.4 | 110.7 | 120.5 | 114.8 | 116.1 | ) | 176.0 | 118.0 | 96.3 | 152.6 | 171 | 155.4 | 171.5 |
| 1975-Jan. | 113.7 | 115.6 | 115.1 | 120.6 | 107.4 | 117.5 | 110.5 | 112.3 |  | 135.0 | 117.3 | 93.6 | 148.9 | 176 | 156.1 | 171.8 |
| Feb. | 110.7 | 113.2 | 112.8 | 118.0 | 105.3 | 114.5 | 106.5 | 109.0 | 68.3 | 135.0 | 116.4 | 90.9 | 142.9 | 179 | 157.2 | 171.3 |
| Mar. | 109.6 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 118.7 | 103.3 | 112.3 | 104.9 | 107.8 |  |  | 115.9 | 90.0 | 142.5 | 178 |  | 170.4 |

${ }_{1}$ Employees only: excludes personnel in the Armed Forces.
2 Production workers only. Revised back to 1968.
3 F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.
4 Prices are not seasonally adjusted. Latest figure is final.
5 Figure is for first quarter 1974.
Note.-All series: Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
Capacity utilization: Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGrawHill Economics Department, and Dept. of Commerce.

Construction contracts; McGraw-Hill Informations Systems Company F.W. Dodge Division, monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959. Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND PRIVATE HOUSING PERMITS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

| Type of ownership and type of construction | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Total construction contracts ${ }^{1}$. | 99,304 | 93,076 | 6,610 | 7,911 | 8,929 | 10,158 | 8,480 | 9,295 | 8,416 | 8,359 | 7,227 | 6,179 | 7,304 | 5,100 | 4,955 |
| By type of ownership: Public. | 26,563 | 32,209 | 2,212 | 2,481 | 2,336 | 3,082 | 2,968 | 3,242 | 3,311 | 3,273 | 2,720 | 2,391 | 2,496 | 2,254 | 2,031 |
| Private 1 | 72,741 | 60,867 | 4,398 | 5,430 | 6,593 | 7,076 | 5,512 | 6,053 | 5,105 | 5,689 | 4,508 | 3,788 | 4,809 | 2,846 | 2,924 |
| By type of construction: <br> Residential building 1 | 45,696 | 34,174 | 2,678 | 3,374 | 3,924 | 3,862 | 3,546 | 3,350 | 3,060 | 2,503 | 2,457 | 1,931 | 1,715 | 1,562 | 1,583 |
| Nonresidential building. | 31,534 | 33,859 | 2,260 | 2,752 | 2,842 | 3,120 | 2,989 | 3,698 | 3,246 | 3,320 | 2,710 | 2,618 | 2,451 | 2,233 | 2,199 |
| Nonbuilding. | 22,074 | 25,042 | 1,672 | 1,785 | 2,163 | 3,176 | 1,945 | 2,247 | 2,110 | 2,536 | 2,061 | 1,630 | 3,139 | 1,305 | 1,172 |
| Private housing units authorized.. (In thousands, S.A., A.R.) | 1,829 | 1,053 | 1,325 | 1,410 | 1,296 | 1,120 | 1,106 | 1,017 | 900 | 823 | 782 | 730 | 822 | ${ }^{7} 682$ | 673 |

1 Because of improved procedures for collecting data for 1 -family homes, some totals are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1968. To improve comparability, earlier levels may be raised by approximately 3 per cent for total and private construction, in each case, and by 8 per cent for cent for total and pr.
residential building.

Nore.-Dollar value of construction contracts as reported by the McGraw-Hill Informations Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division. Totals of monthly data exceed annual totals because adjustments-negative-are made in accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

Private housing units authorized are Census Bureau series for 14,000 reporting areas with local building permit systems.
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Total | Private |  |  |  |  |  |  | Public |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Residential | Nonresidential |  |  |  |  | Total | Military | Highway | Conservation and development | Other ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Buildings |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Industrial | Commercial | Other buildings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 | 73,412 | 51,350 | 27,934 | 23,416 | 5,118 | 6,739 | 4,735 | 6,824 | 22,062 | 830 | 7,550 | 2,019 | 11,663 |
| 1966 | 76,002 | 51,995 | 25,715 | 26,280 | 6,679 | 6,879 | 5,037 | 7,685 | 24,007 | 727 | 8,405 | 2,194 | 12,681 |
| 1967 | 77,503 | 51,967 | 25,568 | 26,399 | 6,131 | 6,982 | 4,993 | 8,293 | 25,536 | 695 | 8,591 | 2,124 | 14,126 |
| 1968 | 86,626 | 59,021 | 30,565 | 28,456 | 6,021 | 7,761 | 4,382 | 10,292 | 27,605 | 808 | 9,321 | 1,973 | 15,503 |
| 1969 | 93,728 | 65,404 | 33,200 | 32,204 | 6,783 | 9,401 | 4,971 | 11,049 | 27,964 | 879 | 9,250 | 1,783 | 16,052 |
| 1970. | 94,167 | 66,071 | 31,864 | 34,207 | 6,538 | 9,754 | 5,125 | 12,790 | 28,096 | 718 | 9,981 | 1,908 | 15,489 |
| 1971. | 109,950 | 80,079 | 43,267 | 36,812 | 5,423 | 11,619 | 5,437 | 14,333 | 29,871 | 901 | 10,658 | 2,095 | 16,217 |
| 1972. | 124,077 | 93,893 | 54,288 | 39,605 | 4,676 | 13,462 | 5,898 | 15,569 | 30,184 | 1,087 | 10,429 | 2,172 | 16,496 |
| 1973 | 135,456 | 102,894 | 57,623 | 45,271 | 6,243 | 15,453 | 5,888 | 17,687 | 32,562 | 1,170 | 10,559 | 2,313 | 18,520 |
| 197 | 134,506 | 96,124 | 54,740 | 41,384 | 7,745 | 16,029 | 5,951 | 11,659 | 38,382 | 1,188 |  |  |  |
| 1974-Mar. | 135,069 | 98,631 | 48,643 | 49,988 | 7,500 | 16,652 | 6,336 | 19,500 | 36,438 | 1,401 | 10,985 | 2,463 | 21,589 |
| Apr. | 136,399 | 97,445 | 48,164 | 49,281 | 6,920 | 16,296 | 6,264 | 19,801 | 38,954 | 1,505 | 12,209 | 2,665 | 22,575 |
| May | 138,163 | 97,889 | 47,971 | 49,918 | 7,606 | 16,408 | 5,890 | 20,014 | 40,274 | 1,181 | 12,322 | 2,692 | 24,079 |
| June. | 136,889 | 98,404 | 48,269 | 50,135 | 8,027 | 16,425 | 6,034 | 19,649 | 38,485 | 1,169 | ${ }^{1} 11,475$ | r3,310 | r22,531 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 137,879 | 97,924 | 48,875 | 49,049 | 7,158 | 15,953 | 5,915 | 20,023 | 39,955 | 1,131 | 12,518 | 2,581 | 23,725 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 134,425 | 96,225 | 48,208 | 48,017 | 7,616 | 15,053 | 5,691 | 19,657 | 38,200 |  | 11,968 |  | 22,686 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 133,028 | 94,728 | 46,005 | 48,723 | 7,677 | 15,668 | 5,776 | 19,602 | 38,300 | 1,167 | 13,334 | 2,886 | 20,913 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 134,046 | 95,180 | 44,285 | 50,895 | 8,294 | 16,300 | 5,799 | 20,502 | 38,866 | 1,065 | 12,566 | 3,070 | 22,165 |
| Nov. | 131,133 | 93,532 | 42,341 | 51,191 | 8,670 | 16,037 | 5.854 | 20,630 | 37,601 |  | 11,573 | 2,926 | 2, |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 132,761 | 90,865 | 40,145 | 50,720 | 8,774 | 15,372 | 5,781 | 20,793 | 41,896 |  | . . . . . . . | 2,926 |  |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{r}$. | 128,792 | 88, 156 | 37,652 | 50,504 | 8,525 | 15,053 | 5,779 | 21,147 | 40,636 |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 128,094 | 86,496 | 36,223 | 50,273 | 8,677 | 15,312 | 5,844 | 20,440 | 41,598 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes religious, educational, hospital, institutional, and other buildings.
${ }_{2}$ Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in "Other."

Note.-Census Bureau data; monthly series at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

PRIVATE HOUSING ACTIVITY
(In thousands of units)

| Period | Starts |  |  | Completions |  |  | Under construction (end of period) |  |  | New 1-family homes sold and for sale 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | family | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-or- } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { family } \end{aligned}$ | Total | 1 - <br> family | 2-or- <br> more <br> family | Total | 1family | 2-ormore family | Mobile home shipments | Units |  | Median prices (in thousands of dollars) of units |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sold | For sale (end of period) | Sold | For sale |
| 1965. | 1,473 | 964 | 509 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 217 | 575 | 228 | 20.0 | 21.3 |
| 1966. | 1,165 | 779 | 386 |  |  |  |  |  | . . . . $\cdot$ | 217 | 461 | 196 | 21.4 | 22.8 |
| 1967. | 1,292 | 844 | 448 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 240 | 487 | 190 | 22.7 | 23.6 |
| 1968. | 1,508 | 899 | 608 | 1,320 | 859 | 461 |  |  |  | 318 | 490 | 218 | 24.7 | 24.6 |
| 1969. | 1,467 | 811 | 656 | 1,399 | 808 | 592 | 885 | 350 | 535 | 413 | 448 | 228 | 25.6 | 27.0 |
| 1970. | 1,434 | . 813 | 621 | 1,418 | 802 | 617 | 922 | 381 | 541 | 401 | 485 | 227 | 23.4 | 26.2 |
| 1971. | 2,052 | 1,151 | 901 | 1,706 | 1,014 | 692 | 1,254 | 505 | 749 | 497 | 656 | 294 | 25.2 | 25.9 |
| 1972. | 2,357 | 1,309 | 1,048 | 1,972 | 1,143 | 828 | 1,586 | 640 | -947 | 576 | 718 | 416 | 27.6 | 28.3 |
| 1973. | 2,045 | 1,132 | 913 | 2,014 | 1,174 | 840 | 1,599 | 583 | 1,016 | 567 | 620 | 456 | 32.5 | 32.9 |
| 1974. | 1,338 | 888 | 450 | 1,689 | 930 | 759 | 1,194 | 519 | 676 | 371 | 500 | 408 | 35.9 | 36.2 |
| 1974 -Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,881 | 1,046 | 835 | 1,867 | 1,005 | 861 | 1,611 | 601 | 1,010 | 449 | 515 | 458 | 34.9 | 33.5 |
| Mar ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,511 | 969 | 542 | 1,813 | 954 | 859 | 1,567 | 597 | 970 | 475 | 564 | 452 | 36.0 | 34.0 |
| Арг ${ }^{\text { }}$. | 1,580 | 975 | 605 | 1,727 | 917 | 809 | 1,545 | 600 | 945 | 435 | 556 | 450 | 35.7 | 34.3 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,467 | 925 | 542 | 1,660 | 889 | 771 | 1,512 | 594 | 918 | 451 | 569 | 444 | 35.7 | 34.7 |
| Juner. | 1,533 | 1,000 | 533 | 1,805 | 1,053 | 752 | 1,480 | 581 | 899 | 441 | 524 | 436 | 35.1 | 35.0 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,314 | 920 | 394 | 1,655 | 1,934 | 721 | 1,443 | 578 | 865 | 380 | 509 | 430 | 36.8 | 35.3 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,156 | 826 | 330 | 1,592 | 919 | 674 | 1,406 | 570 | 836 | 370 | 466 | 425 | 35.7 | 35.5 |
| Septr. | 1,157 | 845 | 312 | 1,562 | 899 | 663 | 1,372 | 565 | 807 | 316 | 495 | 414 | 36.2 | 35.7 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,106 | 792 | 314 | 1,627 | 908 | 719 | 1,322 | 553 | 769 | 248 | 433 | 409 | 37.2 | 35.9 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,017 | 802 | 215 | 1,657 | 893 | 763 | 1,255 | 541 | 714 | 218 | 440 | 403 | 37.2 | 36.0 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 880 | 682 | 198 | 1,615 | 848 | 767 | 1,230 | 546 | 684 | 216 | 387 | 400 | 37.5 | 36.2 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 996 | 742 | 254 | 1,500 | 927 | 573 | 1,181 | 526 | 655 | 215 | 394 | 402 | 37.6 | 36.5 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 977 | 718 | 259 | , |  |  | . . . |  |  | . . . . . |  | . |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Merchant builders only.
Note.-All series except prices, seasonally adjusted. Annual rates for starts, completions, mobile home shipments, and sales. Census data except
for mobile homes, which are private, domestic shipments as reported by the Mobile Home Manufacturers' Assn, and seasonally adjusted by Census Bureau. Data for units under construction seasonally adjusted by Federal Reserve.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(In thousands of persons, except as noted)

| Period | Total noninstitutional population (N.S.A.) | Not in labor force (N.S.A.) | Total labor force (S.A.) | Civilian labor force (S.A.) |  |  |  |  | ```Unemploy- ment rate 2 (per cent; S.A.)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Employed ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Unemployed |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Total | In nonagricultural industries | $\frac{\text { In }}{\text { agriculture }}$ |  |  |
| 1969. | 137,841 | 53,602 | 84,240 | 80,734 | 77,902 | 74,296 | 3,606 | 2,832 | 3.5 |
| 1970. | 140,182 | 54,280 | 85,903 | 82,715 | 78,627 | 75,165 | 3,462 | 4,088 | 4.9 |
| 1971. | 142,596 | 55,666 | 86,929 | 84,113 | 79,120 | 75,732 | 3,387 | 4,993 | 5.9 |
| 1972. | 145,775 | 56,785 | 88,991 | 86,542 | 81,702 | 78,230 | 3,472 | 4,840 | 5.6 |
| 1973. | 148,263 | 57,222 | 91,040 | 88,714 | 84,409 | 80,957 | 3,452 | 4,304 | 4.9 |
| 1974. | 150,827 | 57,587 | 93,240 | 91,011 | 85,936 | 82,443 | 3,492 | 5,076 | 5.6 |
| 1974-Mar. | 150,066 | 58,183 | 92,632 | 90,381 | 85,779 | 82, 126 | 3,653 | 4,602 | 5.1 |
| Apr.. | 150,283 | 58,547 | 92,567 | 90,324 | 85,787 | 82,272 | 3,515 | 4,537 | 5.0 |
| May. | 150,507 | 58,349 | 92,982 | 90,753 | 86,062 | 82,565 | 3,497 | 4,691 | 5.2 |
| June. | 150,710 | 55,952 | 93,069 | 90,857 | 86,088 | 82,755 | 3,333 | 4,769 | 5.2 |
| July. | 150,922 | 55,426 | 93,503 | 91,283 | 86,403 | 82,970 | 3,433 | 4,880 | 5.3 |
| Aug.. | 151,135 | 56,456 | 93,419 | 91,199 | 86,274 | 82,823 | 3,451 | 4,925 | 5.4 |
| Sept.. | 151,367 | 57,706 | 93,922 | 91,705 | 86,402 | 82,913 | 3,489 | 5,303 | 5.8 |
| Oct.. | 151,593 | 57,489 | 94,058 | 91,844 | 86,304 | 82,864 | 3,440 | 5,540 | 6.0 |
| Nov.. | 151,812 | 57,991 | 93,921 | 91,708 | 85,689 | 82,314 | 3,375 | 6,019 | 6.6 |
| Dec.. | 152,020 | 58,482 | 94,015 | 91,803 | 85,202 | 81,863 | 3,339 | 6,601 | 7.2 |
| 1975-Jan. | 152,230 | 58,888 | 94,284 | 92,091 | 84,562 | 81,179 | 3,383 | 7,529 | 8.2 |
| Feb.. | 152,445 | 59,333 | 93,709 | 91,511 | 84,027 | 80,701 | 3,326 | 7,484 | 8.2 |
| Mar. | 152,646 | 59,053 | 94,027 | 91,829 | 83,849 | 80, 584 | 3,265 | 7,980 | 8.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.
2 Per cent of civilian labor force.
NOTE.-Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information relating to persons 16 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate
to the calendar week that contains the 12 th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures. Description of changes in series beginning 1967 is available from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
(In thousands of persons)

| Period | Total | Manufacturing | Mining | Contract construction | Transportation and public utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1969. | 70,442 | 20,167 | 619 | 3,525 | 4,435 | 14,704 | 3,562 | 11,228 | 12,202 |
| 1970 | 70,920 | 19,349 | 623 | 3,536 | 4,504 | 15,040 | 3,687 | 11,621 | 12,561 |
| 1971. | 71,216 | 18,572 | 603 | 3,639 | 4,457 | 15,352 | 3,802 | 11,903 | 12,887 |
| 1972. | 73,711 | 19,090 | 622 | 3,831 | 4,517 | 15,975 | 3,943 | 12,392 | 13,340 |
| 1973. | 76,833 | 20,054 | 638 | 4,028 | 4,646 | 16,665 | 4,075 | 12,986 | 13,742 |
| 1974. | 78,334 | 20,016 | 672 | 3,985 | 4,699 | 17,011 | 4,173 | 13,506 | 14,285 |
| SEASONALly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Mar. | 78,089 | 20,116 | 662 | 4,102 | 4,708 | 16,914 | 4,145 | 13,339 | 14,103 |
| Apr. | 78,226 | 20,147 | 665 | 4,087 | 4,704 | 16,945 | 4,154 | 13,367 | 14,157 |
| May. | 78,357 | 20,151 | 668 | 4,066 | 4,701 | 16,994 | 4,161 | 13,429 | 14,187 |
| June. | 78,421 | 20,184 | 669 | 3,994 | 4,698 | 17,031 | 4,156 | 13,488 | 14,201 |
| July . | 78,479 | 20,169 | 675 | 3,920 | 4,693 | 17,107 | 4,157 | 13,516 | 14,242 |
| Aug. | 78,661 | 20,112 | 676 | 3,965 | 4,701 | 17,140 | 4,168 | 13,573 | 14,326 |
| Sept. | 78,844 | 20,112 | 682 | 3,939 | 4,679 | 17, 166 | 4,176 | 13,647 | 14,443 |
| Oct. | 78,865 | 19,982 | 692 | 3,911 | 4,699 | 17,160 | 4,185 | 13,705 | 14,531 |
| Nov. | 78,404 | 19,633 | 693 | 3,861 | 4,697 | 17,048 | 4,183 | 13,721 | 14,568 |
| Dec.. | 77,690 | 19,146 | 662 | 3,798 | 4,668 | 16,912 | 4,182 | 13,734 | 14,588 |
| 1975-Jan. | 77,227 | 18,718 | 700 | 3,789 | 4,607 | 16,863 | 4,173 | 13,747 | 14,630 |
| Feb. | 76,678 | 18,292 | 703 | 3,597 | 4,558 | 16,841 | 4,155 | 13,761 | 14,771 |
| Mar. | 76,353 | 18,136 | 707 | 3,489 | 4,532 | 16,804 | 4,147 | 13,735 | 14,803 |
| NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Mar. | 77,362 | 19,962 | 648 | 3,786 | 4,670 | 16,584 | 4,120 | 13,246 | 14,346 |
| Apr. | 77,994 | 20,011 | 659 | 3,919 | 4,671 | 16,851 | 4,137 | 13,380 | 14,366 |
| May. | 78,545 | 20,063 | 669 | 4,058 | 4,701 | 16,964 | 4,161 | 13,536 | 14,393 |
| June. | 79,287 | 20,345 | 684 | 4,190 | 4,759 | 17,108 | 4,202 | 13,677 | 14,322 |
| July. | 78,322 | 20,066 | 688 | 4,187 | 4,740 | 17,064 | 4,219 | 13,665 | 13,693 |
| Aug. | 78,561 | 20,288 | 690 | 4,286 | 4,734 | 17,058 | 4,222 | 13,668 | 13,615 |
| Sept. | 79,097 | 20,350 | 688 | 4,191 | 4,721 | 17,153 | 4,180 | 13,647 | 14,167 |
| Oct. | 79,429 | 20,142 | 693 | 4,150 | 4,718 | 17,225 | 4,172 | 13,719 | 14,610 |
| Nov. | 79,125 | 19,763 | 693 | 3,981 | 4,702 |  |  | 13,707 | 14,771 |
| Dec. | 78,441 | 19,175 | 657 | 3,722 | 4,663 | 17,591 | 4,161 | 13,665 | 14,807 |
| 1975-Jan. | 76,185 | 18,538 | 689 | 3,372 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 75,726 75,741 | 18,130 17,997 | 688 692 | 3,230 3,220 | 4,494 4,496 | 16,484 16,514 | 4,118 4,122 | 13,596 13,639 | 14,986 15,061 |

[^44]
## CONSUMER PRICES

$(1967=100)$

| Period | All items | Food | Housing |  |  |  |  |  | Apparel and upkeep | Trans-portation | Health and recreation |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Rent | Home-ownership | Fuel oil and coal | Gas and electricity | Fur-nishings and operation |  |  | Total | Medical care | Personal care | $\begin{gathered} \text { Read- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { recrea- } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}$ | Other goods and services |
| 1929. | 51.3 | 48.3 |  | 76.0 |  |  |  |  | 48.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933 | 38.8 | 30.6 |  | 54.1 |  |  |  |  | 36.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941 | 44.1 | 38.4 | 53.7 | 57.2 |  | 40.5 | 81.4 |  | 44.8 | 44.2 |  | 37.0 | 41.2 | 47.7 | 49.2 |
| 1945 | 53.9 | 50.7 | 59.1 | 58.8 |  | 48.0 | 79.6 |  | 61.5 | 47.8 |  | 42.1 | 55.1 | 62.4 | 56.9 |
| 1960 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 86.3 | 89.2 | 98.6 | 93.8 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 85.1 | 79.1 | 90.1 | 87.3 | 87.8 |
| 1965 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.9 | 96.9 | 92.7 | 94.6 | 99.4 | 95.3 | 93.7 | 95.9 | 93.4 | 89.5 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 94.2 |
| 1966. | 97.2 | 99.1 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 99.6 | 97.0 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 96.1 | 93.4 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 97.2 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 104.2 | 102.4 | 105.7 | 103.1 | 100.9 | 104.4 | 105.4 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 106.1 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 104.6 |
| 1969 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 110.8 | 105.7 | 116.0 | 105.6 | 102.8 | 109.0 | 111.5 | 107.2 | 110.3 | 113.4 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 109.1 |
| 1970. | 116.3 | 114.9 | 118.9 | 110.1 | 128.5 | 110.1 | 107.3 | 113.4 | 116.1 | 112.7 | 116.2 | 120.6 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 116.0 |
| 1971 | 121.3 | 118.4 | 124.3 | 115.2 | 133.7 | 117.5 | 114.7 | 118.1 | 119.8 | 118.6 | 122.2 | 128.4 | 116.8 | 119.3 | 120.9 |
| 1972 | 125.3 | 123.5 | 129.2 | 119.2 | 140.1 | 118.5 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 122.3 | 119.9 | 126.1 | 132.5 | 119.8 | 122.8 | 125.5 |
| 1973 | 133.1 | 141.4 | 135.0 | ${ }{ }^{124} 12.3$ | 146.7 | 136.0 | 126.4 | 124.9 | 126.8 | 123.8 | 130.2 | 137.7 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 129.0 |
| 1974 | 147.7 | 161.7 | 150.6 | 130.2 | 163.2 | 214.6 | 145.8 | 140.5 | 136.2 | 137.7 | 140.3 | 150.5 | 137.3 | 133.8 | 137.2 |
| 1974-Feb. | 141.5 | 157.6 | 143.4 | 128.0 | 155.8 | 202.0 | 137.3 | 130.1 | 130.4 | 129.3 | 134.5 | 143.4 | 130.8 | 128.9 | 132.3 |
| Mar. | 143.1 | 159.1 | 144.9 | 128.4 | 157.2 | 201.5 | 140.0 | 132.6 | 132.2 | 132.0 | 135.4 | 144.8 | 131.8 | 129.5 | 132.8 |
| Apr. | 143.9 | 158.6 | 146.0 | 128.8 | 158.2 | 206.5 | 141.9 | 134.0 | 133.6 | 133.7 | 136.3 | 145.6 | 133.1 | 130.4 | 133.6 |
| May | 145.5 | 159.7 | 147.6 | 129.3 | 159.4 | 211.0 | 143.9 | 137.0 | 135.0 | 136.3 | 137.7 | 147.2 | 134.9 | 132.0 | 134.4 |
| June | 146.9 | 160.3 | 149.2 | 129.8 | 161.2 | 214.2 | 144.5 | 139.2 | 135.7 | 138.8 | 139.4 | 149.4 | 136.5 | 133.5 | 135.8 |
| July. | 148.0 | 160.5 | 150.9 | 130.3 | 163.2 | 218.5 | 146.2 | 141.4 | 135.3 | 140.6 | 141.0 | 151.4 | 137.8 | 134.6 | 137.7 |
| Aug. | 149.9 | 162.8 | 152.8 | 130.9 | 165.4 | 220.9 | 148.5 | 143.9 | 138.1 | 141.3 | 142.6 | 153.7 | 139.3 | 135.2 | 139.4 |
| Sept. | 151.7 | 165.0 | 154.9 | 131.4 | 167.9 | 222.7 | 150.2 | 146.6 | 139.9 | 142.2 | 144.0 | 155.2 | 141.2 | 137.0 | 140.4 |
| Oct. | 153.0 | 166.1 | 156.7 | 132.2 | 170.1 | 225.5 | 151.5 | 149.0 | 141.1 | 142.9 | 145.2 | 156.3 | 143.0 | 137.8 | 141.4 |
| Nov. | 154.3 | 167.8 | 158.3 | 132.8 | 171.7 | 229.2 | 154.0 | 151.0 | 142.4 | 143.4 | 146.3 | 157.5 | 144.2 | 138.8 | 142.7 |
| Dec. | 155.4 | 169.7 | 159.9 | 133.5 | 174.0 | 228.8 | 156.7 | 152.3 | 141.9 | 143.5 | 147.5 | 159.0 | 145.3 | 139.8 | 143.9 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 156.1 | 170.9 | 161.2 |  | 175.6 | 228.9 | 160.2 | 153.2 | 139.4 | 143.2 | 148.9 | 161.0 | 146.5 | 141.0 | 144.8 |
| Feb. 1 | 157.2 | 171.6 | 162.7 | 135.1 | 177.3 | 229.5 | 162.7 | 154.7 | 140.2 | 143.5 | 150.2 | 163.0 | 147.8 | 141.8 | 145.9 |

Note-Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

## WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

$(1967=100$, except as noted $)$

| Period |  | Farm products | Pro-cessedfoodsandfeeds | Industrial commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Textiles, etc. | Hides, etc. | Fuel, etc. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chem- } \\ \text { icals, } \\ \text { etc. } \end{gathered}$ | Rubber, etc. | Lum. ber, etc. | Paper, etc. | Metals, etc. | Ma-chinery and equipment | Furniture, etc. | Non-metallic minerals | Trans-portation equipment ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mis- } \\ \text { cella- } \\ \text { neous } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1960 | 94.9 | 97.2 | 89.5 | 95.3 | 99.5 | 90.8 | 96.1 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 95.3 | 98.1 | 92.4 | 92.0 | 99.0 | 97.2 |  | 93.0 |
| 1965 | 96.6 | 98.7 | 95.5 | 96.4 | 99.8 | 94.3 | 95.5 | 99.0 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 93.9 | 96.9 | 97.5 |  | 95.9 |
| 1966 | 99.8 | 105.9 | 101.2 | 98.5 | 100.1 | 103.4 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 96.8 | 98.0 | 98.4 |  | 97.7 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 98.9 | 99.8 | 103.4 | 113.3 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.7 |  | 102.2 |
| 1969 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 107.3 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 100.9 | 99.9 | 105.3 | 125.3 | 104.0 | 108.5 | 106.5 | 104.9 | 107.7 | 100.8 | 105.2 |
| 1970 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 110.0 | 107.2 | 110.1 | 105.9 | 102.2 | 108.6 | 113.7 | 108.2 | 116.7 | 111.4 | 107.5 | 113.3 | 104.5 | 109.9 |
| 1971 | 113.9 | 112.9 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 108.6 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 127.0 | 110.1 | 119.0 | 115.5 | 109.9 | 122.4 | 110.3 | 112.8 |
| 1972 | 119.1 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 117.9 | 113.6 | 131.3 | 118.6 | 104.2 | 109.3 | 144.3 | 113.4 | 123.5 | 117.9 | 111.4 | 126.1 | 113.8 | 114.6 |
| 1973 | 134.7 | 176.3 | 148.1 | 125.9 | 123.8 | 143.1 | 134.3 | 110.0 | 112.4 | 177.2 | 122.1 | 132.8 | 121.7 | 115.2 | 130.2 | 115.1 | 119.7 |
| 1974 | 160.1 | 187.7 | 170.9 | 153.8 | 139.1 | 145.1 | 208.3 | 146.8 | 136.2 | 183.6 | 151.7 | 171.9 | 139.4 | 127.9 | 153.2 | 125.5 | 133.1 |
| 1974-Mar. | 151.4 | 197.0 | 163.0 | 142.4 | 136.1 | 143.4 | 189.0 | 127.3 | 123.8 | 191.3 | 137.2 | 154.7 | 129.0 | 121.3 | 144.2 | 119.1 | 125.8 |
| Apr | 152.7 | 186.2 | 159.1 | 146.6 | 137.5 | 145.4 | 197.9 | 132.3 | 129.4 | 200.2 | 114.4 | 161.2 | 130.8 | 122.9 | 146.7 | 119.4 | 128.2 |
| May | 155.0 | 180.8 | 158.9 | 150.5 | 139.1 | 146.3 | 204.3 | 137.0 | 133.7 | 198.0 | 146.6 | 168.7 | 134.1 | 124.5 | 150.7 | 121.4 | 133.2 |
| June | 155.7 | 168.6 | 157.4 | 153.6 | 141.7 | 146.0 | 210.5 | 142.8 | 135.6 | 192.2 | 147.5 | 174.0 | 137.2 | 126.1 | 152.3 | 122.8 | 134.3 |
| July. | 161.7 | 180.8 | 167.6 | 157.8 | 142.1 | 146.6 | 221.7 | 148.4 | 139.5 | 188.6 | 153.3 | 180.3 | 140.3 | 128.2 | 156.4 | 125.1 | 135.2 |
| Aug. | 167.4 | 189.2 | 179.7 | 161.6 | 142.3 | 146.2 | 226.0 | 158.5 | 143.4 | 183.7 | 162.9 | 185.6 | 144.3 | 129.8 | 157.6 | 126.7 | 135.4 |
| Sept. | 167.2 | 182.7 | 176.8 | 162.9 | 142.1 | 148.1 | 225.0 | 161.7 | 145.6 | 180.4 | 164.2 | 187.1 | 146.8 | 132.8 | 159.8 | 127.7 | 136.3 |
| Oct. | 170.2 | 187.5 | 183.5 | 164.8 | 140.5 | 145.2 | 228.5 | 168.5 | 147.5 | 169.4 | 166.0 | 186.9 | 150.0 | 135.5 | 162.2 | 134.2 | 137.1 |
| Nov | 171.9 | 187.8 | 189.7 | 165.8 | 139.8 | 144.5 | 227.4 | 172.9 | 148.5 | 165.8 | 166.9 | 186.7 | 152.7 | 136.9 | 163.4 | 135.1 | 140.7 |
| Dec | 171.5 | 183.7 | 188.2 | 166.1 | 138.4 | 143.2 | 229.0 | 174.0 | 149.4 | 165.4 | 167.2 | 184.6 | 154.0 | 137.7 | 164.3 | 137.0 | 142.4 |
| 1975-Jan. | 171.8 | 179.7 | $186.4$ | 167.5 | 137.5 | 142.1 | 232.2 | 176.0 | 149.6 | 164.7 | 169.8 | 185.5 | 156.6 | 138.8 | 168.5 | 137.1 | 145.5 |
| Feb | 171.3 | 174.6 | 182.6 | 168.4 | 136.5 | 141.7 | 232.3 | 178.1 | 150.0 | 169.3 | 169.8 | 186.3 | 157.7 | 139.1 | 170.3 | 138.2 | 146.4 |
| M | 170.4 | 171.1 | 177.3 | 168.9 | 134.3 | 143.2 | 233.0 | 181.8 | 149.7 | 169.6 | 170.0 | 186.1 | 158.8 | 138.5 | 170.8 | 139.5 | 146.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Dec. $1968=100$.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(In billions of dollars)

| Item | 1929 | 1933 | 1941 | 1950 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | $1974{ }^{p}$ | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Gross national product | 103.1 | 55.6 | 124.5 | 284.8 | 977.11 | 1,054.9 1 | 1,158.0 | 1,294.9 | 1,397. 4 | 1,344.0 | 1,358.8 | 1,383.8 | 1,416.3 | 1,430.9 |
| Final purchases. | 101.4 | 57.2 | 120.1 | 278.0 | 972.61 | 1,048.6 1 | 1,149.5 | 1,279.6 | 1,383.2 | 1,315.1 | 1.341.9 | 1,370. 31 | 1,407.6 | 1,418. 1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 77.2 | 45.8 | 80.6 | 191.0 | 617.6 | 667.1 | 729.0 | 805.2 | 876.7 | 823.9 | 840.6 | 869.1 | 901.3 | 895.8 |
| Durable goods. | 9.2 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 30.5 | 91.3 | 103.9 | 118.4 | 130.3 | 127.5 | 124.3 | 123.9 | 129.5 | 136.1 | 120.7 |
| Nondurable goods. | 37.7 | 22.3 | 42.9 | 98.1 | 263.8 | 278.4 | 299.7 | 338.0 | 380.2 | 352.1 | 364.4 | 375.8 | 389.0 | 391.7 |
| Services......... | 30.3 | 20.1 | 28.1 | 62.4 | 262.6 | 284.8 | 310.9 | 336.9 | 369.0 | 347.4 | 352.4 | 363.8 | 376.2 | 383.5 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 16.2 | 1.4 | 17.9 | 54.1 | 136.3 | 153.7 | 179.3 | 209.4 | 209.4 | 224.5 | 210.5 | 211.8 | 205.8 | 209.4 |
| Fixed investment. | 14.5 | 3.0 | 13.4 | 47.3 | 131.7 | 147.4 | 170.8 | 194.0 | 195.2 | 195.5 | 193.6 | 198.3 | 197.1 | 191.6 |
| Nonresidential. | 10.6 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 27.9 | 100.6 | 104.6 | 116.8 | 136.8 | 149.2 | 141.9 | 145.2 | 149.4 | 150.9 | 151.2 |
| Structures, | 5.0 | . 9 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 41.1 | 47.0 | 52.0 | 49.3 | 51.3 | 52.2 | 51.0 | 53.7 |
| Producers' durable equipmen | 5.6 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 18.7 | 64.4 | 66.6 | 75.7 | 89.8 | 97.1 | 92.6 | 93.9 | 97.2 | 99.9 | 97.5 |
| Residential structures. . . . . . . . . | 4.0 | . 6 | 3.9 | 19.4 | 31.2 | 42.8 | 54.0 | 57.2 | 46.0 | 53.6 | 48.4 | 48.8 | 46.2 | 40.4 |
| Nonfarm.. | 3.8 | . 5 | 3.7 | 18.6 | 30.7 | 42.3 | 53.4 | 56.7 | 45.2 | 53.0 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 45.4 | 39.7 |
| Change in business inventories........... | 1.7 | $-1.6$ | 4.5 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 28.9 | 16.9 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 17.8 |
| Nonfarm.............................. | 1.8 | $-1.4$ | 4.0 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 24.0 | 13.1 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 17.5 |
| Net exports of goods and service | 1.1 | .4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 | -. 2 | -6.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 11.3 | -1.5 | -3.1 | 1.9 |
| Exports. | 7.0 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 13.8 | 62.9 | 65.4 | 72.4 | 100.4 | 140.2 | 113.6 | 131.2 | 138.5 | 143.6 | 147.5 |
| Imports. | 5.9 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 12.0 | 59.3 | 65.6 | 78.4 | 96.4 | 138.1 | 104.3 | 119.9 | 140.0 | 146.7 | 145.7 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. . | 8.5 | 8.0 | 24.8 | 37.9 | 219.5 | 234.2 | 255.7 | 276.4 | 309.2 | 286.4 | 296.3 | 304.4 | 312.3 | 323.8 |
| Federal. | 1.3 | 2.0 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 96.2 | 97.6 | 104.9 | 106.6 | 116.9 | 108.4 | 111.5 | 114.3 | 117.2 | 124.5 |
| National defe |  |  | 13.8 | 14.1 | 74.6 | 71.2 | 74.8 | 74.4 | 78.7 | 75.3 | 75.8 | 76.6 | 78.4 | 84.0 |
| Other....... |  |  | 3.1 | 4.3 | 21.6 | 26.5 | 30.1 | 32.2 | 38.2 | 33.1 | 35.7 | 37.7 | 38.8 | 40.6 |
| State and local. | 7.2 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 19.5 | 123.3 | 136.6 | 150.8 | 169.8 | 192.3 | 177.9 | 184.8 | 190.1 | 195.1 | 199.3 |
| Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars. | 203.6 | 141.5 | 263.7 | 355.3 | 722.5 | 746.3 | 792.5 | 839.2 | 821.2 | 845.7 | 830.5 | 827.1 | 823.1 | 804.0 |

Note-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally see the Survev of Current Business (generally the July issue) and the adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series, Aug. 1966 Supplement to the Survey.

NATIONAL INCOME
(In billions of dollars)

| Item | 1929 | 1933 | 1941 | 1950 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | $1974{ }^{p}$ | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | $\mathbf{I V}^{p}$ |
| National income. | 86.8 | 40.3 | 104.2 | 241.1 | 800.5 | 857.7 | 946.5 | 1,065. 6 | 1,143.0 | 1,106.3 | 1,118.8 | 1,130.2 | 1,155.5 | 1,16\%.6 |
| Compensation of employees . | 51.1 | 29.5 | 64.8 | 154.6 | 603.9 | 643.1 | 707.1 | 786.0 | 855.8 | 814.8 | 828.8 | 848.3 | 868.2 | 877.7 |
| Wages and salarie | 50.4 | 29.0 | 62.1 | 146.8 | 542.0 | 573.6 | 626.8 | 691.6 | 750.7 | 717.0 | 727.6 | 744.6 | 761.5 | 769.2 |
| Private.. | 45.5 | 23.9 | 51.9 | 124.4 | 426.9 | 449.5 | 491.4 | 545.1 | 592.4 | 565.8 | 573.8 | 588.3 | 602.5 | 605.1 |
| Military............ | 4.6 | 4.3 | 1.9 8.3 | 5.0 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 120.6 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 22.0 |
| Government civilia | 4.6 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 17.4 | 95.5 | 104.7 | 114.8 | 126.0 | 137.1 | 130.2 | 132.8 | 135.4 | 138.2 | 142.1 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. . . . . . . . <br> Employer contributions for social in- | . 7 | . 5 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 61.9 | 69.5 | 80.3 | 94.4 | 105.1 | 97.7 | 101.2 | 103.7 | 106.7 | 108.6 |
| surance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 1 | . 1 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 29.7 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 48.4 | 53.6 | 50.1 | 52.3 | 53.2 | 54.5 | 54.6 |
| Other labor income. | . 6 | . 4 | . 7 | 3.8 | 32.2 | 36.4 | 41.7 | 46.0 | 51.4 | 47.6 | 48.9 | 50.5 | 52.3 | 54.0 |
| Proprietors' income | 15.1 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 37.5 | 66.9 | 69.2 | 75.9 | 96.1 | 93.0 | 103.2 | 98.4 | 89.9 | 92.1 | 91.6 |
| Business and profession | 9.0 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 24.0 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 54.9 | 57.6 | 61.2 | 58.4 | 59.3 | 60.7 | 62.3 | 62.5 |
| Farm. | 6.2 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 21.0 | 38.5 | 31.8 | 44.9 | 39.1 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 29.1 |
| Rental income of persons | 5.4 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 23.9 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.8 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 10.5 | -1.2 | 15.2 | 37.7 | 69.2 | 78.7 | 92.2 | 105.1 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 107.7 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 105.6 |
| Profits before tax......................... | 10.0 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 42.6 | 74.0 | 83.6 | 99.2 | 122.7 | 141.4 | 122.7 | 135.4 | 139.0 | 157.0 | 134.1 |
| Profits tax liability | 1.4 | . 5 | 7.6 | 17.8 | 34.8 | 37.5 | 41.5 | 49.8 | 56.0 | 49.5 | 52.2 | 55.9 | 62.7 | 53.0 |
| Profits after tax | 8.6 | . 4 | 10.1 | 24.9 | 39.3 | 46.1 | 57.7 | 72.9 | 85.4 | 73.2 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 94.3 | 81.1 |
| Dividends........... Undistributed profits | 5.8 2.8 | 2.0 -1.6 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 24.7 14.6 | 25.0 | 27.3 30.3 | 29.6 43.3 | 32.7 52.8 | 30.7 42.5 | 31.6 51.6 | 32.5 50.5 | 33.2 61.1 | 33.3 47.8 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment. . . . . . . . . | . 5 | -2.1 | -2.5 | -5.0 | -4.8 | -4.9 | -7.0 | -17.6 | -35.2 | $-16.3$ | $-27.7$ | -33.4 | $-51.2$ | -28.5 |
| Net interest. | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 36.5 | 41.6 | 45.6 | 52.3 | 61.6 | 55.5 | 57.5 | 60.1 | 62.8 | 65.9 |

[^45]adjusted totals at annual rates. See also Note to table above.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

| Item | 1929 | 1933 | 1941 | 1950 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | $1974{ }^{n}$ | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{p}$ |
| Gross national product | 103.1 | 55.6 | 124.5 | 284.8 | 977.1 | 1,054.9 | 1,158.0 | 1,294,9 | 1,397.4 | 1,344.0 | 1,358.8 | 1,383.8 | 1,416.3 | 1,430.9 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances...... | 7.9 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 18.3 | 87.3 | 93.7 | 102.9 | 110.8 | 119.5 | 113.9 | 115.8 | 118.6 | 120.7 | 122.9 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability. | 7.0 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 23.3 | 93.5 | 102.7 | 110.0 | 119.2 | 126.9 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 125.9 | 129.5 | 129.8 |
| Business transfer payments. | . 6 | . 7 | . 5 | 8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Statistical discrepancy. | . 7 | . 6 | . 4 | 1.5 | -6.4 | $-2.3$ | -3.8 | $-5.0$ | $-.1$ | -2.6 | $-6.3$ | . 3 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.................... | -. 1 |  | . 1 | . 2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | . 6 | $-2.9$ | -. 1 | -2.7 | $-3.7$ | -2.4 | -2.7 |
| Equals: National incon | 86.8 | 40.3 | 104.2 | 241.1 | 800.5 | 857.7 | 946.5 | 1,065.6 | 1,143.0 | 1,106.3 | 1,118.8 | 1,130.2 | 1,155.5 | 1,167.6 |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuaticn adjustment. | 10.5 | -1.2 | 15.2 | 37.7 | 69.2 | 78.7 | 92.2 | 105.1 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 107.7 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 105.6 |
| Contributions for social insurance..... | . 2 | . 3 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 57.7 | 63.8 | 73.0 | 91.2 | 101.5 | 93.9 | 99.1 | 100.8 | 103.0 | 103.2 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. |  |  |  |  | . 0 | . 6 | . 0 | -. 1 | -. 5 | . 0 | . 0 | $-.6$ | -1.5 | . 0 |
| Phis: Government transfer payments. . . . . . <br> Net interest paid by government and | . 9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 14.3 | 75.1 | 89.0 | 98.6 | 113.0 | 134.6 | 117.1 | 123.1 | 130.6 | 138.7 | 145.8 |
| consumers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 33.0 | 38.3 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 43.6 |
| Dividends. | 5.8 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 27.3 | 29.6 | 32.7 | 30.7 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 33.2 | 33.3 |
| Business transfer payment | . 6 | . 7 | 5 | 8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Equals: Personal incom | 85.9 | 47.0 | 96.0 | 227.6 | 808.3 | 864.0 | 944.9 | 1,055.0 | 1,150.5 | 1,099.3 | 1,112.5 | 1,134.6 | 1,168.2 | 1,186.9 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 20.7 | 116.6 | 117.6 | 142.4 | 151.3 | 170.8 | 159.9 | 161.9 | 168.2 | 175.1 | 178.1 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 83.3 | 45.5 | 92.7 | 206.9 | 691.7 | 746.4 | 802.5 | 903.7 | 979.7 | 939.4 | 950.6 | 966.5 | 993.1 | 1,008.8 |
| Less: Personal outlays | 79.1 | 46.5 | 81.7 | 193.9 | 635.5 | 685.9 | 749.9 | 829.4 | 902.7 | 850.1 | 866.2 | 894.9 | 927.6 | 922.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. . | 77.2 | 45.8 | 80.6 | 191.0 | 617.6 | 667.1 | 729.0 | 805.2 | 876.7 | 823.9 | 840.6 | 869.1 | 901.3 | 895.8 |
| Consumer interest payments........ | 1.5 | . 5 | . 9 | 2.4 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 19.8 | 22.9 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 25.5 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners. | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 |
| Equals: Personal saving . | 4.2 | -. 9 | 11.0 | 13.1 | 56.2 | 60.5 | 52.6 | 74.4 | 77.0 | 89.3 | 84.4 | 71.5 | 65.5 | 86.5 |
| Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars. | 150.6 | 112.2 | 190.3 | 249.6 | 534.8 | 555.4 | 580.5 | 619.6 | 602.8 | 622.9 | 610.3 | 603.5 | 602.9 | 594.8 |

[^46]page.

## PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)


Nore.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Monthly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also Note to table at top of opposite page.
(Seasonally adjusted annual rates; in billions of dollars)

| Transaction category, or sector |  | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H2 |  |
|  |  |  | Funds raised, by type and sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Total funds raised by nonfinancial sectors. | 69.9 | 67.9 | 82.4 | 95.9 | 91.8 | 98.2 | 147.4 | 169.4 | 187.4 | 175.7 | 190.8 | 160.6 | 1 |
| 2 | Excluding equities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 69.6 | 66.9 | 80.0 | 95.9 | 88.0 | 92.5 | 135.9 | 158.9 | 180.1 | 172.4 | 185.5 | 159.3 | 2 |
| 3 | U.S. Government. | 1.8 | 3.6 | 13.0 | 13.4 | $-3.6$ | 12.8 | 25.5 | 17.3 | 9.7 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 19.6 | 3 |
| 4 | Public debt securities | 1.3 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 10.3 | $-1.3$ | 12.9 | 26.0 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 5.1 | 21.1 | 4 |
| 5 | Budget agency issues. | 5 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 | $-2.4$ | -. 1 | -. 5 | 3.4 | 2.0 | $-.1$ | 1.2 | -1.5 | 5 |
| 6 | All other nonfinancial sectors | 68.1 | 64.3 | 69.4 | 82.5 | 95.5 | 85.4 | 121.9 | 152.1 | 177.7 | 162.7 | 184.5 | 141.0 | 6 |
| 7 | Corporate equities. | 3 | 1.0 | 2.4 |  | 3.9 | 5.8 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 7 |
| 8 | Debt instruments. | 67.9 | 63.3 | 67.0 | 82.6 | 91.6 | 79.7 | 110.4 | 141.6 | 170.4 | 159.4 | 179.2 | 139.7 | 8 |
| , | Debt capital instruments | 38.8 | 38.9 | 45.7 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 57.6 | 84.2 | 94.9 | 97.1 | 92.9 | 100.9 | 84.9 | 9 |
| 10 | State and local government securitie | 7.3 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 10 |
| 11 | Corporate and foreign bonds | 5.9 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 11 |
| 12 | Mortgages. . . . . . . . . . . | 25.6 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 46.9 | 67.3 | 73.2 | 55.0 | 62.9 | 47.2 | 12 |
| 13 | Home mortgages | 15.4 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 26.1 | 39.6 | 43.3 | 31.3 | 35.8 | 26.9 | 13 |
| 14 | Other residential | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 14 |
| 15 | Commercial. | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 11.3 | 15.7 | 7.0 | 15 |
| 16 | Farm. | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 16 |
| 17 | Other private credit | 29.0 | 24.4 | 21.3 | 32.0 | 41.0 | 22.1 | 26.3 | 46.7 | 73.4 | 66.5 | 78.2 | 54.8 | 17 |
| 18 | Bank loans n.e.c. | 14.1 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 21.8 | 38.6 | 29.9 | 42.1 | 17.7 | 18 |
| 19 | Consumer credit. | 9.6 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 19.2 | 22.9 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 19 |
| 20 | Open-market paper | -. 3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | -. 9 | $-1.6$ | 1.8 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 20 |
| 21 | Other. | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 16.0 | 21 |
| 22 | By borrowing sector. | 68.1 | 64.3 | 69.4 | 82.5 | 95.5 | 85.4 | 121.9 | 152.1 | 177.7 | 162.7 | 184.5 | 141.0 | 22 |
| 23 | Debt instruments. | 67.9 | 63.3 | 67.0 | 82.6 | 91.6 | 79.7 | 110.4 | 141.6 | 170.4 | 159.4 | 179.2 | 139.7 | 23 |
| 24 | Foreign. | 2.4 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 15.7 | 20.1 | 11.3 | 24 |
| 25 | State and local governments | 7.7 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 25 |
| 26 | Households. | 28.3 | 22.7 | 19.3 | 30.0 | 31.7 | 23.4 | 39.8 | 63.1 | 72.8 | 42.5 | 47.5 | 37.6 | 26 |
| 27 | Nonfinancial business | 29.5 | 32.5 | 35.7 | 40.1 | 46.0 | 42.3 | 48.2 | 59.6 | 77.6 | 85.4 | 95.6 | 75.1 | 27 |
| 28 | Farm. | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 28 |
| 29 | Nonfarm noncorpora | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 29 |
| 30 | Corporate. . . . . | 20.4 | 24.0 | 27.2 | 31.7 | 35.5 | 33.8 | 35.4 | 44.4 | 59.7 | 71.3 | 81.2 | 61.4 | 30 |
| 31 | Corporate equities. | . 3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | * | 3.9 | 5.8 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 31 |
| 32 | Foreign.. | . 3 | $-.3$ | . 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | . 5 | . 7 |  | -1. 4 | 7.2 | -3.2 | 5.2 | $-.2$ | 32 |
| 33 | Corporate business... | * | 1. | 2.4 | $-.2$ | 3.4 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 33 |
| 34 | Totals including equities Foreign.......... | 2.7 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 19.9 | 11.2 | 34 |
| 35 | Nonfinancial business | 29.4 | 33.8 | 38.1 | 39.9 | 49.4 | 48.0 | 59.6 | 70.5 | 85.1. | 88.9 | 101.2 | 76.5 | 35 |
| 36 | Corporate | 20.4 | 25.3 | 29.6 | 31.5 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 46.8 | 55.3 | 67.2 | 74.7. | 86.7 | 62.8 | 36 |
| 37 | Memo: U.S. Govt. cash balance...... | -1.0 | -. 4 | 1.2 | -1.1 | . 4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | -. 3 | -1.7 | -4.8 | -2.3 | -7.2 | 37 |
| 38 | Total funds raised. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 70.9 | 68.3 | 81.3 | 97.1 | 91.4 | 95.5 | 144.2 | 169.7 | 189.0 | 180.5 | 193.1 | 167.8 | 38 |
| 39 | By U.S. Government | 2.8 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 14.5 | -4.0 | 10.0 | 22.3 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 17.7 | 8.6 | 26.8 | 39 |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total, households and business <br> Total capital outlays ${ }^{1}$. |  |
|  | Net physical investment. |
| Net funds raised.,Excess net investm |  |
|  |  |
| Total business |  |
| Total capital outlays |  |
|  |  |
| Net physical investment |  |
| Net debt funds raised. |  |
| Corporate equity issues |  |
|  |  |
| Corporate business |  |
|  |  |
| Total capital outlays |  |
| Net physical investment |  |
| Net debt funds raised. |  |
| Corporate equity issues |  |
|  |  |
| Households |  |
| Total capital outlays. |  |
| Capital consumption.. |  |
| Net physical investme |  |
|  | Net funds raised. |

[^47]Funds raised by type and sector. Credit flows included here are the net amounts raised by households, nonfinancial business, governments, and foreigners. All funds raised by financial sectors are excluded. U.S. Government budget issues (line 5) are loan participation certificates issued by CCC, Export-Import Bank, FNMA, and GNMA, together with security issues by FHA, Export-Import Bank, and TVA. Issues by Federally sponsored credit agencies are excluded as borrowing by financial institutions. Such issues are on p. A-57, line 11. Corporate equity issues are net cash issues by nonfinancial and foreign corporations. Mortgages exclude loans in process. Open market paper is commercial paper issued by nonfinancial corporations plus bankers' acceptances.

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SOURCES OF FUNDS TO CREDIT MARKETS

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates; in billions of dollars)

| 'Transaction category, or sector |  | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H2 |  |
| 2 | Total funds advanced in credit markets to nonfinancial sectors. <br> By public agencies and foreign |  | 69.6 8.9 | 66.9 11.9 | 80.0 11.3 | 95.9 12.2 | 88.0 15.7 | 92.5 28.1 | 135.9 41.7 | 158.9 18.3 | 180.1 33.2 | 172.4 49.0 | 185.5 39.7 | 159.3 58.3 | 1 |
| 3 | Total net advances . . . U.S. Government sec | 8.9 3.7 | 11.9 3.4 | 11.3 | 12.2 3.4 | 15.7 | 28.1 | 41.7 | 18.3 8.4 | 33.2 11.0 | 49.0 8.8 | 39.7 6.9 | 58.3 10.8 | 2 |
| 4 | Residential mortgages | . 4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 16.1 | 4 |
| 5 | FHLB advances to S\&L | . 7 | . 9 | $-2.5$ | . 9 | 4.0 | 1.3 | $-2.7$ | , | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 5 |
| 6 | Other loans and securities | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 19.7 | 14.3 | 25.0 | 6 |
| 7 | By agencyU.S.Govern | 2.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 7 |
| 8 | Sponsored credit ag | 2.2 | 5.1 | $-.1$ | 3.2 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 20.3 | 24.0 | 20.3 | 27.7 | 8 |
| 9 | Monetary authorities | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 8.9 | . 3 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 9 |
| 10 | Foreign. . | . 1 | $-1.6$ | 2.0 | . 3 | $-.3$ | 10.3 | 26.4 | 8.4 | . 7 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 15.0 | 10 |
| 11 | Agency borrowing not included in line 1 | 2.1 | 4.8 | $-.6$ | 3.5 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 19.6 | 21.6 | 16.8 | 26.5 | 11 |
| 12 | Private domestic funds advanced <br> Total net advances | 62.8 | 59.8 | 68.1 | 87.2 | 81.1 | 72.6 | 98.1 | 146.7 | 166.5 | 145.0 | 162.5 | 127.6 | 12 |
| 13 | U.S. Government securities | 62.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | -4.4 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 25.1 | 16.3 | 34.0 | 13 |
| 14 | State and local obligations. | 7.3 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 14 |
| 15 | Corporate and foreign bon | 6.0 | 10.3 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 15 |
| 16 | Residential mortgages. | 18.6 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 29.1 | 44.6 | 44.1 | 25.0 | 31.4 | 18.6 | 16 |
| 17 | Other mortgages and loa | 31.6 | 27.4 | 23.1 | 35.9 | 42.2 | 24.6 | 33.7 | 59.5 | 87.4 | 64.9 | 85.0 | 44.8 | 17 |
| 18 | Less: FHLB advances. . | . 7 | . 9 | $-2.5$ | . 9 | 4.0 | 1.3 | -2.7 | * | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 18 |
| 19 | Private financial intermediation <br> Credit market funds advanced by private financial institutions. | 62.9 | 45.4 | 63.5 | 75.3 | 55.3 | 74.9 | 110.7 | 153.4 | 158.8 | 129.2 | 154.8 | 103.7 | 19 |
| 20 | Commercial banking. | 28.7 | 17.5 | 35.9 | 38.7 | 18.2 | 35.1 | 50.6 | 70.5 | 86.6 | 61.8 | 87.8 | 35.9 | 20 |
| 21 | Savings institutions | 14.3 | 7.9 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 41.4 | 49.3 | 35.1 | 27.6 | 35.2 | 20.1 | 21 |
| 22 | Insurance and pensio | 13.6 | 15.5 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 17.3 | 13.3 | 17.7 | 22.1 | 34.1 | 28.1 | 40.0 | 22 |
| 23 | Other finance. | 6.2 | 4.5 | $-.3$ | 7.0 | 9.9. | 5.7 | 5.3 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 23 |
| 24 | Sources of funds. | 62.9 | 45.4 | 63.5 | 75.3 | 55.3 | 74.9 | 110.7 | 153.4 | 158.8 | 129.2 | 154.8 | 103.7 | 24 |
| 25 | Private domestic depo | 38.4 | 22.5 | 50.0 | 45.9 | 2.6 | 63.2 | 90.31 | 97.5 | 84.9 | 71.9 | 94.6 | 49.1 | 25 |
| 26 | Credit market borrowing | 7.9 | 3.2 | $-.4$ | 8.5 | 18.8 | $-.3$ | 9.3 | 20.3 | 31.6 | 16.6 | 23.3 | 9.9 | 26 |
| 27 | Other sources | 16.6 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 21.0 | 34.0 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 35.5 | 42.4 | 40.8 | 37.0 | 44.6 | 27 |
| 28 | Foreign funds | . 8 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 9.3 | $-8.5$ | -3.2 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 13.3 | 28 |
| 29 | Treasury balances | $-1.0$ | $-.5$ | 12.2 | $-.2$ | * | 2.9 | 2.2 | 13.7 | $-1.0$ | - 5.3 | $-2.3$ | -8.3 | 29 |
| 30 | Insurance and pension reserv | 11.4 | 13.6 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 29.0 | 23.0 | 35.1 | 30 |
| 31 | Other, net. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.4 | 3.0 | $-.6$ | 7.2 | 13.8 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 16.5 | 20.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 31 |
| 32 | Private domestic nonfinancial investors Direct lending in credit markets.. . . . . . . . . . . | 7.9 | 17.6 | 4.2 | 20.4 | 44.5 | $-2.6$ | -3.2 | 13.7 | 39.3 | 32.4 | 30.9 | 33.8 | 32 |
| 33 | U.S. Government securities | 2.9 | 8.4 | $-1.4$ | 8.1 | 17.0 | $-9.0$ | $-14.0$ | 1.6 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 14.5 | 21.2 | 33 |
| 34 | State and local obligations. | 2.6 | 2.6 | $-2.5$ | -. 2 | 8.7 | $-1.2$ | . 6 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 16.8 | 34 |
| 35 | Corporate and foreign bond | 1.0 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 5.2 | 1.1 | $-3.0$ | $-1.0$ | $-5.1$ | 35 |
| 36 | Commercial paper.. | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 10.2 | $-4.4$ | $-.6$ | 4.0 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 7.3 | $-3.1$ | 36 |
| 37 | Other. | $-.1$ | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | . 8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 37 |
| 38 | Deposits and currency........................... | 40.5 | 24.4 | 52.1 | 48.3 | 5.4 | 66.6 | 93.7 | 101.9 | 88.8 | 77.9 | 103.2 | 52.6 | 38 |
| 39 | Time and savings accounts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 32.7 | 20.3 | 39.3 | 33.9 | $-2.3$ | 56.1 | 81.0 | 85.2 | 76.3 | 70.5 | 88.8 | 52.1 | 39 |
| 40 | Large negotiable CD's . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | -. 2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | $-13.7$ | 15.0 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 18.5 | 24.2 | 30.3 | 18.0 | 40 |
| 41 | Other at commercial banks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.0 | 13.3 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 3.4 | 24.2 | 32.9 | 30.6 | 29.5 | 24.6 | 32.0 | 17.1 | 41 |
| 42 | At savings institutions. | 13.2 | 7.3 | 16.7 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 16.9 | 40.4 | 45.9 | 28.2 | 21.7 | 26.6 | 16.9 | 42 |
| 43 | Money | 7.8 | 4.1 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 16.7 | 12.6 | 7.4 | 14.3 | . 5 | 43 |
| 44 | Demand deposits | 5.6 | 2.1 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 5.8 | $-2.9$ | 44 |
| 45 | Currency. | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 45 |
| 46 | Total of eredit market instr., deposits, and currency. | 48.4 | 42.0 | 56.3 | 68.7 | 49.9 | 64.1 | 90.5 | 115.7 | 128.1 | 110.2 | 134.1 | 86.3 | 46 |
| 47 | Public support rate (in per cent)........ | 12.8 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 17.8 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 11.5 | 18.4 | 28.4 | 21.4 | 36.6 | 47 |
| 48 | Private financial intermediation (in per cent).... | 100.1 | 75.9 | 93.2 | 86.4 | 68.3 | 103.1 | 112.8 | 104.5 | 95.4 | 89.1 | 95.3 | 81.3 | 48 |
| 49 | Total foreign funds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 8 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 23.2 | 13.6 | 7.2 | 24.9 | 21.4 | 28.3 | 49 |
|  |  | Corporate equities not included above |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Total net issues | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 1 |
| 2 | Mutual fund shares | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | -. 7 | $-1.6$ | 1.6 | -. 8 | 3.9 | 2 |
| 3 | Other equities... | . 3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | . 6.6 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 3 |
| 4 | Acquisitions by financial institutions | 6.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 19.3 | 16.0 | 13.4 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 4 |
| 5 | Other net purchases. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $-2.6$ | $-1.2$ | $-3.6$ | $-4.4$ | $-2.2$ | $-1.0$ | $-4.5$ | $-3.1$ | $-5.4$ | 1.0 | $-3.0$ | 5.0 | 5 |

## Notes

Line
Line 2 of p. A-56
. Sum of lines 3-6 or 7-10
6. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
11. Credit market funds raised by Federally sponsored credit agencies. Included below in lines 13 and 33. Includes all GNMA-guaranteed security issues backed by mortgage pools.
12. Line 1 less line 2 plus line 11 . Also line 19 less line 26 plus line 32. Also sum of lines 27, 32, 39, and 44.
17. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
25. Lines $39+44$.
26. Excludes equity issues and investment company shares. Includes line 18.
28. Foreign deposits at commercial banks, bank borrowings from foreign branches, and liabilities of foreign banking agencies to foreign affiliates.
29. Demand deposits at commercial banks.
30. Excludes net investment of these reserves in corporate equities.
31. Mainly retained earnings and net miscellaneous liabilities.
32. Line 12 less line 19 plus line 26.

33- Line Lines 13-17 less amounts acquired by private finance. Line 37 includes mortgages.
$39+44$. See line 25.
45. Mainly an offset to line 9 .
46. Lines 32 plus 38 or line 12 less line 27 plus line 45.
47. Line $2 /$ line 1.
48. Line 19/line 12.
49. Lines 10 plus 28.

## Corporate equities

Line 1 and 3. Includes issues by financial institutions.

## 1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY

(In millions of doliars. Quarterly figures are seasonally adjusted unless shown in italics.)

| Line | Credits ( + ), debits ( - ) | 1972 | 1973 | $1974{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | IV | $1{ }^{r}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III | IV ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 1 | Merchandise trade balance | -6,986 | 471 | -5,881 | 1,210 | -175 | -1,674 | -2,474 | -1,558 |
| 2 | Exports. | 48,768 | 70,277 | 97,081 | 20,216 | 22,212 | 23,921 | 24,731 | 26,217 |
| 3 | Imports. | -55,754 | -69,806 | $-102,962$ | -19,006 | $-22,387$ | -25,595 | -27, 205 | -27,775 |
| 4 | Military transactions, net. | -3,604 | $-2,266$ | -2,099 | -123 | $-500$ | -668 | -473 | -458 |
| 5 | Travel and transportation, | -3,055 | -2,710 | -2.435 | -630 | -531 | -726 | -566 | -612 |
| 6 | Investment income, net | 4,526 | 5,291 | 9.679 | 1,378 | 3,104 | 1,870 | 2,282 | 2,422 |
| 7 | U.S. direct investments abroad | 6,925 | 9,415 | 18,240 | 2,688 | 4,650 | 4,546 | 4,824 | 4,220 |
| 8 | Other U.S. investments abroad. | 3,494 | 4,569 | 7,703 | 1,292 | 1,499 | 1,836 | 2,197 | 2,170 |
| 9 | Foreign investments in the United States | -5,893 | $-8,693$ | $-16,263$ | -2,602 | -3,045 | -4,512 | -4,739 | -3,968 |
| 10 | Other services, net ${ }^{2}$ | 3,110. | 3,540 | 3,926 | 901 | 918 | 992 | 984 | 1,032 |
| 11 | Balance on goods and services 3 <br> Not seasonally adjusted. | -6,009 | 4,327 | 3,191 | 2,736 3,800 | $\mathbf{2}, 816$ 3,948 | -206 | -247 $-3,030$ | $\begin{array}{r} 826 \\ 2,317 \end{array}$ |
| 12 | Remittances, pensions, and | -1,624 | -1,943 | -1,775 | -717 | -390 | -467 | -456 | -463 |
| 13 | Balance on goods, services, and remittances. <br> Not seasonally aljusted. | -7,634 | 2,383 | 1,416 | 2,019 | 2,426 | -673 -514 | -703 $-3,502$ | $\begin{array}{r} 363 \\ I, 848 \end{array}$ |
| 14 | U.S. Government grants (excluding milita | $-2,173$ | -1,933 | $-5,441$ | -447 | 4-2,561 | - 1,435 | -772 | -673 |
| 15 | Balance on current account. <br> Not seasonally adjusted. | -9,807 | 450 | -4,025 | 1,572 | 4-135 | $\begin{aligned} & -2,108 \\ & -1,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,475 \\ -4,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\mathbf{3 1 0} \\ & 1,199 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 | U.S. Government capital flows excluding nonscheduled repayments, net 5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nonscheduled repayments of U.S. Government assets. . . . . . . | 1305 <br> 137 | $-2,938$ 289 | 408 1 | $-1,066$ | 41,297 | 311 | $-_{*}^{186}$ | $-1,014$ |
| 18 | U.S. Government nonliquid liabilities to other than foreign official reserve agencies. | 137 238 | 1,111 | 634 | 204 | 53 | 273 | 189 | 119 |
| 19 | Long-term private capital flows, net . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -98 | 62 | -7,598 | -1,451 | 504 | -1,039 | -2,402 | -4,661 |
| 20 | U.S. direct investments abroad | $-3,517$ | -4,872 | -6,801 | -1,374 | -627 | -1,527 | -2,047 | -2,600 |
| 21 | Foreign direct investments in the United States | -383 | 2,537 | 2,308 | - 712 | 1,281 | 1,677 | - -89 | -561 |
| 22 | Foreign securities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -654 | -807 | -1,951 | -525 | -646 | -313 | -306 | -686 |
| 23 | U.S. securities other than Treasury issues | 4,507 | 4,051 | 1,199 | 670 | 687 | 419 | 168 | -75 |
| 24 | Other, reported by U.S. banks. | $-1,158$ | -647 | -1,186 | -504 | -21 | -902 | 68 | -331 |
| 27 | Other, reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns. | 341 | -200 | -1,167 | -430 | -170 | -393 | -196 | -408 |
| 26 | Balance on current account and long-term capital Not seasonally adjusted. | -11,235 | -1,026 | -10,580 | -741 999 | 1,719 <br> 2,120 | -2,563 | $\begin{aligned} & -\mathbf{3}, 874 \\ & -6,44 I \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5,866 \\ & -3,719 \end{aligned}$ |
| 27 |  | -1,541 | -4,276 | -12,955 | -1,253 | -3,994 | -5,296 | -1,427 | -2,238 |
| 28 | Claims reported by U.S. banks. ......................... . . . . | -1,457 | $-3,940$ | $-12,223$ | -1,119 | -2,817 | $-5,311$ | -1,653 | -2,442 |
| 29 | Claims reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns.......... | -305 | - 1,240 | -2,453 | -664 | -1,591 | -695 | -207 | - 40 |
| 30 | Liabilities reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns. . . . . . . | 221 | 904 | 1,721 | 530 | 414 | 710 | 433 | 164 |
| 31 | Allocations of Special Drawing Rights (SDR's). . . . . . . . . . . | 710 -790 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Errors and omissions, net . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $-1,790$ | -2,303 | 5,197 | 1,125 | 1,305 | 1,463 | 838 | 1,592 |
| 33 | Net liquidity balance. Not seasonally adjusted | -13,856 | -7,606 | -18,338 | -869 -89 | -970 -144 | -6,396 | -4,463 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{- 6 , 5 1 2} \\ & -5,637 \end{aligned}$ |
| 34 | Liquid private capital flows, | 3,502 | 2,302 | 10,268 | 3,530 | 2,016 | 1,874 | 4,143 | 2,235 |
| 35 | Liquid claims. | -1,247 | -1,944 | -5,464 | -493 | -2,732 | -1,197 | 133 | -1,668 |
| 36 | Reported by U.S. banks... | -742 | $-1,103$ | -5,445 | -472 | -2,368 | -1,261 | -431 | -1,385 |
| 37 | Reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns............ | -505 | -841 | 15-19 | -21 | -364 | - 64 | 564 | -283 |
| 38 39 | Liquid liabilities-..................................... . | 4,749 | 4,246 | 15,732 | 4,023 | 4,748 | 3,071 | 4,010 | 3,903 |
| 39 | Foreign commercial banks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,716 | 2,982 | 12,655 | 3,227 | 4,663 | 2,161 | 2,896 | 2,935 |
| 40 | International and regional organizations........... | 104 | 377 887 | 151 | 384 | -530 | 297 | 221 | 163 |
| 41 | Other foreigne | 929 | 887 | 2,926 | 412 | 615 | 613 | 893 | 805 |
| 42 | Official reserve transactions balance, financed by changes in-..... Not seasonally adjusted. | -10,354 | -5,304 | -8,070 | $\mathbf{2 , 6 6 1}$ 2,982 | 1,046 1,495 | $\begin{aligned} & -\mathbf{4}, 522 \\ & -4,105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -\mathbf{3 2 0} \\ -1,609 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4,277 \\ & -3,851 \end{aligned}$ |
| 43 | Liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,734 | 4,452 | 8,253 | -2,145 | -557 | 4,255 | 1,263 | 3,295 |
| 44 | Other readily marketable liabilities to foreign official agencies ${ }^{6}$. | 399 | 1,118 | 596 | -354 | -277 | 182 | 61 | 630 |
| 45 | Nonliquid liabilities to foreign official reserve agencies reported by U.S. Govt. | 189 | -475 |  | -147 | -2 | 443 | -1 | 215 |
| 46 | U.S. official reserve assets, net . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 32 | 209 | -1,434 | -15 | -210 | -358 | -1,003 | 137 |
| 47 | Gold. . | 547 |  |  |  |  |  | -1,003 | 137 |
| 48 | SDR's | -703 | 9 | -172 |  |  | -29 | -123 | $-20$ |
| 49 | Convertible currencies | 35 | 233 | 3 |  | -1 | -85 | -152 | 241 |
| 50 | Gold tranche position in IMF | 153 | -33 | -1,265 | -15 | -209 | -244 | -728 | -84 |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Transfers under military grant programs (excluded from lines 2,4 , and 14). | 4,189 | 2,772 | 1,790 | 487 | 393 | 542 | 352 | 504 |
| 52 | Reinvested earnings of foreign incorporated affiliates of U.S. firms (excluded from lines 7 and 20). | 4,521 | 8,124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 | Reinvested earnings of U.S. incorporated affiliates of foreign firms (excluded from lines 9 and 21). | , 521 548 | 8,124 945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 | Balances excluding allocations of SDR's: <br> Net liquidity, not seasonally adjusted. | -14,566 | -7,606 | $-18,338$ | -89 | -144 | -6,78 | -5,773 |  |
| 55 | Official reserve transactions, N.S.A. . | $\|-11,064\|$ | -5,304 | $\mid-8,070$ | 2,982 | 1,495 | -4,105 | -1,609 | -3,851 |

[^48](Seasonally adjusted; in millions of dollars)

|  | Exports 1 |  |  |  | Imports 2 |  |  |  | Trade balance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 19743 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 19743 | 1975 |
| Month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.. | 4,074 3,824 | 4,955 5,070 | 7,150 | 9,412 9,412 | 4,436 4,473 | 5,244 5,483 | 6,497 7,317 | 9,659 9,622 | -361 | -289 -413 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +653 \\ +232 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -247 -210 |
| Mar. | 3,869 | 5,311 | 7,625 |  | 4,515 | 5,414 | 7,742 |  | -647 | -103 | +116 |  |
| Apr. | 3,820 | 5,494 | 8,108 |  | 4,417 | 5,360 | 8,025 |  | -596 | +133 | +83 |  |
| May | 3,882 | 5,561 | 7,652 |  | 4,486 | 5,703 | 8,265 |  | -604 | -142 | -610 |  |
| June. | 3,971 | 5,728 | 8,317 |  | 4,468 | 5,775 | 8,573 |  | -497 | -47 | -257 |  |
| July.. | 4,074 | 5,865 | 8,308 |  | 4,565 | 5,829 | 8,918 |  | -491 | $+37$ | -611 |  |
| Aug. | 4,197 | 6,042 | 8,380 |  | 4,726 | 6,011 | 9,262 |  | -530 | +32 | -882 |  |
| Sept. | 4,176 | 6,420 | 8,396 |  | 4,612 | 5,644 | 8,698 |  | -436 | +776 | -302 |  |
| Oct. | 4,316 4,473 | 6,585 | 8,673 8,974 | , | 4,738 5,148 | 5,996 6,684 | 8,769 |  | -421 -675 | +589 +195 | -96 +9 |  |
| Dec. | 4,558 | 6,949 | 8,862 |  | 5,002 | 6,291 | 9,250 |  | -444 | +658 | -388 |  |
| Quarter: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I.... | 11,767 | 15,337 | 22,324 |  | 13,403 | 16,140 | 21,555 |  | -1,657 | -804 | +769 |  |
| II. | 11,673 | 16,783 | 24,077 |  | 13,370 | 16,838 | 24,863 |  | -1,697 | -56 | -786 |  |
| III. | 12,447 | 18,327 | 25,084 |  | 13,903 | 17,483 | 26,878 |  | -1,456 | +845 | -1,794 |  |
| IV. | 13,347 | 20,413 | 26,509 |  | 14,888 | 18,972 | 26,984 |  | -1,540 | +1,441 | -475 |  |
| Year ${ }^{4}$. | 49,208 | 70,823 | 97,907 |  | 55,555 | 69,476 | 100,972 |  | -6,347 | +1,348 | -3,065 |  |

[^49]
## 3. U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

(In millions of dollars)

| End of year | Total | Gold stock ${ }^{1}$ |  | Convertible foreign currencies | Reserve position $\inf _{\text {in }}$ | SDR's ${ }^{3}$ | End of month | Total | Gold stock |  | Convertible foreign currencies ${ }^{4}$ | Reserve position in IMF | SDR's ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Treasury |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Treasury |  |  |  |
| 1961. | 18,753 | 16,947 | 16,889 | 116 | 1,690 |  | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962.. | 17,220 | 16,057 | 15,978 | 99 | 1,064 |  | Mar... | 14,588 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 9 | 761 | 2,166 |
| 1963... | 16,843 | 15,596 | 15,513 | 212 | 1,035 |  | Apr.. | 14,642 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 9 | 824 | 2,157 |
| 1964... | 16,672 | 15,471 | 15,388 | 432 | 769 |  | May. | 14,870 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 66 | 989 | 2,163 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | June. | 14,946 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 94 | 1,005 | 2,195 |
| 1965... | 15,450 | 13,806 | 13,733 | 781 | 863 |  | July.... | 14,912 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 12 | 1,021 | 2,227 |
| 1966. . | 14,882 | 13,235 | 13,159 | 1,321 | 326 |  | Aug... | 15,460 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 224 | 1,384 | 2,200 |
| 1967. | 14,830 | 12,065 | 11,982 | 2,345 | 420 |  | Sept.... | 15,893 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 246 | 1,713 | 2,282 |
| 1968... | 15,710 | 10,892 | 10,367 | 3,528 | 1,290 |  | Oct.... | 15,890 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 193 | 1,739 | 2,306 |
| 1969... | 516,964 | 11,859 | 10,367 | 52,781 | 2,324 |  | Nov.... Dec... | 15,840 15,883 | 11,652 | 11,567 11,652 | 43 5 | 1,816 | 2,329 2,374 |
| 1970... | 14,487 | 11,072 | 10,732 | 629 | 1,935 | 851 | Dec.. | 15,883 | 11,62 | 11,652 |  |  |  |
| 1971... | 612,167 | 10,206 | 10,132 | 6276 | 585 | 1,100 | 1975- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19727. | 13,151 | 10,487 | 10,410 | 241 | 465 | 1,958 | Jan..... | 15,948 | 11,635 | 11,635 | 2 | 1,908 | 2,403 |
| $1973{ }^{\circ} \cdot$. | 14,378 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 8 | +552 | 2,166 |  |  | 11,621 | 11,621 | 19 | - 2,065 | - 2,444 |
| 1974... | 15,883 | 11,652 | 11,652 | 5 | 1,852 | 2,374 | Mar | 9 16,256 | 11,620 | 11,620 | 19 | 92,194 | 9 2,423 |

1 Includes (a) gold sold to the United States by the IMF with the right of repurchase, and (b) gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases. For corresponding gold subscriptions to
liabilities, see Table 5.

2 Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.
${ }^{3}$ Includes allocations by the IMF of Special Drawing Rights as follows: $\$ 867$ million on Jan. 1, 1970; $\$ 717$ million on Jan. 1, 1971; and $\$ 710$ million on Jan. 1, 1972; plus net transactions in SDR's.

4 For holdings of F.R. Banks only, see p. A-9.
5 Includes gain of $\$ 67$ million resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969, of which $\$ 13$ million represents gain on mark holdings at time of revaluation.

6 Includes $\$ 28$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currencies revalued to reflect market exchange rates as of Dec. 31, 1971.
7 Total reserve assets include an increase of $\$ 1,016$ million resulting from change in par value of the U.S. dollar on May 8, 1972; of which,
total gold stock is $\$ 828$ million (Treasury gold stock $\$ 822$ million), reserve position in IMF $\$ 33$ million, and SDR's $\$ 155$ million.
8 Total reserve assets include an increase of $\$ 1,436$ million resulting from change in par value of the U.S. dollar on Oct. 18, 1973; of which, total gold stock is $\$ 1,165$ million (Treas. gold stock $\$ 1,157$ million) reserve position in IMF $\$ 54$ million, and SDR's $\$ 217$ million.

9 Beginning July 1974, the IMF adopted a technique for valuing the SDR based on a weighted average of exchange rates for the currencies of 16 member countries. The U.S. SDR holdings and reserve position in the IMF are also valued on this basis beginning July 1974. At valuation used prior to July 1974 (SDR $1=\$ 1.20635$ ) SDR holdings at end of Mar. amounted to $\$ 2,343$ million, reserve position in IMF, $\$ 2,124$ million, and total U.S. reserve assets, $\$ 16,106$ million.

Note.-See Table 20 for gold held under earmark at F.R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

## NOTES TO TABLE 1 ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to balance of payments basis; excludes exports under U.S. military agency sales contracts, and imports of U.S. military agencies.

2 Fees and royalities from U.S. direct investments abroad or from foreign direct investments in the United States are excluded from investforeign direct investments in the United States
ment income and included in "Other services."
3 Includes special military shipments to Israel that are excluded from the "net exports of goods and services" in the national income and products (GNP) accounts of the United States.

4 Includes under U.S. Government grants $\$ 2$ billion equivalent, rep-
resenting the refinancing of economic assistance loans to India; a corresponding reduction of credits is shown in line 16.

5 Includes some short-term U.S. Govt. assets.
6 Includes changes in long-term liabilities reported by banks in the United States and in investments by foreign official agencies in debt securities of U.S. Federally sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations.

Note.-Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Eco-nomic-Analysis. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## 4. GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars; valued at $\$ 35$ per fine ounce through Apr. 1972, at $\$ 38$ from May 1972-Sept. 1973 , and at $\$ 42.22$ thereafter)

| End of period | Esti- <br> mated <br> total <br> world ${ }^{1}$ | Intl. Monetary Fund | United States | Estimated rest of world | Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Canada | China, Rep. of (Taiwan) | Denmark | Egypt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970 | 41,275 | 4,339 | 11,072 | 25,865 | 191 | 140 | 239 | 714 | 1,470 | 791 | 82 | 64 | 85 |
| 1971 | 41,160 | 4,732 | 10,206 | 26,220 | 192 | 90 | 259 | 729 | 1,544 | 792 | 80 | 64 | 85 |
| 1972 | 44,890 | 5,830 | 10,487 | 28,575 | 208 | 152 | 281 | 792 | 1,638 | 834 | 87 | 69 | 92 |
| 1973. | 49,850 | 6,478 | 11,652 | 31,720 | 231 | 169 | 311 | 881 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 77 | 103 |
| 1974-Feb. |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 77 | 103 |
| Mar. | 49,840 | 6,478 | 11,652 | 31,710 | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 77 | 103 |
| Apr. |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 77 | 103 |
| May |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 77 | 103 |
| June | 49,835 | 6,478 | 11,652 | 31,705 | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 77 | 103 |
| July. |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 76 | 103 |
| Aug. |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 76 | 103 |
| Sept. | 49,830 | 6,478 | 11,652 | 31,700 | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 76 | 103 |
| Oct. |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 76 |  |
| Nov. |  | 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 76 |  |
| Dec.. | p49,795 | 6,478 | 11,652 | p31,665 | 231 | 169 | 312 | 882 | 1,781 | 927 | 97 | 76 |  |
| 1975-Jan... Feb. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,478 \\ & 6,478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,635 \\ & 11,622 \end{aligned}$ |  | 231 231 |  | 312 312 | 882 882 | 1,781 | $\begin{aligned} & 927 \\ & 927 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | 76 |  |
| End of period | France | Germany, Fed. Rep. of | Greece | India | Iran | Iraq | Italy | Japan | Kuwait | Lebanon | Libya | Mexi- co | Netherlands |
| 1970. | 3,532 | 3,980 | 117 | 243 | 131 | 144 | 2,887 | 532 | 86 | 288 | 85 | 176 | 1,787 |
| 1971. | 3,523 | 4,077 | 98 | 243 | 131 | 144 | 2,884 | 679 | 87 | 322 | 85 | 184 | 1,909 |
| 1972. | 3,826 | 4,459 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 3,130 | 801 | 94 | 350 | 93 | 188 | 2,059 |
| 1973. | 4,261 | 4,966 | 148 | 293 | 159 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 120 | 388 | 103 | 196 | 2,294 |
| 1974 -Feb. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 148 | 293 | 159 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 120 | 389 | 103 | 194 | 2,294 |
| Mar. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 149 | 293 | 159 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 123 | 389 | 103 | 156 | 2,294 |
| Apr. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 149 | 293 | 159 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 118 | 389 | 103 | 155 | 2,294 |
| May. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 149 | 293 | 159 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 142 | 389 | 103 | 154 | 2,294 |
| June. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 159 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 130 | 389 | 103 | 154 | 2,294 |
| July. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 130 | 389 | 105 | 154 | 2,294 |
| Aug. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 130 | 389 | 107 | 154 | 2,294 |
| Sept. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 130 | 389 | 103 | 154 | 2,294 |
| Oct.. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 138 | 389 | 103 | 154 | 2,294 |
| Nov. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 138 | 389 | 103 | 154 | 2,294 |
| Dec. | 4,262 | 4,966 | 150 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 3,483 | 891 | 148 | 389 | 103 |  | 2,294 |
| 1975-Jan.. | 4,262 4,262 | 4,966 4,966 | 150 150 |  | 158 158 | 173 | 3,483 3,483 | 891 891 | 140 140 | 389 389 | 103 103 |  | 1,194 |
| End of period | Pakistan | Portugal | Saudi Arabia | South Africa | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | Thailand | Turkey | United Kingdom | Uruguay | Venezuela | Bank for Intl. Settlements ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1970. | 54 | 902 | 119 | 666 | 498 | 200 | 2,732 | 92 | 126 | 1,349 | 162 | 384 | $-282$ |
| 1971 | 55 | 921 | 108 | 410 | 498 | 200 | 2,909 | 82 | 130 | 775 | 148 | 391 | 310 |
| 1972. | 60 | 1,021 | 117 | 681 | 541 | 217 | 3,158 | 89 | 136 | 800 | 133 | 425 | 218 |
| 1973. | 67 | 1,163 | 129 | 802 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 235 |
| 1974-Feb.. | 67 | 1,171 | 129 | 783 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 277 |
| Mar. | 67 | 1,176 | 129 | 780 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 274 |
| Apr... | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 780 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 271 |
| May. . | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 777 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 247 |
| June.. | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 781 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 259 |
| July. | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 788 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 259 |
| Aug. | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 778 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 255 |
| Sept. . | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 778 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 259 |
| Oct... | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 786 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 271 |
| Nov.. | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 774 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 251 |
| Dec.. | 67 | 1,180 | 129 | 771 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 250 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1975-\text { Jan.... } \\ \text { Feb. } . . \end{array}$ | 67 | 1,180 |  | 764 759 | 602 | 244 244 | 3,513 3,513 | 99 99 | 151 |  |  | 472 472 | 265 272 |

1 Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks and govts. of countries listed in this table, and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

2 Net goid assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

## 5. U.S. LIQUID AND OTHER LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND LIQUID LIABILITIES TO ALL OTHER FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

${ }^{1}$ Includes (a) liability on gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases, and (b) U.S. Treasury obligations at cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets.
${ }_{2}$ Includes BIS and European Fund.
${ }^{3}$ Derived by applying reported transactions to benchmark data; breakdown of transactions by type of holder estimated for 1963.
${ }_{5}^{4}$ Excludes notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies.
5 Includes long-term liabilities reported by banks in the United States and debt securities of U.S. Federally-sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations.

6 Includes short-term liabilities payable in dollars to commercial banks abroad and short-term liabilities payable in foreign currencies to commercial banks abroad and to other foreigners.

7 Includes marketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by commercial banks abroad.
8 Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks.

9 Data on the 2 lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on first line are comparable with those shown for the preceding date; figures on second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

10 Includes $\$ 101$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969 as follows: liquid, $\$ 17$ million, and other, $\$ 84$ million.

11 Data on the second line differ from those on first line because certain accounts previously classified as official institutions are included with banks; a number of reporting banks are included in the series for the first time; and U.S. Treasury securities payable in foreign currencies issued to official institutions of foreign countries have been increased in value to reflect market exchange rates as of Dec. 31, 1971.

Note.-Based on Treasury Dept. data and on data reported to the Treasury Dept. by banks and brokers in the United States. Data correspond generally to statistics following in this section, except for the exclusion of nonmarketable, nonconvertible U.S. Treasury notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies, the inclusion of investments by foreign official reserve agencies in debt securities of U.S. Federally-sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations, and minor rounding differences. Table agencies and U.S. corporations, and minor rounding differences. Table of credit and nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by other international and regional organizations.
6. U.S. LIQUID AND OTHER LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total foreign countries | Western Europe ${ }^{1}$ | Canada | Latin American republics | Asia | Africa | Other countries ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971 | 50,651 | 30,134 | 3,980 | 1,429 | 13,823 | 415 | 870 |
| 1972. | 61,526 | 34, 197 | 4,279 | 1,733 | 17,577 | 777 | 2,963 |
| 1973. | 66,810 | 45,717 | 3,853 | 2,544 | 10,884 | 788 | 3,024 |
| 1974-Feb. | 64,100 | 42,391 | 4,262 | 2,744 | 10,878 | 1,000 | 2,825 |
| 1974 Mar. | 65,527 | 42, 772 | 4,195 | 2,887 | 11,631 | 1,249 | 2,793 |
| Apr. | 67,154 | 42,638 | 4,309 | 3,532 | 12,360 | 1,402 | 2,913 |
| May ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 68,150 | 42,951 | 4,302 | 3,384 | 12,988 | 1,620 | 2,905 |
| June. . | 69,994 | 43,200 | 4,201 | 4,006 | 13,992 | 1,854 | 2,741 |
| July. | 71,091 | 43,002 | 4,125 | 3,951 | 15,209 | 2,055 | 2,749 |
| Aug. | 70,970 | 42,292 | 3,953 | 4,127 | 15,526 | 2,272 | 2,800 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 72,606 | 42,680 | 3,819 | 4,421 | 16, 182 | 2,850 | 2,654 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 73,718 | 43,041 | 3,809 | 4,046 | 17,186 | 2,947 | 2,689 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 75.061 | 43,223 | 3,710 | 3,742 | 18,525 | 3,204 | 2,657 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 76,570 | 44,169 | 3,665 | 4,419 | 18,529 | 3,161 | 2,627 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 75,768 | 43,234 | 3,626 | 3,659 | 19,455 | 3,232 | 2,562 |
| Feb.. | 78,316 | 44,540 | 3,621 | 4,224 | 20,125 | 3,356 | 2,450 |

1 Includes Bank for International Settlements and Furopean Fund 2 Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies in Latin America.
Note.-Data represent short- and long-term liatilities to the official institutions of foreign countries, as reported by banks in the United States;
foreign official holdings of marketable and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year, except for nonmarketable notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies; and investments by foreign official reserve agencies in debt securities of U.S. Federally-sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations.

## 7. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | To all foreigners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | To nonmonetary international and regional organizations ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies |  | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury bills and certificates | Other shortliab. 7 |
|  |  | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ${ }^{3}$ | Other shortterm liab. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971. | 55,428 | 55,036 | 6,459 | 4,217 | 33,025 | 11,335 | 392 | 400 | 1,367 | 73 | 192 | 210 | 892 |
| 1972 | 60,697 | 60,201 | 8,290 | 5,603 | 31,850 | 14,458 | 496 |  | 1,413 | 86 | 202 | 326 | 800 |
| 1973. | 69,022 | 68,425 | 11,310 | 6,863 | 31,886 | 18,366 | 597 |  | 1,955 | 101 | 83 | 296 | 1,474 |
| 1974-Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 69,248 | 68,478 | 11,472 | 6,829 | 30,274 | 19,903 | 770 | 0 | 1,693 | 77 | 63 | 232 | 1,321 |
| Mar.r | 72,852 | 72,086 | 11,651 | 6,956 | 31,444 | 22,034 | 766 | 0 | 1,206 | 96 | 63 | 227 | 820 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 75,244 | 74,537 | 11,977 | 7,303 | 32,676 | 22,581 | 706 | 0 | 1,164 | 60 | 57 | 209 | 838 |
| May r | 78,721 | 78,068 | 11,672 | 7,609 | 33,983 | 24,805 | 653 | 0 | 1,388 | 95 | 53 | 46 | 1,194 |
| Juner. | 80,982 | 80,190 | 12,856 | 8,253 | 34,038 | 25,043 | 792 | 0 | 1,653 | 106 | 66 | 91 | 1,390 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 83,945 | 83,279 | 12,222 | 8,643 | 34, 178 | 28,235 | 666 | 0 | 1,745 | 121 | 66 | 51 | 1,508 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 86,815 | 86,069 | 11,841 | 9,073 | 33,179 | 31,976 | 746 | 0 | 1,921 | 81 | 68 | 146 | 1,627 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 87,652 | 86,957 | 12,769 | 9,222 | 33,467 | 31,499 | 696 | 0 | 1,900 | 128 | 69 | 75 | 1,629 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 88,552 | 87,833 | 11,228 | 9,789 | 34,187 | 32,628 | 719 | 0 | 1,997 | 125 | 89 | 93 | 1,690 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 91,439 | 90,695 | 12,860 | 9,532 | 35,020 | 33,283 | 744 | 0 | 2,036 | 128 | 89 | 94 | 1,725 |
| Dec. ${ }^{r}$ | 93,571 | 92,805 | 14,054 | 10,081 | 35,190 | 33,480 | 766 | 0 | 1,981 | 139 | 105 | 25 | 1,711 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$ | 91,213 | 90,492 | 12,299 | 10,153 | 36,899 | 31,142 | 721 |  | 1,885 | 123 | 104 | 25 |  |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 92,016 | 91,283 | 12,145 | 10,324 | 39,258 | 29,555 | 733 | 0 | 1,880 | 118 | 95 | 89 | 1,577 |

For notes see opposite page.

## 7. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE-Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total to official, banks and other foreigners |  |  |  |  |  | To official institutions ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  | Payablein foreign rencies | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  | Payableinforeigncurrencies |
|  |  | Deposits |  | U.S.Treasury bills and certifi-cates ${ }^{3}$ | Other shortliab. 4 . |  |  | Deposits |  | U.S.Treasury bills and certifi-cates ${ }^{3}$ | Other shortliab. 7 |  |
|  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| $1971 .$ $1972 .$ | 53,661 59,284 | 6,386 8,204 8 | 4,025 5,401 | 32,415 31,523 | 10,443 13,659 | 392 496 597 | 39,018 40,000 | 1,327 1,591 2,125 | 2,039 <br> 2,880 | 32,311 31,453 31 | 3,177 | 165 171 1727 |
| 1973 | 67,067 |  | 6,780 | 31,590 | 16,892 |  |  | 2,125 | 3,911 | 31,511 |  | 127 |
| 1974-Feb. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Mar. | 67,555 71,646 | 11, 394 | 6,766 6,894 | 30,042 31,217 | 18,582 21,215 | 770 | 41,992 | 2,408 2,631 | 3,703 3,800 | 29,917 31,064 | 5,836 5,790 | 127 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 74,080 | 11,917 | 7,246 | 32,467 | 21,742 | 706 | 45,175 | 2,920 | 3,949 | 32,312 | 5,867 | 127 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 77,334 | 11,577 | 7,556 | 33,937 33 | 23,611 | 653 | 46,167 | 2,352 | 4,025 | 33, 311 | 5,931 | 127 |
| Juner ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | 79,329 82,200 | 12,750 12,102 | 8,187 8,578 | 33,947 <br> 34,128 | 23,652 | 792 666 | 47,430 48,429 | 2,643 <br> 2,561 | 4,277 4,445 | 33,745 <br> 33,749 | 6,638 | 127 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jugly }}{ }^{\text {a }}$. | 82,200 84,893 | 12,102 11,760 | 8,578 9,005 | 34,128 33,033 | 26,727 30,349 | 666 746 | 48,429 48,382 | 2,561 2,473 | 4,445 4,429 | $\begin{array}{r}33,749 \\ 32,687 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,547 8,665 | 127 |
| Sept. | 85,752 | 12,641 | 9,153 | 33,392 | 29,870 | 696 | 50,114 | 2,824 | 4,313 | 32,955 | -8,895 | 127 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 86,555 | 11,104 | 9,700 | 34,094 | 30,938 | 719 | 50,891 | 2,168 | 4,483 | 33,634 | 10,478 | 127 |
|  | 89,403 | 12,732 | 9,443 | 34,927 | 31,558 | 744 | 51,809 | 2,472 | 4,122 | 34,467 | 10,621 | 127 |
| Dec. | 91',590 | 13,915 | 9,976 | 35,165 | 31,768 | 766 | 53,057 | 2,951 | 4,324 | 34,656 | 10,999 | 127 |
| 1975-Jan ${ }^{p}$. Feb $p$ | 89,328 90,135 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,175 \\ & 12,027 \end{aligned}$ | 10,049 10,229 | 36,875 39,169 | 29,509 $\mathbf{2 7 , 9 7 8}$ | 721 | 51,749 53,967 | 2,187 2,061 | 4,349 4,357 | $\begin{aligned} & 36,531 \\ & 38.840 \end{aligned}$ | 8,683 8,710 |  |
| End of period | Total | To banks 9 |  |  |  |  | To other foreigners |  |  |  |  | To banks foreigners Payable in foreign rur-es |
|  |  | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Deposits |  |  | Other shortliab. ${ }^{\text {term }}$ | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury bills and certificates | Other shorttiab. ${ }^{\text {term }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1971. | 14,643 | 10,721 | 3,399 4,658 | 320 405 | 8 5 | 6,995 9,272 | 3,694 4,618 | 1,660 | 1,666 | 96 65 | 271 | 228 |
| 1973. | 19,684 23,147 | 14,340 17,178 | 4,658 | 405 515 | 11 | 9,710 | 4,618 5,500 | 1,955 | 2,116 | 68 | 481 936 | 325 469 |
| 1974-Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 25,563 | 19,107 | 6,853 | 523 | 32 | 11,701 | 5,813 | 2,134 | 2,540 | 93 | 1,045 | 642 |
| Mar. | 28,233 | 21,449 | 6,568 | 506 | 54 | 14,321 | 6,145 | 2,356 | 2,588 | 98 | 1,104 | 639 |
|  | 28,905 | 21,940 | 6,599 | 677 | 63 | 14,601 | 6,385 | 2,398 | 2,620 | 92 | 1,274 | 579 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 31,167 | 24,113 | 6,910 | 788 | 82 | 16,334 | 6,528 | 2,315 | 2,744 | 124 | 1,346 | 526 |
|  | 31,899 | 24,439 | 7,689 | -996 | 95 | 15,660 | 6,795 | 2,419 | 2,915 | 107 | 1,355 |  |
| July ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 33,771 36,511 |  | 7,105 6,890 | 1,165 1,426 | 204 200 | 17,797 20,220 | 6,961 | 2,436 2,397 | 2,967 3,150 | $\begin{array}{r}175 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,383 <br> 1,464 | 539 |
| Aug. ${ }_{\text {Sept }}$ + | 36,511 35,639 | 28,736 27,411 | 6,890 | 1,426 1,576 | 200 258 | 20,220 18,481 | 7,156 | 2,397 <br> 2,722 | 3,150 | 145 179 179 | 1,464 | ${ }_{568} 618$ |
| Oct. | 35,664 | 27,379 | 6,361 | 1,796 | 268 | 18,954 | 7,694 | 2,574 | 3,422 | 193 | 1,505 | 591 |
| Nov. | 37,594 | 29,051 | 7,622 | 1,713 | 253 | 19,463 | 7,927 | 2,638 | 3,608 | 207 | 1,474 | 617 |
| Dec.r | 38,533 | 29,609 | 8,253 | 1,856 | 232 | 19,268 | 8,285 | 2,710 | 3,796 | 277 | 1,502 | 639 |
|  | 38,579 <br> 36,168 | 28,654 26,911 | 7,363 7,148 | 1,943 1,997 | 158 125 | 19,190 17,640 | 8,204 | 2,625 2,818 | 3,757 $\mathbf{3 , 8 7 5}$ | ${ }_{203}^{186}$ | 1,636 1,629 | 721 |

${ }^{1}$ Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the IMF
2 Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other short-term liabilities."
3 Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness issued to official institutions of foreign countries.
4 Includes liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches, liabilities of U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks to their head offices and foreign branches, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.
5 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold was reacquired by the IMF
6 Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.
Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account.

7 Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable ime certificates of deposit.
8 Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

9 Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions,"
Note.-_'Short term'" refers to obligations payable on demand or having an original maturity of 1 year or less. For data on long-term liabilities reported by banks, see Table 9. Data exclude the holdings of dollars of the International Monetary Fund; these obligations to the IMF constitute contingent liabilities, since they represent essentially the amount of dollars available for drawings from the IMF by other member countries. Data exclude also U.S. Treasury letters of credit and nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

## 8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS

 IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)


For notes see the following page.

## 8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY-Continued

(End of period. Anounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)
Supplementary data ${ }^{2}$

${ }^{1}$ Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.
2 Bermuda included with Bahamas through Dec. 1972.
${ }^{3}$ Data exclude holdings of dollars of the International Monetary Fund.
${ }^{4}$ Asian, African, and European regional organizations, except BIS and European Fund, which are included in "Europe."

5 Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the other categories (except "Other Eastern Europe")

6 Included in Japan after Apr. 1972.
${ }^{7}$ Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and United Arab Emirates' (Trucial'States).
9. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total |  | To foreign countries |  |  |  | Country or area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Official institutions | Banks ${ }^{1}$ | Other foreigners | Germany | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Total Latin America | Japan | Other Asia | All other countries |
| 1971. | 902 | 446 | 457 | 144 | 237 | 56 | 164 | 52 | 30 | 111 | 3 | 87 | 9 |
| 19722. | $\{1,000$ | 562 | 439 | 93 | 259 | 87 | 165 | 63 | 32 | 136 | 1 | 32 | 10 |
| 19722. | \{1,018 | 580 | 439 | 93 | 259 | 87 | 165 | 63 | 32 | 136 | 1 | 32 | 10 |
| 1973............ | 1,467 | 761 | 706 | 310 | 296 | 100 | 165 | 66 | 245 | 132 | 5 | 78 | 16 |
| 1974-Feb. ${ }^{r}$. . | 1,519 | 888 | 631 | 259 | 286 | 86 | 165 | 58 | 231 | 128 | 2 | 35 | 13 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,577 | , 951 | 626 | 259 | 280 | 87 | 165 | 45 | 232 | 130 | 2 | 39 | 13 |
| Apr. ${ }^{r}$. | 1,690 | 1,025 | 665 | 294 | 282 | 89 | 165 | 56 | 227 | 152 | 2 | 50 | 13 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,657 | 1,005 | 652 | 296 | 282 | 74 | 165 | 56 | 220 | 144 | 2 | 52 | 13 |
| June ${ }^{r}$. | 1,650 | , 974 | 676 | 321 | 283 | 73 | 165 | 56 | 220 | 144 | 2 | 77 | 12 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,689 | -978 | 711 | 337 | 299 | 75 | 171 | 56 | 231 | 142 | 2 | 97 | 13 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 1,533 | 1,005 | 528 | 136 | 316 | 76 | 170 | 60 | 45 | 141 | 1 | 97 | 13 |
| Sept. ${ }^{r}$. |  | 920 | 482 | 93 | 316 | 73 | 170 | 60 | 45 | 123 | 1 | 70 | 13 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\tau}$ : $\cdot$ | 1,332 | 852 | 480 | 111 | 299 | 71 | 170 | 48 | 45 | 116 | 1 | 87 | 13 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,318 | 832 | 485 | 112 | 298 | 75 | 170 | 48 | 45 | 116 | 1 | 88 | 17 |
| Dec.. | 1,265 | 765 | 500 | 124 | 298 | 79 | 170 | 48 | 45 | 115 | , | 101 | 20 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 1,350 | 771 | 580 | 223 | 285 | 71 | 170 | 42 | 26 | 118 | 1 | 200 | 21 |
| Feb. ${ }^{2}$ | 1,359 | 670 | 689 | 336 | 287 | 66 | 170 | 41 | 23 | 119 | 1 | 313 | 21 |

[^50]${ }^{2}$ Data on the 2 lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.
(End of period; in millions of dollars)


Note.-Data represent estimated official and private holdings of mar- year, and are based on benchmark surveys of holdings and regular monthly ketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1 reports of securities transactions (see Table 14).

## 11. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Loans to- |  |  |  | Collections out-standing | Acceptances made for acct. of foreigners | Other | Total | Deposits with foreigners | Foreign govt. securities, coml. nance рарег | Other |
|  |  |  | Total | Official institutions | Banks ${ }^{1}$ | Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971. | 13,272 | 12,377 | 3,969 | 231 | 2,080 | 1,658 | 2,475 | 4,254 | 1,679 | 895 | 548 | 173 | 174 |
|  | $\{15,471$ | 14,625 | 5,674 | 163 | 2,975 | 2,535 | 3,269 | 3,204 | 2,478 | 846 | 441 | 223 | 182 |
| 1972 | $\{15,676$ | 14,830 | 5,671 | 163 | 2,970 | 2,538 | 3,276 | 3,226 | 2,657 | 846 | 441 | 223 | 182 |
| 1973. | 20,726 | 20,064 | 7,689 | 271 | 4,555 | 2,863 | 4,307 | 4,156 | 3,912 | 662 | 428 | 119 | 115 |
| 1974-Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 22,964 | 22,120 | 7,897 | 309 | 4,949 | 2,639 | 4,427 | 4,570 | 5,225 | 844 | 594 | 121 | 129 |
| Mar, ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 25,789 | 24,941 | 9,029 | 429 | 5,776 | 2,825 | 4,642 | 5,150 | 6,120 | 849 | 545 | 160 | 144 |
| Apr. | 26,695 | 25,838 | 9,537 | 354 | 6,124 | 3,059 | 4,805 | 5,838 | 5,657 | 857 | 589 | 99 | 169 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 29,874 | 28,990 | 9,916 | 367 | 6,355 | 3,194 | 5,081 | 6,624 | 7,369 | 884 | 611 | 113 | 160 |
| Juner | 32,383 | 31,426 | 11,450 | 390 | 7,726 | 3,334 | 5,107 | 7,599 | 7,270 | 957 | 687 | 130 | 141 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 33,680 | 32,677 | 10,882 | 480 | 6,831 | 3,571 | 5,152 | 9,177 | 7,467 | 1,003 | 626 | 207 | 170 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 35,216 | 34,411 | 11,590 | 453 | 7,792 | 3,346 | 5,295 | 9,459 | 8,067 | 805 | 461 | 180 | 164 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 34, 132 | 33,214 | 10,598 | 528 | 6,719 | 3,352 | 5,245 | 9,538 | 7,832 | 918 | 468 | 217 | 233 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 34, 250 | 33,220 | 10,074 | 371 | 6,371 | 3,332 | 5,356 | 10,034 | 7,756 | 1,030 | 547 | 243 | 240 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 36,393 | 35,365 | 11,040 | 439 | 7,174 | 3,426 | 5,345 | 10,693 | 8,287 | 1,028 | 515 | 283 | 229 |
| Dec. ${ }^{r}$ | 38,360 | 37,150 | 11,383 | 394 | 7,430 | 3,559 | 5,637 | 11,190 | 8,940 | 1,210 | 668 | 289 | 253 |
| 1975-Jan.p. | 38,399 | 37,110 | 10,226 | 355 | 6,318 | 3,553 | 5,565 | 10,995 | 10,324 | 1,289 | 719 | 351 | 219 |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {p }}$. | 38,971 | 37,781 | 10,348 | 379 | 6,432 | 3,537 | 5,322 | 11,081 | 11,030 | 1,190 | 610 | 336 | 243 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions." 2 Data on the 2 lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in cover-

## 12. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| Area and country | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1975 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Dec. | Juner | July ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Sept. ${ }^{r}$ | Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Feb. ${ }^{p}$ |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria. | 8 | 11 | 104 | 18 | 72 | 17 | 21 | 42 | 21 | 18 | 38 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg . | 120 | 148 | 230 | 266 | 207 | 164 | 301 | 308 | 384 | 401 | 586 |
| Denmark. . . . . . . | 59 | 48 | 65 | 45 | 49 | 51 | 59 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 53 |
| Finland. | 118 | 108 | 134 | 150 | 151 | 146 | 128 | 107 | 122 | 132 | 136 |
| France | 330 | 621 | 731 | 703 | 760 | 637 | 485 | 791 | 673 | 867 | 873 |
| Germany | 321 | 311 | 422 | 372 | 379 | 342 | 332 | 438 | 589 | 390 | 435 |
| Greece.. | 29 | 35 | 49 | 61 | 66 | 59 | 48 | 57 | 64 | 52 | 42 |
| Italy. | 255 | 316 | 572 | 437 | 441 | 354 | 340 | 340 | 345 | 351 | 277 |
| Netherlands | 108 | 133 | 212 | 165 | 112 | 130 | 176 | 183 | 348 | 195 | 210 |
| Norway | 69 | 72 | 91 | 103 | 136 | 113 | 94 | 97 | 119 | 115 | 106 |
| Portugal | 19 | 23 | 32 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 39 |
| Spain... | 207 | 222 | 404 | 392 | 382 | 253 | 227 | 201 | 196 | 184 | 166 |
| Sweden | 164 | 153 | 117 | 119 | 139 | 159 | 149 | 160 | 180 | 128 | 99 |
| Switzerland | 125 | 176 | 663 | 386 | 355 | 377 | 277 | 339 | 335 | 252 | 267 |
| Turkey. | 6 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 17 |
| United Kingdom | 997 | 1,459 | 2,463 | 2,362 | 2,619 | 2,228 | 1,852 | 2,332 | 2,401 | 2,663 | 2,733 |
| Yugoslavia...... | 22 | 10 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 22 | 38 | 18 |
| Other Western Europe. | 20 | 27 | 26 | 19 | 22 | 18 | 31 | 38 | 22 | 22 | 27 |
| O.S.S.R............ | 41 | 46 59 | 47 67 | 35 88 | 30 89 | 21 | 27 105 | 28 86 | 46 131 | 44 124 | 48 100 |
| Total. | 3,067 | 3,988 | 6,458 | 5,804 | 6,073 | 5,239 | 4,724 | 5,660 | 6,076 | 6,067 | 6,270 |
| Canada. | 1,914 | 1,955 | 2,205 | 2,348 | 2,111 | 2,032 | 2,556 | 2,517 | 2,773 | 2,904 | 2,642 |
| Latin America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina................................ | 379 519 | 499 | 673 1888 | . 686 | 704 | 695 | 679 | 704 | 720 | 783 | 808 |
| Bahamas ${ }^{\text { }}$.... ....................... | 519 | 875 | 1,888 | 1,558 | 2,086 | 2,486 | 2,763 | 2,616 | 2,949 | 3,261 | 3,973 |
| Brazil | 649 | 900 | 1,477 | 1,507 | 1, 522 | 1,534 | 1,476 | 1,493 | 1,415 | 1,264 | 1,345 |
| Chile. | 52 | 151 | 187 | 224 | 231 | 250 | 256 | 291 | 290 | 303 | 351 |
| Colombia | 418 | 397 | 522 | 601 | 679 | 665 | 686 | 675 | 713 | 706 | 677 |
| Cuba. | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 18 |
| Mexico. | 1,202 | 1,373 | 1,720 | 1,770 | 1,828 | 1,706 | 1,836 | 1,898 | 1,972 | 1,898 | 2,004 |
| Panama | 244 | 266 | 392 | 400 | 401 | 410 | 405 | 402 | 503 | 604 | 458 |
| Peru. | 145 | 178 | 281 | 353 | 421 | 408 | 433 | 486 | 518 | 504 | 531 |
| Uruguay. | 40 | 55 | 40 | 59 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 63 | 63 | 75 | 86 |
| Venezuela. | 383 | 518 | 606 | 644 | 642 | 627 | 557 | 643 | 704 | 795 | 746 |
| Other Latin American republics. | 388 | 493 | 675 | 690 | 700 | 711 | 724 | 810 | 852 | 873 | 897 |
| Netherlands Antilles and Surinam | 14 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41 | 38 | 56 | 64 | 61 | 74 | 62 | 45 | 40 |
| Other Latin America. . . . . . . . . | 36 | 140 | 358 | 312 | 448 | 370 | 693 | 920 | 1,138 | 1,451 | 1,541 |
| Total. | 4,480 | 5,870 | 8,872 | 8,856 | 9,781 | 9,989 | 10,628 | 11,088 | 11,913 | 12,575 | 13,475 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, People's Rep. of(China Mainland) | 194 | 31 | 23 | 28 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 82 |
| China, Republic of (Taiwan) . . . . . . . . . | 194 | 140 | 354 | 403 | 443 | 461 | 496 | 482 | 497 | 524 | 472 |
| Hong Kong. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93 14 | 147 | 208 | 200 | 271 | 243 | 214 | 238 | 223 | 203 | 174 |
| India. | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 34 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 31 |
| Indonesia | 87 | 88 | 115 | 117 | 120 | 122 | 128 | 140 | 157 | 142 | 159 |
| Israel.. | 4105 | 166 | 145 | 193 | 192 | 197 | 200 | 208 | 250 | 265 | 284 |
| Japan. | 4,152 | 6,400 403 | 10,843 | 12,395 | 12,814 | 12,390 | 11,714 | 12,406 | 12,496 | 11,811 | 11,226 |
| Korea. | 296 149 | 403 | 620 | 641 | $\begin{array}{r}706 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 733 | 760 | 835 | 955 | 1,116 | 1,286 |
| Philippines | 149 | 181 273 | 302 | 295 | 348 | 340 | 346 | 324 | 371 | 300 | 349 |
| Thailand | 191 | 273 394 | 421 | 427 | 429 | 436 | 414 | 416 | 441 | 374 | 365 |
| Other | 300 | 394 | 708 | 816 | 677 | 669 | 669 | 666 | 771 | 739 | 776 |
| Total. | 5,584 | 8,238 | 13,757 | 15,534 | 16,056 | 15,617 | 14,966 | 15,737 | 16,178 | 15,510 | 15,204 |
| Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt.... | 21 |  |  |  | 83 | 97 | 93 | 91 | 111 | 106 | 114 |
| Morocco. | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 15 |
| South Africa |  | 129 | 202 | 213 | 238 | 243 | 282 | 299 | 329 | 364 | 396 |
| Oaire. | 13 118 | 60 159 | 91 | 93 | 97 | 94 | 107 | 101 | 96 | 31 | 38 |
| Other | 118 | 159 | 273 | 286 | 275 | 311 | 312 | 291 | 299 | 265 | 291 |
| Total. | 299 | 388 | 637 | 675 | 702 | 755 | 806 | 795 | 854 | 785 | 853 |
| Other countries: Australia. | 291 | 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other. | 40 | 43 | 383 70 | $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 417 | 422 | 478 91 | 104 | 466 | 433 125 | 431 95 |
| Total. | 330 | 286 | 453 | 463 | 492 | 498 | 569 | 597 | 565 | 558 | 526 |
| Total foreign countries.................. . . | 15,674 | 20,725 | 32,383 | 33,680 | 35,215 | 34,130 | 34,249 | 36,392 | 38,359 | 38,398 | 38,970 |
| International and regional............... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Grand total | 15,676 | 20,726 | 32,383 | 33,680 | 35,216 | 34,132 | 34,250 | 36,393 | 38,360 | 38,399 | 38,971 |

1 Includes Bermuda through Dec. 1972.
Note.-Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against
foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States: and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and by U.S. monetary authorities.
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Type |  |  |  |  |  | Country or area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies | United <br> King- <br> dom | Other Europe | Canada | Latin America | Japan | Other Asia | All other countries ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  | Loans to- |  |  |  | Other longterm claims |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Official institutions | Banks ${ }^{1}$ | Other foreigners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971.... | 3,667 | 3,345 | 575 | 315 | 2,455 | 300 | 22 | 130 | 593 | 228 | 1,458 | 246 | 583 | 429 |
|  | \{4,954 | 4,539 | 833 | 430 | 3,276 | 375 | 40 | 145 | 704 | 406 | 1,996 | 319 | 881 | 503 |
|  | [5,063 | 4,588 | 844 | 430 | 3,314 | 435 | 40 | 150 | 703 | 406 | 2,020 | 353 | 918 | 514 |
| 1973. | 5,962 | 5,412 | 1,145 | 574 | 3,692 | 478 | 72 | 148 | 1,107 | 490 | 2,112 | 251 | 1,320 | 534 |
| 1974-Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5,995 | 5,394 | 1,205 | 601 | 3,588 | 522 | 79 | 154 | 1,183 | 457 | 2,087 | 256 | 1,343 | 515 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6,174 | 5,558 | 1,281 | 657 | 3,620 | 541 | 75 | 157 | 1,288 | 473 | 2,155 | 256 | 1,352 | 494 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6,783 | 6,140 | 1,571 | 751 | 3,819 | 567 | 76 | 201 | 1,574 | 478 | 2,370 | 254 | 1,373 | 532 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6,830 | 6,214 | 1,570 | 772 | 3,872 | 550 | 67 | 224 | 1,559 | 467 | 2,434 | 241 | 1,381 | 524 |
| Juner | 7,087 | 6,475 | 1,622 | 792 | 4,061 | 546 | 66 | 222 | 1,686 | 496 | 2,487 | 244 | 1,434 | 518 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,115 | 6,502 | 1,490 | 909 | 4,104 | 545 | 67 | 249 | 1,603 | 498 | 2,552 | 269 | 1,423 | 520 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,055 | 6,448 | 1,456 | 913 | 4,080 | 539 | 68 | 285 | 1,545 | 503 | 2,527 | 269 | 1,416 | 511 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | 6,999 7,250 | 6,386 6,571 | 1,419 1,441 | 853 914 | 4,113 4,216 | 542 608 | 71 | 266 | 1,535 | 543 523 | 2,479 2,495 | 247 | 1,425 | 505 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,251 | 6,561 | 1,373 | 933 | 4.254 | 618 | 72 | 339 | 1,652 | 506 | 2,574 | 257 | 1,392 | 531 |
| Dec. ${ }^{r}$ | 7,155 | 6,481 | 1,331 | 931 | 4,219 | 609 | 65 | 329 | 1,578 | 486 | 2,602 | 258 | 1,359 | 542 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$ | 7,262 | 6,624 | 1,368 | 967 | 4,289 | 583 | 54 | 323 | 1,669 | 475 | 2,603 | 248 | 1,388 | 558 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 7,457 | 6,797 | 1,378 | 1,059 | 4,360 | 606 | 54 | 347 | 1,749 | 485 | 2,675 | 248 | 1,355 | 598 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."
${ }_{2}$ Includes international and regional organizations.
${ }^{3}$ Data on the 2 lines shown for this date differ because of changes in
reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.
14. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Marketable U.S. Treas. bonds and notes ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | U.S. corporate securities ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Foreign bonds |  |  | Foreign stocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net purchases or sales |  |  |  |  | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases or sales | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases sales | Pur- <br> Sales | Sales | Net purchases or sales |
|  | Total |  | Foreign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Official | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972. | 3,316 | 57 | 3,258 | 3,281 | -23 | 19,083 | 15,015 | 4,068 | 1,901 | 2,932 | -1,031 | 2,532 | 2,123 | 409 |
| 1973. | , 305 | -165 | $\begin{array}{r}470 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 465 | 6 | 18,569 | 13,810 | 4,759 | 1,474 | 2,467 | -993 | 1,729 | 1,554 | 176 |
| 1974. | -417 | 156 | -573 | -642 | 69 | 15,624 | 13,661 | 1,963 | 1,045 | 3,325 | -2,281 | 1,899 | 1,718 | 181 |
| 1975-Jan.-Feb. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 409 | -3 | 412 | 300 | 112 | 2,808 | 2,310 | 498 | 248 | 1,762 | -1,513 | 281 | 329 | -48 |
| 1974-Feb. . | -45 | 31 | -77 | -37 | -39 | 1,202 | 1,189 | 13 | 100 | 145 | -45 | 206 | 206 | -1 |
| Mar. | 157 | 166 | -10 |  | -10 | 1,672 | 1,484 | 188 | 102 | 398 | -295 | 167 | 183 | $-16$ |
| Apr. | -237 | -82 | -155 | -172 | 16 | 1,126 | 904 | 222 | 103 | 323 | -219 | 189 | 155 | 34 |
| May. | -28 | 29 | -57 | -7 | - 50 | , 903 | 852 | 51 | 89 | 154 | -64 | 173 | 174 | -2 |
| June. | -101 | -97 | -3 |  | -3 | 1,174 | 923 | 251 | 74 | 272 | -197 | 207 | 117 | 90 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | -23 | 9 | 14 |  | 14 | 1,049 | 1,056 | -7 | 94 | 251 | -158 | 128 | 116 | 12 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | -37 | 47 -82 | -84 | -73 | $-11$ | 1,400 | 1,132 | 268 | 59 | 214 | -155 | 146 | 117 | 29 |
| Sept. ${ }^{r}$ | -116 | -82 | -33 | -60 | 27 | 1,361 | 1,183 | 178 | 72 | 152 | -80 | 145 | 100 | 45 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 70 | 32 | 38 |  | 38 | 1,568 | 1,364 | 205 | 86 | 362 | -276 | 89 | 152 | -63 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 132 | 57 | 76 | 25 | 50 | 1,415 | 1,311 | 103 | 92 | 170 | -78 | 124 | 102 | 22 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {T.. }}$ | 196 | 26 | 171 | 153 | 17 | 1,037 | 808 | 228 | 101 | 524 | -423 | 117 | 87 | 30 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$ | 68 | -60 | 127 | 118 | 9 | 1,155 | 904 | 251 | 131 | 1,207 | -1,076 | 147 | 156 | -9 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 341 | 57 | 285 | 182 | 102 | 1,653 | 1,406 | 247 | 118 | 555 | -437 | 134 | 173 | -39 |

[^51]15. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE STOCKS, BY COUNTRY
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases or sales (-) | France | Germany | Netherlands | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia | Other ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972. | 14,361 | 12,173 | 2,188 | 372 | $-51$ | 297 | 642 | 561 | 137 | 1,958 | -78 | -32 | 256 | 83 |
| 1973. | 12,762 | 9,978 | 2,785 | 439 | 2 | 339 | 685 | 366 | 274 | 2,104 | 99 | -1 | 577 | 5 |
| 1974............ | 7,552 | 7,095 | 457 | 203 | 39 | 330 | 36 | -304 | 50 | 354 | -6 | -33 | 131 | 10 |
| 1974 -Feb. | 743 | 586 | 157 | 39 | 5 | 54 | 40 | -6 | 33 | 165 | * | 1 | $-9$ | 1 |
| Mar.. | 896 | 846 | 49 | 14 | -26 | 40 | 24 | 14 | 25 | 91 | -21 | 9 | -29 | -1 |
| Apr....... | 577 | 559 | 19 | 22 | 17 | 35 | -3 | -14 | -35 | 21 | $-10$ | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| May...... | 576 | 591 | $-15$ | 18 | 7 | 29 | 5 | -36 | -5 | 19 | $-7$ | $-15$ | -14 | 2 |
| June....... | 521 | 513 | 8 | $-15$ | 8 | 33 | 11 | $-18$ | -3 | 16 | 13 | -7 | -15 | 2 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 508 | 510 | -2 | 13 | 5 | 39 | -9 | $-49$ | 3 | 2 | 10 | -2 | -14 | 2 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 580 | 502 | 78 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 7 | $-11$ | 64 | 14 | 9 | $-10$ | * |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 447 | 445 | 2 | -9 | 17 | 21 | -6 | $-22$ | -3 | -3 | 6 | 4 | -6 | 1 |
| Oct. . . . . . | 673 | 695 | -22 | 17 | $-30$ | 9 | -39 | -82 | 11 | -114 | 3 | 2 | 95 | -7 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 604 | 616 | $-12$ | 5 | 1 | -2 | - 35 | -51 | 4 | -77 | -2 | -5 | 70 | 1 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 450 | 429 | -21 | 13 | 13 | 20 | $-10$ | -76 | 9 | $-30$ | 14 | 10 | 27 | * |
| 1975-Jan.-Feb. $\boldsymbol{p}$ | 2,113 | 1,390 | 723 | 55 | 41 | 22 | 157 | 139 | 24 | 438 | 32 | 3 | 234 | 17 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{\nu}$. | 731 | 541 | 190 | 34 | 15 | 8 | 42 | $-7$ | 15 | 107 | 12 | $-15$ | 84 | 2 |
| Feb....... | 1,382 | 849 | 534 | 21 | 25 | 14 | 115 | 147 | 9 | 331 | 20 | 18 | 150 | 15 |

1 Includes international and regional organizations.
16. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE BONDS, BY COUNTRY (In millions of dollars)

| Period | Total | France | Germany | Netherlands | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia | Africa | Other countries | Intl. and regional |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972. | 1,881 | 336 | 77 | 74 | 135 | 367 | 315 | 1,303 | 82 | 22 | 323 | 2 | * | 148 |
| 1973. | 1,948 | 201 | -33 | -19 | 307 | 275 | 473 | 1,204 | 49 | 44 | 588 | * | 10 | 52 |
| 1974. | 1,614 | 96 | 33 | 183 | 96 | 352 | -59 | 702 | 50 | 43 | 557 | 8 | 10 | 253 |
| 1974-Feb...... | $\begin{array}{r}144 \\ -139 \\ \hline 203\end{array}$ | 1 | * | - ${ }^{*}$ | 6 | 45 -79 | -15 -6 | 30 -81 | -2 | -5 | -119 -1 | * | * | -47 -215 |
| Mar.. . . . | 139 | 1 60 | * | $-2$ | 6 8 | -79 -26 | -6 | -81 | -1 | 6 -1 | - ${ }^{-1}$ | * |  | 215 86 |
| Apr....... | 203 | 60 10 | ${ }^{3}$ | * | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 28 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 26 19 | 17 | 114 59 | 4 3 | -1 | $\begin{array}{r}* \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | * | * | 86 -3 |
| May....... | 242 | 5 | 3 | 116 | 15 | 64 | -17 | 185 | 1 | 4 | -3 | * | * | 56 |
| July. | -5 | -1 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 36 | -11 | 100 | 1 | 5 | 7 | * | 10 | -128 |
| Aug........ | 190 | 1 | * | 1 | -1 | 29 | -9 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 199 | * | * | -36 |
| Sept. | 176 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 2 | 54 | -3 | 55 | 4 | 2 | -15 |  | * | 130 |
| Oct. ...... | 226 | 10 | 1 | -1 | 13 | 6 | -5 | 25 | 18 | 5 | 100 | * | * | 79 |
| Nov.r ${ }^{\text {r }}$.. . | 224 | 4 | -1 | 2 | -1 | $-20$ | -6 | -23 | 11 | 1 | 398 | * | * | $-163$ |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 207 | 1 | * | -4 | 1 | 54 | 5 | 56 | -4 | 17 | 93 | * | * | 45 |
| 1975-Jan.-Feb. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{p}}$ | -225 | -1 | 6 | * | 8 | 24 | 6 | -6 | 30 | -1 | 189 | * | 1 | -438 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1975-Jan. } \\ \text { Feb. }{ }^{p} \ldots . . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61 -287 | 2 -4 | 3 3 | * | 6 3 | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ -83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 1 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ -80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 16 | -1 | 152 37 | * | * | -177 -260 |

Note.-Statistics include State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations. Also includes issues of new rect investments abroad.

## 17. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Total |  | Total foreign countries | $\underset{\text { rope }}{\text { Eu- }}$ | Canada | Latin America | Asia | $\underset{\text { rica }}{\text { Af- }}$ | Other countries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972 | -622 | -90 | -532 | 505 | -635 | -69 | -296 | -66 | 29 |
| 1973 | -818 | 139 | -957 | -141 | -569 | $-120$ | -168 | 3 | 37 |
| 1974 | -2,058 | -60 | $-1,999$ | -544 | -1,529 | -93 | 138 | 7 | 22 |
| 1974-Feb. | -46 | 6 | -52 | -62 | -11 | -9 | 32 | -4 | 1 |
| Mar. | -311 | 4 | -315 | -24 | -288 | -15 | 10 | * | 3 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | -144 | 3 | -147 | -8 | -157 | 6 | 12 | * | * |
| May | -66 | 5 | -71 | -26 | -35 | -22 | 10 | * | 3 |
| June ${ }^{r}$ | -105 | 3 | -107 | -75 | -121 | -6 | 94 | 1 | * |
| July. | -146 | 1 | -147 | -63 | -108 | -1 | 24 | -1 | 3 |
| Aug.... | -126 | 2 | -127 | -35 | -126 | -9 | 42 | -1 | 1 |
| Sept.... | -35 | 12 | -47 | -41 | -37 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 3 |
| Oct. | -340 | 2 | -342 | -81 | -244 | * | -18 | -1 | 2 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | $-56$ | 3 | -59 | -21 | -8 | -14 | -21 | 2 | 3 |
| Dec. ${ }^{r}$ | -393 | -95 | -298 | -27 | -190 | -25 | -67 | 12 | * |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1975-\mathrm{Jan} .-\ldots \\ \mathrm{Feb} .{ }^{p} . . \end{array}$ | -610 | -718 | -843 | -22 | -565 | -124 | -154 | 22 | * |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}{ }^{\text {b }}$.. | $\begin{array}{r} -1,085 \\ -476 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -572 \\ & -147 \end{aligned}\right.$ | -514 -329 | -41 19 | -405 -160 | -28 -97 | -60 -94 | 20 | * |

18. FOREIGN CREDIT AND DEBIT BALANCES IN BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Credit balances (due to foreigners) | Debit balances (due from foreigners) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971-Dec. | 311 | 314 |
| 1972-June. | 312 | 339 |
| Sept. | 286 | 336 |
| Dec. | 372 | 405 |
| 1973-Mar. | 310 | 364 |
| June. | 316 | 243 |
| Sept. | 290 | 255 |
| Dec.. | 333 | 231 |
| 1974-Mar. | 383 | 225 |
| June. | 354 | 241 |
| Sept. | 298 | 178 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. . | 293 | 193 |

Note.-Data represent the money credit balances and money debit balances appearing on the books of reporting brokers and dealers in the United States, in accounts of foreigners with them, and in their accounts carried by foreigners.

19a. ASSETS OF FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| Location and currency form | Month-end | Total | Claims on U.S. |  |  | Claims on foreigners |  |  |  |  | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Totat | Parent bank | Other | Total | Other branches of parent bank | Other banks | Official institutions | Nonbank foreigners |  |
| IN ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES Total, all currencies. $\qquad$ |  | 78,202 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1973-Dec. | 121,866 | 4,691 | 1,886 | 3,205 | 111,974 | 19,177 | 56,368 | 12,693 | 23,432 | 2, 4,802 |
|  | 1974 -Jan. | 123,871 | 4,660 | 1,555 | 3,105 | 114,562 | 19,490 | 57,663 | 2,891 | 34,518 | 4,649 |
|  | Feb. | 127,246 | 4,409 | 1,612 | 2,797 | 117,755 | 20,357 | 57,894 | 3,144 | 36,360 | 5,081 |
|  | Mar | 136,983 | 7,812 | 5,334 | 2,478 | 123,997 | 221397 | 60,563 | 3,539 | 37,497 | 5,174 |
|  | Apr. | 140,018 | 5,978 | 3,502 | 2,476 | 128,823 | 23,119 | 62,901 | 3,753 | 39,050 | 5,217 |
|  | May | 145,916 | 7,893 | 5,327 | 2,566 | 132,513 | 24,583 | 64,693 | 3,703 | 39,534 | 5,510 |
|  | June | 147,465 | 6,775 | 4,093 | 2,682 | 134,954 | 25,120 | 64,441 | 3,610 | 41,783 | 5,736 |
|  | July | 145,004 | 6,409 | 3,795 | 2,614 | 132,885 | 25,726 | 61,921 | 3,688 | 41,549 | 5,710 |
|  | Aug. | 148,568 | 9,455 | 6,957 | 2,498 | 133,235 | 26,413 | 60,468 | 3,422 | 42,931 | 5,878 |
|  | Sept. | 147,643 | 6,619 | 3,975 | 2,645 | 134,845 | 26, 321 | 61,102 | 3,720 | 43,701 | 6,179 |
|  | Oct. | 145,759 | 4,878 | 2,244 | 2,634 | 134,921 | 26,929 | 59,468 | 3,848 | 44,676 | 5,959 |
|  | Nov | 150,070 | 7,279 | 4,686 | 2,592 | 136,713 | 28,353 | 58,684 | 4,018 | 45,658 | 6,078 |
|  | Dec. | 151,529 | 6,280 | 3,846 | 2,434 | 138,960 | 27,536 | 60,220 | 4,075 | 47,129 | 6,289 |
|  | 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 151,002 | 6,543 | 3,873 | 2,669 | 138,493 | 27,870 | 58,821 | 4,151 | 47,651 | 5,966 |
| Payable in U.S. dollars. . . . . . . . . . . | 1972-Dec. | 52,636 | 4,419 | 2,091 | 2,327 | 47,444 | 7,869 | 26,251 | 1,059 | 12,264 | 773 |
|  | 1973-Dec....... | 79,445 | 4,599 | 1,848 | 2,751 | 73,018 | 12,799 | 39,527 | 1,777 | 18,915 | 1,828 |
|  | 1974-Jan. | 81,918 | 4,186 | 1,518 | 2,668 | 75,993 | 13,245 | 40,661 | 2,006 | 20,021 | 1,799 |
|  | Feb. | 83,963 | 4,004 | 1,557 | 2,448 | 78,013 | 13,785 | 40,922 | 2,211 | 21,094 | 1,946 |
|  | Mar. | 92,908 | 7,394 | 5,250 | 2,143 | 83,572 | 15,799 | 43,273 | 2,487 | 22,013 | 1,941 |
|  | Apr. | 94, 290 | 5,619 | 3,454 | 2,165 | 86,483 | 16,043 | 44,919 | 2,835 | 22,685 | 2,188 |
|  | May. | 100, 264 | 7,547 | 5,279 | 2,268 | 90,202 | 16,890 | 47,373 | 2,841 | 23,099 | 2,514 |
|  | June. | 101, 702 | 6,453 | 4,043 3,746 | 2,410 | 92,630 92,693 | 17,478 18,480 | 47,819 46,394 | 2,803 2,889 | 24,529 24,929 | 2,619 2,691 |
|  | July | [101,502 | 6,118 9,143 | 3,746 6,904 | 2,373 | 92,693 93,672 | 18,480 19,679 | 46,394 | 2,889 | 24,929 | 2,691 2,879 |
|  | Sept. | 104,292 | 6,342 | 3,917 | 2,426 | 94,901 | 19,412 | 46, 322 | 2,873 | 26,293 | 3,049 |
|  | Oct. | 101,859 | 4,596 | 2,187 | 2,409 | 94,316 | 19,757 | 44,691 | 3,006 | 26,862 | 2,947 |
|  | Nov. | 104, 902 | 6,972 | 4,632 | 2,340 | 94,891 | 20,610 | 43,713 | 3,192 | 27,376 | 3,038 |
|  | Dec. | 105,617 | 5,984 | 3,810 | 2,174 | 96,478 | 19,665 | 45,004 | 3,289 | 28,520 | 3,155 |
|  | 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 105,641 | 6,219 | 3,832 | 2,387 | 96,340 | 20,425 | 43,108 | 3,370 | 29,437 | 3,082 |
| IN UNITED KINGDOM Total, all currencies. . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1972-Dec...... | 43, 467 | 2,234 | 1,138 | 1,096 | 40,214 | 5,659 | 23, 842 | 606 | 10,106 | 1,018 |
|  | 1973-Dec....... | 61,732 | 1,789 | 738 | 1,051 | 57,761 | 8,773 | 34,442 | 735 | 13,811 | 2,183 |
|  | 1974-Jan. . | 63,757 | 1,484 | 521 | 964 | 60,185 | 9,123 | 35,796 | 907 | 14,359 | 2,087 |
|  | Feb....... | 63,585 | 1,477 | 616 | 861 | 59,792 | 9,209 | 34,813 | 916 | 14,853 | 2,317 |
|  | Mar. | 68,076 | 3,070 | 2,319 | 751 | 63,020 | 10,706 | 36,192 | +887 | 15,235 | 1,986 |
|  | Apr. | 68,959 | 2,589 | 1,806 | 783 | 64,238 | 10,819 | 36,775 | 1,073 | 15,572 | 2,131 |
|  | May | 71,982 | 3,792 | 2,969 | 823 | 66,008 | 11,759 | 37,920 | , 889 | 15,439 | 2,183 |
|  | June....... | 71,305 | 3,661 | 2,1712 | 949 | 65,517 | 11,886 | 36,468 | 812 | 16,352 | 2,126 |
|  | July. . . . . | 69,197 | 3,309 | 2,468 | 840 | 63,711 | 12,486 | 34,575 | 718 | 15,932 | 2,177 |
|  | Aug....... | 70,382 | 4,008 | 3,266 | 741 | 64,087 | 12,790 | 33,929 | 666 | 16,701 | 2,287 |
|  | Sept....... | 70,965 | 3,494 | 2,721 | 774 | 64,962 | 12,436 | 34,804 | 829 | 16,893 | 2,509 |
|  | Oct. . . . . . | 68,123 | 1,873 | 1,050 |  | 63,914 | 12,386 | 33,500 | 887 | 17,141 | 2,336 |
|  |  | 69, 137 | 3,387 | 2,568 | 818 | 63,571 | 13,122 | 32,128 | 753 | 17,567 | 2,179 |
|  | Dec........ | 69,804 | 3,248 | 2,472 | 776 | 64,111 | 12,724 | 32,701 | 788 | 17,898 | 2,445 |
|  | 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 68,451 | 2,633 | 1,902 | 731 | 63,527 | 12,873 | 32,057 | 854 | 17,743 | 2,291 |
| Payable in U.S. dollars. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1972-Dec.. | 30,257 |  | 2,146 |  | 27,664 | 4,326 |  |  | 5,464 | 446 |
|  | 1973-Dec.. | 40,323 |  | 1,642 |  | 37,816 | 6,509 |  |  | 7,409 | 865 |
|  | 1974-Jan. | 42,131 |  | 1,368 |  | 39,932 | 6,825 | 25, |  | 8,010 | 830 |
|  |  | 41,762 |  | 1,384 |  | 39,409 | 6,902 | 24,4 |  | 8,093 | 969 |
|  | Mar....... | 46,062 |  | 2,967 |  | 42,212 | 8,240 | 25, |  | 8,608 | 882 |
|  | Apr....... | 46,419 |  | 2,499 |  | 42,895 | 8,386 | 25,7 |  | 8,741 | 10,24 |
|  | May...... | 49,654 |  | 3,693 |  | 44, 825 | 9,285 | 26, |  | 8,546 | 1,135 |
|  |  | 49, 363 |  | 3,562 |  | 44,674 | 9,425 | 26,1 |  | 9,103 | 1,126 |
|  | July . . . . . | 48,158 |  | 3,221 |  | 43,798 | 9,932 | 24, | 98 | 9,169 | 1,138 |
|  | Aug....... | 49,406 |  | 3,915 |  | 44,269 | 10,529 | 24,5 | $00$ | 9,241 | 1,222 |
|  | Sept........ | 50,075 47,968 |  | 3,408 |  | 45,327 | 10,305 | 25, | 64 | 9,458 | 1,339 |
|  | Oct. . . . $\mathrm{Nov}$. . | 47,968 |  | 1,783 3,277 |  | 44,873 44,198 | 10,234 10,796 | 25, | 25 | 9,514 | 1,312 |
|  | Dec......... | 49,211 |  | 3,146 |  | 44,693 | 10,265 10, | 24, |  | 10,102 | 1,235 |
|  | 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. . . . | 47,769 | 2,542 |  |  | 43,959 | 10,421 | 23, |  | 10,268 | 1,267 |
| 1N BAHAMAS AND CAYMANS 1 Total, all currencies. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,663 \\ 12,974 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1972-Dec....... | 12, 23 , 771 | 1,486 | 214 | 1,272 | $10,986$ |  |  |  | $4,322$ | 170 |
|  | 1973-Dec....... | 23,771 | 2,210 | 317 | 1,893 | 21,041 |  |  |  | 8,068 | 520 |
|  | 1974-Jan. | 24,071 | 2,108 | 273 | 1,835 | 21,439 |  | ,013 |  | 8,425 | 524 |
|  | Feb. ...... | 25,657 | 1,874 | 167 | 1,707 | 23,253 |  | ,,226 |  | 9,026 | 530 |
|  | Mar....... | 28,444 | 3,358 | 1,971 | 1,386 | 24,475 |  | ,'404 |  | 9,071 | 611 |
|  | Apr....... | 28,776 | 2,388 | , 954 | 1,434 | 25,765 |  | ,086 |  | 9,679 | 623 |
|  | May...... | 30,862 | 3,164 | 1,698 | 1,467 | 26,953 |  | ,035 |  | 9,918 | 744 |
|  | June...... | 31,217 | 2,262 | . 816 | 1,446 | 28,168 |  | ,643 |  | 10,524 | 787 |
|  | July. . . . . | 30,401 | 2,125 | 615 | 1,510 | 27,461 |  | , 821 |  | 10,640 | 815 |
|  | Aug....... | 32,248 | 4,305 | 2,834 | 1,471 | 27,164 |  | , 156 |  | 11,009 | 779 |
|  | Sept....... | 30,078 | 2,033 | 469 | 1,564 | 27,189 |  | ,013 |  | 11,177 | 856 |
|  | Oct.. ..... | 30,028 | 1,876 | 380 | 1,495 | 27,362 |  | ,279 |  | 11,083 | 790 |
|  |  | 32,207 | 2,827 | 1,343 | 1,484 | 28,497 |  | , 192 |  | 11,305 | 883 |
|  | Dec....... | 31,512 | 1,845 | 463 | 1,382 | 28,851 |  | , 853 |  | 11,998 | 815 |
|  | 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. . | 233,082 | 2,737 | 1,108 | 1,629 | 29,506 |  | , 863 |  | 12,643 | 839 |

19b. LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS
(In millions of dollars)


## 20. DEPOSITS, U.S. TREAS. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Deposits | Assets in custody |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. Treas. securities 1 | $\underset{\text { gold }}{\text { Earmarked }}$ |
| 1972. | 325 | 50,934 | 215,530 |
| 1973 | 251 | 52,070 | 217,068 |
| 1974. | 418 | 55,600 | 16,838 |
| 1974-Mar.. . | 366 | 51,342 | 17.037 |
| Apr... | 517 | 52,642 | 17,026 |
| May.. | 429 | 54,195 | 17,021 |
| June... | 384 | 54,442 | 17,014 |
| July... | 330 | 54,317 | 16,964 |
| Aug. . | 372 | 53,681 | 16,917 |
| Sept... | 411 | 53,849 | 16,892 |
| Oct.... | 376 | 54,691 | 16,875 |
| Nov... | 626 | 55,908 | 16,865 |
| Dec. | 418 | 55,600 | 16,838 |
| 1975-Jan.... | 391 | 58,001 | 16,837 |
| Feb. . | 409 | 60,864 | 16,818 |
| Mar... | 402 | 60,729 | 16,818 |

${ }^{1}$ Marketable U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities payable in dollars and in foreign urrencies.
2 The value of earmarked gold increased because of the changes in par value of the U.S. dollar in May 1972, and in Oct. 1973.

Note.-Excludes deposits and U.S. Treasury securities held for international and regional organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

## 21. SHORT-TERM LIQUID CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Payable in dollars |  | Payable in foreign currencies |  | United Kingdom | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Deposits |  | Deposits |  |  |  |
| 1969. | 1,491 | 1,062 | 161 | 183 | 86 | 663 | 534 |
| 1970. | 1,141 | 697 | 150 | 173 | 121 | 372 | 443 |
| 19712. | \{1,648 | 1,092 | 203 | 234 | 120 | 577 | 587 |
| 19712. | \{1,507 | 1,078 | 127 | 234 | 68 | 580 | 443 |
| 19722. | \{1,965 | 1,446 | 169 | 307 | 42 | 702 | 485 |
| 19722. | \{2,374 | 1,910 | 55 | 340 | 68 | 911 | 536 |
| 1973. | 3,184 | 2,603 | 37 | 431 | 113 | 1,128 | 775 |
| 1974-Jan. | 2,858 | 2.284 | 59 | 365 | 149 | 1,091 | 772 |
| Feb. | 3,260 | 2,624 | 65 | 368 | 203 | 1,229 | 868 |
| Mar.. | 3,701 | 3,027 | 99 | 358 | 218 | 1,373 | 1,029 |
| Apr.. | 3,587 | 2,981 | 60 | 339 | 209 | 1,486 | 922 |
| May. | 3,683 | 3,051 | 76 | 331 | 227 | 1,442 | 979 |
| June. | 3,677 | 3,065 | 62 | 369 | 181 | 1,419 | 926 |
| July. | 3,787 | 3,239 | 74 | 341 | 133 | 1,442 | 828 |
| Aug. | 3,521 | 2,958 | 51 | 368 | 144 | 1,437 | 870 |
| Sept. | 3,066 | 2,483 | 30 | 363 | 189 | 1,195 | 864 |
| Oct. | 2,681 | 2,109 | 25 | 331 | 216 | 1,119 | 835 |
| Nov. ${ }_{\text {Dec }}$ | 2,953 | 2,355 | 15 | 325 | 258 | 1,283 | 922 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,199 | 2,517 | 56 | 402 | 223 | 1,427 | 905 |
| 1975-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 3,227 | 2,519 | 45 | 316 | 348 | 1,134 | 1,113 |

${ }^{1}$ Negotiable and other readily transferable foreign obligations payable on demand or having a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year from the date on which the obligation was incurred by the foreigner.

2 Data on the 2 lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

Note.-Data represent the liquid assets abroad of large nonbanking concerns in the United States. They are a portion of the total claims on foreigners reported by nonbanking concerns in the United States and are included in the figures shown in Table 22.

## 22. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE

| End of period | Liabilities |  |  | Claims |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Payable <br> in <br> dollars | Payable in foreign currencies | Total | Payable in dollars | Payable in foreign currencies |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name | Other |
| 1970-Dec. . | 2,677 | 2,182 | 496 | 4,160 | 3,579 | 234 | 348 |
| 1971-Mar.. | 2,437 | 1,975 | 462 | 4,515 | 3,909 | 232 | 374 |
| June. | 2,375 | 1,937 | 438 | 4,708 | 4,057 | 303 | 348 |
| Sept. | 2,564 | 2,109 | 454 | 4,894 | 4,186 | 383 | 326 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$. | 2,704 | 2,229 | 475 | 5,185 | 4,535 | 318 | 333 |
| Dec. | 2,763 | 2,301 | 463 | 5,000 | 4,467 | 289 | 244 |
| 1972-Mar. | 2,844 | 2,407 | 437 | 5,173 | 4,557 | 317 | 300 |
| June. | 2,925 | 2,452 | 472 | 5,326 | 4,685 | 374 | 268 |
| Sept. | 2,933 | 2,435 | 498 | 5,487 | 4,833 | 426 | 228 |
|  | 3,119 | 2,635 | 484 |  | 5,074 | 410 | 237 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | 3,453 | 2,961 | 492 | 6,366 | 5,699 | 393 | 274 |
| 1973-Mar.. | 3,375 | 2,874 | 502 | 7,149 | 6,262 | 458 | 429 |
| June. . | 3,375 | 2,807 | 568 | 7,433 | 6,574 | 499 | 361 |
| Sept.. | 3,670 | 2,971 | 698 | 7,788 | 6,849 | 528 | 411 |
| Dec.. | 4,080 | 3,314 | 765 | 8,556 | 7,645 | 484 | 428 |
| 1974-Mar.. | 4,507 | 3,629 | 878 | 10,570 | 9,643 | 400 | 528 |
| June. | 5,188 | 4,173 | 1,015 | 11,165 | 10,235 | 420 | 510 |
| Sept. ${ }^{p}$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | 5,688 | 4,653 | 1,035 | 10,722 | 9,802 | 420 | 550 |

[^52](End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| Area and country | Liabilities to foreigners |  |  |  |  | Claims on foreigners |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |  |  | 1792 | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |
|  | Dec. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. ${ }^{p}$ | Dec. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. ${ }^{p}$ |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria............. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg. | 83 | 136 | 226 | 405 | 485 | 73 | 106 | 153 | 139 | 114 |
| Denmark............. | 7 | 9 7 | 17 8 | 18 9 | 23 | 29 | 46 | 37 | 27 | 25 |
| Finland. | 4 167 | 7 168 | 8 161 | 9 204 | 192 | 25 231 | 44 310 | 42 413 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 537 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 91 492 |
| Franmany, Fed. Rep. of. | 164 | 168 | 161 238 | 222 | 249 | 195 | 310 284 | 437 | 537 345 | 322 |
| Greece. . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 40 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 35 | 51 | 87 | 76 | 69 |
| Italy. | 121 | 116 | 133 | 143 | 150 | 202 | 239 | 330 | 409 | 432 |
| Netherlands. | 109 | 125 | 114 | 104 | 114 | 84 | 112 | 103 | 126 | 143 |
| Norway. | 14 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 35 | 32 |
| Portugal. | 4 | 13 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 50 | 112 | 101 | 69 |
| Spain. . | 81 | 77 | 68 | 56 | 56 | 157 | 244 | 414 | 420 | 425 |
| Sweden. | 13 | 48 | 43 | 52 | 40 | 57 | 71 | 74 | 106 | -97 |
| Switzerland | 105 | 103 | 94 | 114 | 105 | 82 | 101 | 90 | 78 | 155 |
| Turkey.. | 4 | 18 | 26 | 28 | 38 | 48 | 34 | 41 | 46 | 41 |
| United Kingdom. | 1,107 | 932 | 1,123 | 1,219 | 1,405 | 1,223 | 1,543 | 1,835 | 1,869 | 1,767 |
| Yugoslavia............. | 7 <br> 2 | 28 | 31 3 | 36 6 | 34 | 12 | 49 | 30 | 41 | 39 |
| Other Western Europe Eastern Europe. . . . . | 2 3 | 31 | 3 26 | 6 1 | 7 78 | 12 | 15 104 | 19 | 23 97 | 20 89 |
| Total. | 2,013 | 2,103 | 2,371 | 2,712 | 3,062 | 2,561 | 3,437 | 4,232 | 4,571 | 4,438 |
| Canada... | 215 | 255 | 320 | 294 | 287 | 965 | 1,245 | 1,526 | 1,573 | 1,567 |
| Latin America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina.... | $\stackrel{29}{ }$ | 419 | 18 | 18 | 27 315 | 79 | 47 | 52 760 | 52 | 58 516 |
| Bahamas ${ }^{1}$ | 391 | 419 | 18 78 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 315 | $\stackrel{662}{172}$ | 633 230 | 760 409 | 592 | 516 |
| Chile. | 35 18 | 64 20 | 78 | 125 | 160 13 | 172 34 | 230 42 | 409 78 | 523 | 418 |
| Colombia. | 7 | 9 | 18 | 22 | 13 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 51 | 49 |
| Cuba... | 1 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mexico. | 26 | 44 | 72 | 71 | 59 | 181 | 235 | 260 | 263 | 286 |
| Panama | 18 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 85 | 120 | 178 | 187 | 195 |
| Peru... | 4 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 36 | 47 | 65 | 60 | 40 |
| Uruguay.. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 175 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Venezuela. . . . . . . . | 21 | 31 | 45 | 36 | 49 | 92 | 134 | 136 | 171 | 189 |
| Other L.A. republics. | 45 | 51 | 45 | 60 | 63 | 95 | 134 | 172 | 172 | 182 |
| Neth. Antilles and Surinam | 10 | 6 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 15 |
| Other Latin America...... | 4 | 22 | 37 | 59 | 50 | 34 | 214 | 158 | 136 | 159 |
| Total. | 615 | 719 | 564 | 745 | 793 | 1,527 | 1,892 | 2,330 | 2,692 | 2,236 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, People's Republic of (China Mainland) | 32 | 42 | 20 | 39 | 23 | * | 11 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| China, Rep. of (Taiwan).......... | 26 | 34 | 52 | 72 | 72 | 65 | 121 | 184 | 119 | 131 |
| Hong Kong. . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 41 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 33 | 48 | 65 | 68 | 61 |
| India......... | 7 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 31 | 37 |
| Indonesia. | 16 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 38 | 48 | 54 | 51 | 67 | 81 |
| Israel. . . . | 19 | 25 | 31 | 39 | 40 | 31 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 53 |
| Japan.. | 224 | 297 | 374 | 374 | 353 | 468 | 888 | 1,212 | 970 | 1,086 |
| Korea.. | 21 | 37 | 38 | 45 | 66 | 67 | 105 | 109 | 124 | 123 |
| Philippines. | 16 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 59 | 73 | 87 | 86 | 108 |
| Thailand. | 152 | 178 | 7 273 | 401 | 10 430 | 23 | 2888 | 31 | 43 | 33 |
| Other Asia | 152 | 178 | 273 | 401 | 430 | 206 | 239 | 264 | 313 | 309 |
| Total. | 530 | 705 | 855 | 1,050 | 1,089 | 1,035 | 1,642 | 2,087 | 1,860 | 2,030 |
| Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt . ${ }_{\text {South }}$ Africa. | 32 | 114 | 35 22 21 | 12 | 6 3 | 16 | 9 62 | 9 69 | 13 85 | 16 |
| Zaire..... | 1 | 19 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 13 |
| Other Africa | 62 | 125 | 134 | 156 | 114 | 93 | 127 | 155 | 195 | 202 |
| Total. | 104 | 168 | 212 | 206 | 172 | 170 | 216 | 253 | 310 | 321 |
| Other countries: Australia. | 45 | 118 | 134 | 94 | 128 | 83 | 97 | 110 | 117 | 134 |
| All other. | 14 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 32 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 39 | 44 |
| Total. | 59 | 130 | 156 | 117 | 160 | 107 | 123 | 142 | 157 | 178 |
| International and regional. | * | * | 29 | 63 | 125 | 1 | * | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Grand total. | 3,536 | 4,080 | 4,507 | 5,188 | 5,688 | 6,366 | 8,556 | 0,570 | 11,165 | 10,772 |

1 Includes Bermuda through Dec. 1972.
Note.-Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and com-
mercial concerns and other nonbanking institutions in the United States. Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.
24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total liabilities | Claims |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Country or area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Canada | Brazil | Mexico | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { Latin } \\ \text { America } \end{gathered}$ | Japan | Other Asia | Africa | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { other } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1970-Sept. | 2,786 | 2,885 | 157 | 720 | 620 | 180 | 63 | 586 | 144 | 284 | 73 | 58 |
| Dec. | 3,102 | 2,950 | 146 | 708 | 669 | 183 | 60 | 618 | 140 | 292 | 71 | 64 |
| 1971-Mar........ | 3,177 | 2,983 | 154 | 688 | 670 | 182 | 63 | 615 | 161 | 302 | 77 | 72 |
| June. . . | 3,172 | 2,982 | 151 | 687 | 677 | 180 | 63 | 625 | 138 | 312 | 75 | 74 |
| Sept. | 2,939 | 3,019 | 135 | 672 | 765 | 178 | 60 | 597 | 133 | 319 | 85 | 75 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | 3,159 | 3,118 | 128 | 705 | 761 | 174 | 60 | 652 | 141 | 327 | 86 | 85 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | 3,138 | 3,068 | 128 | 704 | 717 | 174 | 60 | 653 | 136 | 325 | 86 | 84 |
| 1972-Mar. | 3,093 | 3,141 | 129 | 713 | 737 | 175 | 60 | 665 | 137 | 359 | 81 | 85 |
| June | 3,300 | 3,206 | 108 | 712 | 748 | 188 | 61 | 671 | 161 | 377 | 86 | 93 |
| Sept. | 3,448 | 3,187 | 128 | 695 | 757 | 177 | 63 | 662 | 132 | 390 | 89 | 96 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$. |  | 3,312 | 163 | 715 |  | 184 | 60 | 658 | 156 | 406 | 87 | 109 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 3,631 | 3,409 | 191 | 755 | 793 | 187 | 64 | 692 | 134 | 395 | 86 | 111 |
| 1973-Mar. | 3,818 | 3,553 | 156 | 814 | 864 | 165 | 63 | 783 | 124 | 410 | 105 | 125 |
| June. | 3,833 | 3,622 | 179 | 818 | 819 | 146 | 65 | 813 | 130 | 413 | 108 | 131 |
| Sept.. | 4,066 | 3,788 | 216 | 839 | 836 | 147 | 73 | 822 | 140 | 471 | 108 | 137 |
| Dec.. | 3,946 | 3,857 | 290 | 782 | 890 | 145 | 79 | 816 | 128 | 342 | 115 | 142 |
| 1974-Mar.. | 3,863 | 4,045 | 368 | 756 | 927 | 194 | 81 | 796 | 123 | 469 | 119 | 147 |
| June. | 3,549 | 3,965 | 362 | 717 | 947 | 184 | 138 | 734 | 122 | 492 | 122 | 148 |
| Sept. ${ }^{p}$. | 3,341 | 4,084 | 369 | 720 | 992 | 181 | 145 | 779 | 118 | 529 | 118 | 133 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on the 2 lines shown for this date differ because of changes shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those with those shown for the following date.

## 25. OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

| Month | Canada |  | United Kingdom |  |  |  | France | Germany, Fed. Rep. of |  | Netherlands |  | Switzer-land |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Treasury bills, 3 months 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { money }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Prime bank bills, 3 months | Treasury bills, 3 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day-to- } \\ \text { day } \\ \text { money } \end{gathered}$ | Clearing banks' deposit rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { money }{ }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Treasury } \\ \text { bills, } \\ 60-90 \\ \text { days } 4 \end{gathered}$ | Day-today moneys | Treasury bills, 3 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day-to- } \\ \text { day } \\ \text { money } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1973. | 5.43 | 5.27 | 10.45 | 9.40 | 8.27 | 7.96 | 8.92 | 6.40 | 10.18 | 4.07 | 4.94 | 5.09 |
| 1974. | 7.63 | 7.69 | 12.99 | 11.36 | 9.85 | 9.48 | 12.87 | 6.06 | 8.76 | 6.90 | 8.21 | 6.67 |
| 1974-Mar.. | 6.24 | 6.50 | 14.39 | 11.95 | 11.31 | 9.50 | 11.88 | 7.00 | 11.63 | 6.00 | 9.07 | 6.00 |
| Apr. | 7.18 | 6.93 | 13.20 | 11.53 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 11.81 | 5.63 | 5.33 | 6.64 | 9.86 | 6.50 |
| May | 8,22 | 7.48 | 13.31 | 11.36 | 10.72 | 9.50 | 12.90 | 6.63 | 8.36 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 6.50 |
| June | 8.66 | 8.36 | 12.61 | 11.23 | 10.58 | 9.50 | 13.59 | 5.63 | 8.79 | 7.00 | 8.98 | 6.50 |
| July. | 8.88 | 8.52 | 13.21 | 11.20 | 8.70 | 9.50 | 13.75 | 5.63 | 9.13 | 7.50 | 8.57 | 7.00 |
| Aug. | 8.76 | 8.83 | 12.80 | 11.24 | 11.11 | 9.50 | 13.68 | 5.63 | 9.05 | 7.50 | 7.09 | 7.00 |
| Sept. | 8.70 | 8.84 | 12.11 | 10.91 | 10.69 | 9.50 | 13.41 | 5.63 | 9.00 | 7.42 | 5.08 | 7.00 |
| Oct. | 8.67 | 8.56 | 11.95 | 10.93 | 10.81 | 9.50 | 13.06 | 5.63 | 8.88 | 7.38 | 7.81 | 7.00 |
| Nov. | 7.84 | 7.86 | 12.07 | 10.98 | 7.70 | 9.50 | 12.40 | 5.63 | 7.20 | 6.72 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Dec. | 7.29 | 7.44 | 12.91 | 10.99 | 7.23 | 9.50 | 11.88 | 5.13 | 8.25 | 6.69 | 6.96 | 7.00 |
| 1975-Jan. | 6.65 | 6.82 | 11.93 | 10.59 | 8.40 | 9.30 | 11.20 | 5.13 | 7.54 | 6.60 | 6.18 | 7.00 |
| Feb. | 6.34 | 6.88 | 11.34 | 9.88 | 7.72 | 9.50 | 9.91 | 3.88 | 4.04 | 6.56 | 7.33 | 7.00 |
| Mar | 6.29 | 6.73 | 10.11 | 9.49 | 7.53 | 8.22 | 9.06 |  | 4.87 | 5.94 | 5.87 | 7.00 |

${ }_{1}^{1}$ Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.
${ }_{2}$ Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.
${ }^{3}$ Rate shown is on private securities.
4 Rate in effect at end of month.

5 Monthly averages based on daily quotations.
Note.-For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

NOTES TO TABLES 19a AND 19b ON PAGES A-70 AND A-71, RESPECTIVELY:

[^53]For a given month, total assets may not equal total liabilities because some branches do not adjust the parent's equity in the branch to reflect unrealized paper profits and paper losses caused by changes in exchange rates, which are used to convert foreign currency values into equivalent dollar values.
(Per cent per annum)


Note.-Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of the large countries follow:
Argentina- 3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;
Brazil-8 8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

Japan-Penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borromings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;
United Kingdom-The Bank's minimum lending rate, which is the average rate of discount for Treasury bills established at the most recent tender plus one-half per cent rounded to the nearest one-quarter per cent above.
Venezuela-2 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper, $41 / 2$ per cent for advances against government bonds, and $51 / 2$ per cent for rediscounts of certain industrial paper and on advances against promissory notes or securities of first-class Venezuelan companies.

## 27. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

| Period | Australia (dollar) | Austria (schilling) | Belgium (franc) | Canada (dollar) | Denmark (krone) | France (franc) | Germany <br> (Deutsche mark) | India (rupee) | Ireland (pound) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Italy } \\ & \text { (lira) } \end{aligned}$ | Japan (yen) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971. | 113.61 | 4.0009 | 2.0598 | 99.021 | 13.508 | 18.148 | 28.768 | 13.338 | 244.42 | . 16174 | . 28779 |
| 1972. | 119.23 | 4.3228 | 2.2716 | 100.937 | 14.384 | 19.825 | 31.364 | 13.246 | 250.08 | . 17132 | . 32995 |
| 1973. | 141.94 | 5.1649 | 2.5761 | 99.977 | 16.603 | 22.536 | 37.758 | 12.071 | 245.10 | . 17192 | . 36915 |
| 1974. | 143.89 | 5.3564 | 2.5713 | 102.257 | 16.442 | 20.805 | 38.723 | 12.460 | 234.03 | . 15372 | . 34302 |
| 1974-Mar. | 148.55 | 5.1605 | 2.5040 | 102.877 | 16.031 | 20.742 | 38.211 | 12.415 | 234.06 | . 15687 | . 35454 |
| Apr. | 148.41 | 5.3345 | 2.5686 | 103.356 | 16.496 | 20.541 | 39.594 | 12.711 | 238.86 | . 15720 | . 36001 |
| May | 148.44 | 5.5655 | 2.6559 | 103.916 | 17.012 | 20.540 | 40.635 | 12.841 | 241.37 | . 15808 | . 35847 |
| June. | 148.34 | 5.5085 | 2.6366 | 103.481 | 16.754 | 20.408 | 39.603 | 12.735 | 239.02 | . 15379 | . 35340 |
| July. | 147.99 | 5.4973 | 2.6378 | 102.424 | 16.858 | 20.984 | 39.174 | 12.759 | 238.96 | . 15522 | . 34372 |
| Aug. | 148.24 | 5.3909 | 2.5815 | 102.053 | 16.547 | 20.912 | 38.197 | 12.525 | 234.56 | . 15269 | . 33082 |
| Sept | 144.87 | 5.2975 | 2.5364 | 101.384 | 16.111 | 20.831 | 37.580 | 12.316 | 231.65 | . 15103 | . 33439 |
| Oct. | 130.92 | 5.4068 | 2.5939 | 101.727 | 16.592 | 21.131 | 38.571 | 12.416 | 233.29 | . 14992 | . 33404 |
| Nov. | 131.10 | 5.5511 | 2.6529 | 101.280 | 16.997 | 21.384 | 39.836 | 12.397 | 232.52 | . 14996 | . 33325 |
| Dec. | 131.72 | 5.7176 | 2.7158 | 101.192 | 17.315 | 22.109 | 40.816 | 12.352 | 232.94 | . 15179 | . 33288 |
| 1975-Jan. | 132.95 | 5.9477 | 2.8190 | 100.526 | 17.816 | 22.893 | 42.292 | 12.300 | 236.23 | . 15504 | . 33370 |
| Feb. | 134.80 | 6.0400 | 2.8753 | 99.957 | 18.064 | 23.390 | 42,981 | 12.550 | 239.58 | . 15678 | . 34294 |
| Mar | 135.85 | 6.0648 | 2.9083 | 99.954 | 18.397 | 23.804 | 43.120 | 12.900 | 241.80 | . 15842 | . 34731 |
| Period | Malaysia (dollar) | Mexico (peso) | Netherlands (guilder) | New Zealand (dollar) | Norway (krone) | Portugal (escudo) | South Africa (rand) | $\underset{\text { (peseta) }}{\text { Spain }}$ | Sweden (krona) | Switzerland (franc) | United Kingdom (pound) |
| 1971. | 32.989 | 8.0056 | 28.650 | 113.71 | 14.205 | 3.5456 | 140.29 | 1.4383 | 19.592 | 24.325 | 244.42 |
| 1972. | 35.610 | 8.0000 | 31.153 | 119.35 | 15.180 | 3.7023 | 129.43 | 1.5559 | 21.022 | 26.193 | 250.08 |
| 1973. | 40.988 | 8.0000 | 35.977 | 136.04 | 17.406 | 4.1080 | 143.88 | 1.7178 | 22.970 | 31.700 | 245.10 |
| 1974. | 41.682 | 8.0000 | 37.267 | 140.02 | 18.119 | 3.9506 | 146.98 | 1.7337 | 22.563 | 33.688 | 234.03 |
| 1974-Mar. | 41.152 | 8.0000 | 36.354 | 143.40 | 17.734 | 3.9519 | 148.88 | 1.6927 | 21.915 | 32.490 | 234.06 |
| Apr. | 41.959 | 8.0000 | 37.416 | 145.12 | 18.170 | 4.0232 | 148.85 | 1.7080 | 22.730 | 33.044 | 238.86 |
| May.. | 42.155 | 8.0000 | 38.509 | 146.07 | 18.771 | 4.1036 | 148.78 | 1.7409 | 23.388 | 34.288 | 241.37 |
| June. | 41.586 | 8.0000 | 37.757 | 145.29 | 18.410 | 4.0160 | 148.86 | 1.7450 | 22.885 | 33.449 | 239.02 |
| July. | 41.471 | 8.0000 | 38.043 | 145.15 | 18.519 | 3.9886 | 149.73 | 1.7525 | 22.861 | 33.739 | 238.96 |
| Aug. | 42.780 | 8.0000 | 37.419 | 143.73 | 18.246 | 3.9277 | 146.83 | 1.7466 | 22.597 | 33.509 | 234.56 |
| Sept. | 41.443 | 8.0000 | 36.870 | 139.64 | 17.993 | 3.8565 | 142.69 | 1.7339 | 22.333 | 33.371 | 231.65 |
| Oct.. | 41.560 | 8.0000 | 37.639 | 129.95 | 18.165 | 3.9246 | 142.75 | 1.7422 | 22.683 | 34.528 | 233.29 |
| Nov. | 43.075 | 8.0000 | 38.438 | 130.42 | 18.404 | 3.9911 | 143.88 | 1.7522 | 23.175 | 36.384 | 232.52 |
| Dec. | 42.431 | 8.0000 | 39.331 | 130.56 | 18.873 | 4.0400 | 144.70 | 1.7716 | 23.897 | 38.442 | 232.94 |
| 1975-Jan. | 43.359 | 8.0000 | 40.715 | 131.72 | 19.579 | 4.0855 | 145.05 | 1.7800 | 24.750 | 39.571 | 236.23 |
| Feb. | 44.136 | 8.0000 | 41.582 | 133.30 | 19.977 | 4.1139 | 147.16 | 1.7784 | 25.149 | 40.450 | 239.58 |
| Mar | 44.582 | 8.0000 | 42.124 | 134.31 | 20.357 | 4.1276 | 148.70 | 1.7907 | 25.481 | 40.273 | 241.80 |

[^54]NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1974

| State | Commercial and mutual savings banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number maintaining branches or additional offices ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Commercial |  |  |  |  | Mutual savings |  | Total | Commercial |  |  |  |  | Mutual savings |  |
|  |  | Total | Member |  | Nonmember |  |  |  | Total | Member |  | Nonmember |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{Na}-$ tional | State | $\underset{\text { sured }}{\text { In- }}$ | Non-insured | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { In- } \\ \text { sured } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { sured } \end{aligned}$ |  | National | State | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { In- } \\ \text { sured } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non- } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { sured } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { sured } \end{aligned}$ | Non-insured |
| United States ${ }^{2}$. | 14,936 | 14,457 | 4,710 | 1,072 | 8,438 | 237 | 319 | 160 | 5,477 | 5,123 | 1,953 | 488 | 2,662 | 20 | 258 | 96 |
| Alabama. | 293 | 293 | 93 | 19 | 181 |  |  |  | 129 | 129 | 57 | 7 | 65 |  |  |  |
| Alaska. | 12 | 10 | 5 |  | 5 |  | 2 |  | 10 | 9 | 5 |  | 4 |  | 1 |  |
| Arizona.. | 25 | 25 | 3 74 | 1 | 13 |  |  |  | 10 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 |  |  |  |
| Arkansas. | 262 | 262 | 74 | 9 | 175 | 4 |  |  | 130 | 130 | 54 | 8 | 68 |  |  |  |
| California. | 198 | 198 | 55 | 8 | 123 | 12 |  |  | 131 | 131 | 45 | 8 | 75 | 3 |  |  |
| Colorado. | 324 | 324 | 127 | 17 | 119 | 61 |  |  | 41 | 41 | 21 | 2 | 18 |  |  |  |
| Connecticut | 139 | 71 | 24 | 2 | 44 | 1 | 68 |  | 106 | 52 | 21 | 1 | 30 |  | 54 |  |
| Delaware | 20 | 18 | 5 |  | 12 | 1 | 2 |  | 11 | 9 | 2 |  | 7 |  | 2 |  |
| District of Columb | 16 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 14 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Florida. . | 716 | 716 | 282 | 33 | 397 | 4 |  |  | 98 | 98 | 25 | 2 | 71 |  |  |  |
| Georgia. | 447 | 447 | 64 | 9 | 370 | 4 |  |  | 204 | 204 | 47 | 7 | 150 |  |  |  |
| Hawaii. | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 6 | 4 |  |  | 9 | 9 | 1 |  | 6 | 2 |  |  |
| Idaho. | 24 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 14 |  |  |  | 13 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Illinois. | 1,203 | 1,203 | 420 | 71 | 692 | 20 |  |  | 186 | 186 | 93 | 12 | 81 |  |  |  |
| Indiana. | 414 | 410 | 121 | 51 | 236 | 2 | 4 |  | 228 | 227 | 83 | 25 | 119 |  | 1 |  |
| Iowa. | 665 | 665 | 99 | 47 | 511 | 8 |  |  | 248 | 248 | 47 | 20 | 181 |  |  |  |
| Kansas. | 613 | 613 | 171 | 27 | 414 | 1 |  |  | 101 | 101 | 41 | 7 | 53 |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 342 | 342 | 80 | 11 | 250 | 1 |  |  | 165 | 165 | 51 | 7 | 107 |  |  |  |
| Louisiana | 249 | 249 | 52 | 9 | 188 |  |  |  | 158 | 158 | 39 | 8 | 111 |  |  |  |
| Maine . | 81 | 49 | 20 | 3 | 22 | 4 | 31 | 1 | 58 | 36 | 16 | 3 | 17 |  | 22 | . . . . . |
| Maryland. | 117 | 114 | 40 | 7 | 67 |  | 3 |  | 80 | 77 | 32 | 6 | 39 |  | 3 |  |
| Massachusetts | 319 | 152 | 78 | 13 | 56 | 5 | 8 | 159 | 228 | 124 | 65 | 13 | 44 | 2 | 8 | $96^{\circ}$ |
| Michigan. | 347 | 347 | 117 | 93 | 136 | 1 |  |  | 248 | 248 | 92 | 69 | 86 | 1 |  |  |
| Minnesota. | 746 | 745 | 202 | 28 | 512 | 3 | 1 |  | 29 | 28 | 12 | 2 | 14 |  | 1 |  |
| Mississippi | 181 | 181 | 39 | 6 | 136 |  |  |  | 128 | 128 | 33 | 4 | 91 |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 700 | 700 | 110 | 65 | 519 | 6 |  |  | 222 | 222 | 42 | 25 | 155 |  |  |  |
| Montana. | 153 | 153 | 55 | 44 | 53 | 1 |  | . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |
| Nebraska | 453 | 453 | 121 | 8 | 319 | 5 |  |  | 62 | 62 | 33 | 1 | 28 |  |  |  |
| Nevada. . . . . . . | 111 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  | 5 | 7 | 31 | 1 | 13 |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire | 111 | 82 | 47 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 29 |  | 56 | 45 | 31 | 1 | 13 |  | 11 | ...... |
| New Jersey. | 238 | 218 | 122 | 23 | 73 |  | 20 |  | 184 | 169 | 102 | 21 | 46 |  | 15 | ... |
| New Mexico | 77 | 77 | 34 | 7 | 35 | 1 |  |  | 60 | 60 | 29 | 5 | 26 |  |  |  |
| New York.. | 423 | 304 | 154 | 70 | 47 | 33 | 119 |  | 318 | 204 | 114 | 56 | 28 | 6 | 114 | . . . . . |
| North Carolina. North Dakota.. | 92 171 | 92 171 | 26 | 2 4 | 63 121 | 1 3 |  |  | 71 58 | 71 58 | 22 15 | 1 1 | 47 41 | 1 |  |  |
| Ohio. | 498 | 498 | 219 | 112 | 165 | 2 |  |  | 326 | 326 | 169 | 64 | 93 |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 460 | 460 | 193 | 15 | 247 | 5 |  |  | 90 | 90 | 51 | 3 | 36 |  |  |  |
| Oregon. | 50 | 49 | 8 |  | 39 | 2 | 1 |  | 31 | 30 | 7 |  | 23 |  | 1 |  |
| Pennsylvania. | 414 | 406 | 250 | 15 | 134 | 7 | 8 |  | 270 | 263 | 155 | 9 | 98 | 1 | 7 | .... |
| Rhode Island. | 22 | 16 | 5 |  | 9 | 2 | 6 |  | 19 | 13 | 5 |  | 6 | 2 | 6 | ..... |
| South Carolina. | 91 | 91 | 18 | 6 | 67 |  |  |  | 63 | 63 | 16 | 4 | 43 |  |  |  |
| South Dakota | 158 | 158 | 31 | 27 | 100 |  |  |  | 45 | 45 | 11 | 9 | 25 |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 337 | 337 | 75 | 15 | 244 | 3 |  |  | 200 | 200 | 62 | 7 | 130 | 1 |  |  |
| Texas. | 1,313 | 1,313 | 569 | 38 | 699 | 7 |  |  | 92 | 92 | 2 | 9 | 81 |  |  |  |
| Utah | 55 | 55 | 11 | 5 | 38 | 1 |  |  | 20 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Vermont. | 40 | 34 | 17 |  | 16 | 1 | 6 |  | 30 | 26 | 12 |  | 14 |  | 4 |  |
| Virginia.. | 288 | 288 | 109 | 65 | 114 |  |  |  | 194 | 194 | 91 | 32 | 71 |  |  |  |
| Washington | 101 | 93 | 23 | 5 | 59 | 6 | 8 |  | 60 | 52 | 16 | 3 | 33 |  | 8 |  |
| West Virginia. | 214 | 214 | 100 | 29 | 85 |  |  |  | 26 | 26 | 13 | 3 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin, . | 628 | 625 | 128 | 33 | 459 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 195 | 195 | 43 | 10 | 142 | ...... |  |  |
| Wyoming. | 74 | 74 | 44 | 13 | 17 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Puerto Rico | 11 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virgin Islands |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |

For notes see opposite page.

NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1974—Continued

${ }^{1}$ Excludes banks that have banking facilities only; banking facilities are shown separately; see note 3 .
${ }_{2}$ Includes 1 national bank in Puerto Rico and 1 in the Virgin Islands, with 7 branches that became members of the F.R. System in 1973 and 1957, respectively.
${ }_{3}$ Banking facilities (other than branches) that are provided at military and other Govt. establishments through arrangements made by the Treasury; they are operated by 134 banks, 42 of which have no other type of branch or additional office.

NoTe.-Each branch and additional office is located in the same State as its parent bank except that 1 national bank in N.J. has 1 branch in Pa., 1 national bank in Calif. haa 2 branches in Wash. and 1 in Ore., 1 noninsured (unincorporated) bank in N.Y. has 1 branch in Mass. and 1 in Pa., sured (unincorporated) bank in N.Y. has 1 branch in Mass. and 1 in Pa., and 3 insured nonmember banks in Puerto Rico have 19 branches in N.Y. than that of the parent bank.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1974
(In millions of dollars)


For notes see p. A-82.


For notes see p. A-82.

| Wednesday |  | Investments (cont.) |  |  |  |  | Cash items in process of collection | Reserves with F.R. Banks | Currency and coin | Balances with domestic banks | Investments in sub-sidiaries not consolidated | Other assets |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Obligations of State and political subdivisions |  | Other bonds, corp. stock, and securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total assets/ Total liabilities |
|  |  | Tax warrants ${ }^{3}$ | $\underset{\text { other }}{\text { All }}$ | Certif. of participation ${ }^{4}$ | $\underset{\text { other } 5}{\text { All }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 2. |  | 61,523 | 7,765 | 40,080 | 2,431 | 11,247 | 39,584 | 25,685 | 5,030 | 12,455. | 1,435 | 22,343 | 486,160 |
|  | 9 | 61,606 | 7,793 | 40,232 | 2,400 | 11,181 | 32,447 | 22,606 | 4,681 | 12,222 | 1,439 | 20,622 | 467,661 |
|  | 16. | 61,067 | 7,459 | 40.099 | 2,374 | 11,135 | 34,685 | 25,158 | 4,529 | 12,341 | 1,440 | 20,328 | 470,717 |
|  | 23. | 61,005 | 7,287 | 40,174 | 2,370 | 11,174 | 29,979 | 24,096 | 4,563 | 11,940 | 1,440 | 20,116 | 461,312 |
|  | 30. | 61,395 | 7,472 | 40,394 | 2,393 | 11,136 | 30,161 | 23,753 | 4,501 | 11,950 | 1,443 | 20,724 | 462,192 |
| Feb. | 6 | 61,795 | 7,637 | 40,520 | 2,454 | 11,184 | 31,677 | 21,644 | 4,016 | 11,891 | 1,429 | 21,188 | 463,252 |
|  | 13. | 60,761 | 7,191 | 40,108 | 2,418 | 11,044 | 37,855 | 24,102 | 4,366 | 13,788 | 1,426 | 21,354 | 473,253 |
|  | 20. | 61,338 | 7,250 | 40,356 | 2,434 | 11,298 | 38,014 | 23,935 | 4,467 | 12,924 | 1,429 | 21,605 | 473,564 |
|  | 27. | 61,577 | 7,178 | 40,670 | 2,417 | 11,312 | 31,481 | 21,251 | 4,459 | 11,621 | 1,429 | 21,708 | 464,008 |
| Mar. | 6 | 62,339 | 7,529 | 41,136 | 2,433 | 11,241 | 33,386 | 21,939 | 3,966 | 11,843 | 1,446 | 22,013 | 470,086 |
|  | 13. | 62,876 | 7,822 | 41,123 | 2,532 | 11,399 | 32,843 | 23,145 | 4,341 | 11,417 | 1,449 | 22,270 | 470,278 |
|  | 2. | 62,301 | 7,600 | 40,901 | 2,541 | 11,259 | 32,900 | 22,992 | 4,300 | 12,389 | 1,465 | 22,357 | 471,943 |
|  | 27. | 62,003 | 7,400 | 40,942 | 2,463 | 11,198 | 32,860 | 21,159 | 4.422 | 12,384 | 1,464 | 22,649 | 473,032 |
| Apr. | 3. | 61,891 | 7,356 | 40,981 | 2,443 | 11,111 | 33,262 | 20,994 | 4,037 | 12,812 | 1,477 | 23,188 | 480,137 |
|  | 10 | 61,908 | 7,510 | 40,881 | 2,438 | 11,079 | 32,794 | 21,499 | 4,221 | 12,695 | 1,480 | 22,903 | 480,725 |
|  | 17. | 62,083 | 7,656 | 41,026 | 2,443 | 10,958 | 35,297 | 22,205 | 4,493 | 12,838 | 1,495 | 23,156 | 486,015 |
|  |  | 61,900 | 7,544 | 41.028 | 2,417 | 10,911 | 29,510 | 21,945 | 4,543 | 11,747 | 1,519 | 23,285 | 475,078 |
| May | 1. | 62,058 | 7,621 | 40,939 | 2,392 | 11,106 | 35,144 | 22,283 | 4,270 | 10,467 | 1,530 | 23,968 | 486,040 |
|  | 8 | 62,417 | 7,680 | 41,393 | 2,385 | 10,959 | 30,498 | 22,897 | 4,131 | 11,239 | 1,557 | 23,758 | 479,429 |
|  | 15. | 62,614 | 7,801 | 41,338 | 2,433 | 11,042 | 36,430 | 24,226 | 4,370 | 12,979 | 1,566 | 23,934 | 489, 981 |
|  | 22. | 61,783 | 7,490 | 40,995 | 2,384 | 10.914 | 31,397 <br> 35 | 19,902 | 4,453 | 12,865 | 1,574 | 23, 493 | 479,353 489,799 |
|  | 29 | 61,903 | 7,483 | 40,905 | 2,394 | 11,121 | 35,679 | 26,076 | 4,693 | 12,339 | 1,581 | 24,230 | 489,799 |
| June | 5. | 62,156 | 7,505 | 40,931 | 2,397 | 11,323 | 32,299 | 21,271 | 4,052 | 12,134 | 1,603 | 24,875 | 487,199 |
|  | 12 | 63,509 | 8,007 | 41,405 | 2,508 | 11,589 | 32,446 | 24,666 | 4,494 | 10,526 | 1,586 | 25,001 | 488,774 |
|  | 19 | 62,937 | 7,511 | 41,332 | 2,519 | 11,575 | 32,243 | 21,214 | 4,566 | 11,076 | 1,602 | 24,336 | 485,606 |
|  | 26. | 63,127 | 7,384 | 41,311 | 2,525 | 11,907 | 31,909 | 22,880 | 4,684 | 10,994 | 1,694 | 25,084 | 489,024 |
| July | 3. | 62,750 | 7,255 | 41,205 | 2,512 | 11,778 | 36,811 | 23,874 | 3,911 | 10,045 | 1,609 | 26,451 | 497,400 |
|  | 10. | 62,631 | 7,048 | 41,428 | 2,385 | 11,770 | 31,247 | 23,899 | 4,558 | 10,041 | 1,607 | 26,516 | 491,842 |
|  | 17. | 62,359 | 6,968 | 41,350 | 2,377 | 11,664 | 33,180 | 25,660 | 4,515 | 11,149 | 1,602 | 26,091 | 495,606 |
|  | 24. | 62,665 | 7,060 | 41,419 | 2,419 | 11,767 | 31,874 | 26,683 | 4,591 | 10,253 | 1,573 | 26,875 | 491,825 |
|  |  | 62,365 | 6,978 | 41,144 | 2,493 | 11,750 | 35,192 | 20,314 | 4,489 | 11,466 | 1,594 | 28,772 | 499,608 |
| Aug. | 7 | 62,363 | 6,874 | 41,354 | 2,516 | 11,619 | 30,128 | 23,040 | 4,143 | 10,020 | 1,596 | 28,385 | 495,134 |
|  | 14. | 62,004 | 6,770 | 41,152 | 2,542 | 11,540 | 31,066 | 23,656 | 4,474 | 9,909 | 1,598 | 28,319 | 494,383 |
|  | 21. | 61,842 | 6,562 | 41,192 | 2,539 | 11,549 | 29,080 | 24,950 | 4,502 | 9,654 | 1,610 | 27,562 | 490,933 |
|  | 28. | 61,768 | 6,508 | 41,072 | 2,541 | 11,647 | 30,011 | 20,482 | 4,721 | 10,624 | 1,639 | 27,894 | 492,613 |
| Sept. | 4. | 62,024 | 6,665 | 41,188 | 2,539 | 11,632 | 37,602 | 25,671 | 4,350 | 11,563 | 1,626 | 29,230 | 507,740 |
|  | 11. | 62,178 | 6,672 | 41,103 | 2,603 | 11,800 | 32,897 | 22,681 | 4.711 | 11,187 | 1,616 | 29,163 | 503,266 |
|  | 18. | 61,943 | 6,601 | 41,043 | 2,557 | 11,742 | 31,479 | 21,833 | 4,709 | 10,955 | 1,628 | 28,678 | 498,917 |
|  | 25. | 61,873 | 6,561 | 40,819 | 2,616 | 11,877 | 31,307 | 25,124 | 4,756 | 10,695 | 1,590 | 29,530 | 498,415 |
| Oct. | 2. | 62,155 | 6,899 | 40,888 | 2,431 | 11,937 | 33,872 | 24,163 | 4,394 | 10,485 | 1,642 | 30,432 | 503,200 |
|  | 9. | 62,295 | 6,963 | 41,127 | 2,494 | 11,711 | 29,963 | 20,139 | 4,448 | 10,505 | 1,622 | 29,964 | 497,987 |
|  | 16. | 62,019 | 6,764 | 41,090 | 2,447 | 11,718 | 42,009 | 27,592 | 4,628 | 11,918 | 1,585 | 29,406 | 516,426 |
|  | 23. | 61,371 | 6,324 | 40,818 | 2,456 | 11,773 11,950 | 33,616 | 24,425 | 4,752 | 10,703 | 1,600 | 29,654 | 498,900 |
|  | 30. | 61,585 | 6,254 | 40,799 | 2,582 | 11,950 | 33,857 | 23,873 | 4,865 | 11,178 | 1,605 | 30,543 | 500,902 |
| Nov. |  | 61,711 | 6,498 | 40,826 | 2,541 | 11,846 | 38,780 | 25,306 | 4,258 | 11,957 | 1,610 | 30,736 | 512,254 |
|  | 13. | 62,465 | 6,784 | 41,233 | 2,521 | 11,927 | 38,139 | 21,313 | 4,803 | 11,572 | 1,629 | 31,472 | 512, 101 |
|  | 20. | 61,632 | 6,515 | 40,755 | 2,509 | 11,853 | 32,196 | 24,098 | 4,764 | 11,059 | 1,638 | 30,682 | 504,949 |
|  | 27. | 61,754 | 6,422 | 40,874 | 2,539 | 11,919 | 37,868 | 24,798 | 4,482 | 11,260 | 1,599 | 31,893 | 511,790 |
| Dec. | 4. | 61,755 | 6,560 | 40,622 | 2,606 | 11,967 | 33,788 | 19,483 | 4,525 | 11,809 | 1,604 | 32,585 | 509,927 |
|  | 11. | 62,727 | 6,907 | 41,025 | 2,584 | 12,211 | 33,648 | 24,015 | 4,971 | 11,191 | 1,630 | 32, 112 | 514,176 |
|  | 18. | 63,409 | 6,861 | 41,528 | 2,558 | 12,462 | 34,481 | 25,564 | 4,996 | 11,182 | 1,648 | 32,232 | 518,095 |
|  | 25. | 63,175 | 6,733 | 41,278 | 2,596 | 12,568 | 35,245 | 24,369 | 4,886 | 11,268 | 1,647 | 32,683 | 516,351 |
|  | 31. | 62,894 | 6,549 | 41,240 | 2,570 | 12,535 | 41,956 | 19,653 | 5,410 | 16,445 | 1,699 | 34,067 | 529,459 |
| Dec. | 31. | -384 | 21 | -193 | -158 | -54 | 113 | 29 | 6 | -10 | -15 | -395 | -1,414 |

For notes see p. A-82.
(In millions of dollars)


For notes see p. A-82.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1974-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

|  | Wednesday | Federal funds purchased etc. ${ }^{7}$ | Borrowingsfrom- |  | Other liabilities, | Reserves for- |  | Total capital $\xrightarrow{\text { counts }}$ | Memoranda |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | F.R. Banks | Others |  | Loans | Securities |  | Total loans (gross) adjusted 9 | Total loans andinvestments (gross) adjusted ${ }^{9}$ | De-manddepositsad-justed 10 | Large negotiable time CD's included in time and savings deposits ${ }^{11}$ |  |  | Gross <br> liabili- <br> ties of <br> banks to their foreign branches |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { IPC's } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { others } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Jan. | 2 | 51,993 | 754 | 5,154 | 17,324 | 4,702 | 65 | 31,960 | 270,545 | 357,529 | 112,534 | 64,626 | 43,219 | 21,407 | 1,158 |
|  | 9 | 52,656 | 1,941 | 5,276 | 16,837 | 4,886 | 69 | 31, 820 | 267,890 | 355,452 | 103,687 | 65,578 | 44,090 | 21,488 | 1,322 |
|  | 16 | 53,193 | 1,083 | 5,501 | 17,189 | 4,906 | 74 | 31,806 | 267,011 | 354,149 | 103,402 | 65,637 | 44,337 | 21,300 | 2,040 |
|  | 23 | 51,138 | 2,408 | 5,231 | 16,863 | 4,919 | 74 | 31,911 | 265,271 | 352,506 | 98,800 | 66,458 | 45,275 | 21,183 | 2,004 |
|  | 30 | 50,708 | 1,316 | 5,327 | 16,787 | 4,927 | 83 | 31,894 | 264,401 | 351,487 | 99,350 | 66,936 | 45,741 | 21,195 | 1,686 |
| Feb. | 6 | 52,448 | 592 | 5,508 | 17,564 | 4,968 | 78 | 32,123 | 266,139 | 353,461 | 97,422 | 66,215 | 45,058 | 21,157 | 1,659 |
|  | 13 | 54,016 | 2,262 | 5,376 | 18,211 | 4,966 | 73 | 32,155 | 265,675 | 351,672 | 95,668 | 66,157 | 45,076 | 21,081 | 2,218 |
|  | 20 | 56,828 | 840 | 5,078 | 18,301 | 4,964 | 73 | 32,097 | 265,520 | 352,474 | 96,737 | 65,680 | 44,752 | 20,928 | 1,735 |
|  | 27 | 53,885 | 940 | 5,353 | 18,213 | 4,976 | 78 | 32,049 | 266,863 | 353,769 | 98,176 | 65,753 | 45,056 | 20,697 | 1,689 |
| Mar. | 6 | 57,583 | 671 | 5,390 | 18,093 | 5,008 | 79 | 32,402 | 268,396 | 356,730 | 98,300 | 65, 877 | 45,018 | 20,859 | 1,610 |
|  | 13 | 56,802 | 1,362 | 5,910 | 18,344 | 5,008 | 79 | 32,450 | 268,595 | 357,201 | 99, 148 | 66,523 | 45,791 | 20,732 | 2,274 |
|  | 20 | 55,240 | 1,910 | 6,150 | 18,709 | 5,000 | 74 | 32,399 | 271,120 | 358,290 | 97,981 | 66,261 | 45,454 | 20,807 | 2,459 |
|  | 27 | 53,527 | 1,700 | 6,357 | 19,433 | 4,997 | 74 | 32,444 | 273,873 | 360,705 | 99,336 | 67,815 | 46,825 | 20,990 | 2,947 |
| Apr. | , | 54,544 | 823 | 6,301 | 19,604 | 4,994 | 74 | 32,762 | 278,037 | 365,267 | 101,440 | 69,479 | 48,173 | 21,306 | 2,717 |
|  | 10 | 54,569 | 1,017 | 6,250 | 19,091 | 4,991 | 74 | 32,758 | 278,669 | 366, 271 | 102,746 | 71,540 | 49,788 | 21,752 | 2,908 |
|  | 17 | 53,303 | +939 | 6,060 | 19,597 | 4,995 | 73 | 32,658 | 281,706 | 368,573 | 102,792 | 71,753 | 49,589 | 22,164 | 3,020 |
|  | 24 | 51,234 | 1,728 | 6,111 | 19,490 | 4,992 | 66 | 32,654 | 279,738 | 365,057 | 100, 361 | 73,600 | 51,235 | 22,365 | 2,495 |
| May | 1 | 50,142 | 1,366 | 6,011 | 19,856 | 5,039 | 66 | 32,922 | 284,255 | 369,273 | 102,013 | 74,288 | 51,633 | 22,655 | 2,709 |
|  | 8 | 51,132 | 1,487 | 6,474 | 19,841 | 5,032 | 66 | 32,980 | 282,565 | 367, 829 | 98,130 | 75,979 | 52,954 | 23,025 | 3,025 |
|  | 15 | 50,733 | 3,004 | 6,551 | 20,714 | 5,020 | 65 | 32,908 | 283,602 | 368,478 | 99, 444 | 76,879 | 53,774 | 23,105 | 3,080 |
|  | 22 | 47,583 | 2,349 | 6,509 | 20,533 | 5,035 | 65 | 32,883 | 284,949 | 368,918 | 98,535 | 78,837 | 55,179 | 23,658 | 3,418 |
|  | 29 | 50,241 | 3,968 | 6,170 | 20,880 | 5,038 | 65 | 32,812 | 283,987 | 367,740 | 96,754 | 79,583 | 55,873 | 23,710 | 2,988 |
| June |  | 51,998 | 2,092 | 6,319 | 21,266 | 5,052 | 66 | 33,072 | 287,026 | 371,498 | 100,788 | 79,160 | 55,641 | 23,519 | 2,813 |
|  | 12 | 54,929 | 2,658 | 5,970 | 20,867 | 5,061 | 61 | 33,090 | 286,532 | 372,164 | 100,558 | 79,647 | 55,969 | 23,678 | 2,410 |
|  | 19 | 49,474 | 1,988 | 6,267 | 21,029 | 5,060 | 61 | 33,006 | 288,761 | 373,499 | -99,025 | 79,154 | 55,347 | 23,807 | 2,503 |
|  | 26 | 51,325 | 2,341 | 6,358 | 21,863 | 5,065 | 61 | 32,978 | 289,639 | 373,750 | 100,529 | 80,174 | 55,981 | 24,193 | 3,388 |
| July | 3 | 53,465 | 2,361 | 6,100 | 21,448 | 5,040 | 62 | 33,251 | 292,796 | 376,420 | 98,406 | 80,848 | 56,228 | 24,620 | 3,177 |
|  | 10 | 55,108 | 1,745 | 6,086 | 21,671 | 5,033 | 62 | 33,231 | 292,787 | 375,768 | 101,219 | 81,129 | 56,190 | 24,939 | 2,804 |
|  | 17 | 52,608 | 3,417 | 6,119 | 23,524 | 5,035 | 62 | 33,103 | 293,749 | 376,290 | 100,952 | 82,973 | 57,542 | 25,431 | 4,583 |
|  | 24 | 49,449 | 4,780 | 6,137 | 23,910 | 5,030 | 62 | 33,101 | 292,360 | 374,969 | 101,577 | 84,791 | 58,605 | 26,186 | 4,711 |
|  |  | 50,275 | 2,781 | 5,869 | 24,161 | 5,068 | 62 | 33,397 | 297,160 | 380,439 | 101,655 | 85,491 | 59,109 | 26,382 | 3,314 |
| Aug. |  | 54,516 | 2,286 | 6,112 | 23,998 | 5,066 | 62 | 33,386 | 296,752 | 380, 399 | 99,454 | 86,033 | 59,692 | 26,341 | 3,499 |
|  | 14 | 52,459 | 2,268 | 6,010 | 23,334 | 5,069 | 62 | 33,356 | 294,907 | 378, 337 | 100,928 | 86,916 | 60,628 | 26,288 | 2,910 |
|  | 21 | 50,284 | 2,375 | 5,923 | 24,145 | 5,074 | 62 | 33, 292 | 294,637 | 377, 455 | 198,571 | 87, 848 | 61,062 | 26,786 | 3,694 |
|  | 28 | 48,646 | 2,632 | 5,866 | 24,333 | 5,086 | 62 | 33,248 | 298,619 | 381,517 | 100,293 | 88,484 | 61,747 | 26,737 | 3,012 |
| Sep. | 4 | 53,030 | 2,572 | 5,935 | 24,365 | 5,116 | 62 | 33,527 | 297,110 | 380,402 | 99,760 | 88,475 | 61,506 | 26,969 | 3,002 |
|  | 11 | 53,265 | 1,927 | 5,988 | 24,760 | 5,198 | 62 | 33,519 | 299, 484 | 383, 444 | 101,196 | 88,981 | 62,078 | 26,903 | 3,334 |
|  | 18 | 49,413 | 2,569 | 6,060 | 24,809 | 5,148 | 62 | 33,467 | 300,885 | 383,704 | 100,707 | 88,209 | 61,284 | 26,925 | 3,449 |
|  | 25 | 47,705 | 4,433 | 5,779 | 25,236 | 5,144 | 62 | 33,419 | 297,910 | 379,852 | 100,326 | 89,116 | 61,712 | 27,404 | 2,918 |
| Oct. | 2 | 50,055 | 2,183 | 5,892 | 23,610 | 5,173 | 64 | 33,740 | 298,866 | 380,787 | 101,460 | 89,501 | 61,808 | 27,693 | 2,372 |
|  | 9 | 51,742 | +311 | 6,022 | 25,696 | 5,145 | 64 | $\|33,735\|$ | $301,381$ | 383,780 | 101,374 | 88, 845 | 61,173 | 27,672 | 2,188 |
|  | 16 | 53,900 | 1,278 | 5,544 | $25,526$ | 5,148 | 64 | $33,687 \mid$ | $298,631$ | 381,203 | 99,458 | 88,671 | 61,246 | 27, 425 | 3,140 |
|  | 23 | 48,912 | 1,907 | 5,564 | 25,731 | 5,143 | 64 | 33,664 | 296,530 | 378,274 378,763 | ,97,597 | 88,975 | 61,655 | 27,320 | 2,709 |
|  | 30. | 49,896 | 1,285 | 5,448 | 25,604 | 5,143 | 64 | 33,676 | 296,656 | 378,763 | 101,052 | 87,673 | 60,619 | 27,054 | 2,131 |
| Nov. | 6 | 55,887 | 476 | 5,176 | 25,843 | 5,193 | 64 | 33,989 | 298,020 | 381,336 | 99,178 | 87,088 | 60,163 | 26,925 | 1,970 |
|  | 13 | 57,545 | 311 | 5,054 | 26,028 | 5,190 | 63 | 33,952 | 299,581 | 383,994 | 102,373, | 87,146 | 59,938 | 27,208 | 1,897 |
|  | 20 | 55,196 | 2,243 | 4,983 | 26,786 | 5,196 | 63 | 33,882 | 298,696 | 383,052 | 102,112 | 86,298 | 59,371 | 26,927 | 2,319 |
|  | 27 | 55,122 | 1,456 | 4,892 | 26,989 | 5,209 | 62 | 33,800 | 298,518 | 382,223 | 100,674 | 87,351 | 60,352 | 26,999 | 2,661 |
| Dec. | 4. | 53,828 | 122 | 4,896 | 28,187 | 5,234 | 78 | 34,076 | 302,943 | 387,700 | 103,624 | 88,021 | 60,834 | 27,187 | 3,353 |
|  | 11 | 56,532 | 926 | 4,886 | 27,836 | 5,222 | 62 | 34,131 | 300,561 | 386,959 | 105,616 | 89,805 | 62,049 | 27,756 | 3,245 |
|  | 18 | 54,315 | 1,093 | 4,616 | 27,866 | 5,196 | 66 | 34,049 | 302,589 | 390,057 | 105,361 | 90,996 | 62,833 | 28,163 | 3,751 |
|  | 25 | 53,992 | 207 | 4,557 | 28,656 | 5,144 | 62 | 34,123 | 301, 804 | 388,842 | 103,353 | 92,359 | 63,531 | 28,828 | 3,997 |
|  |  | 44,303 | 152 | 4,268 | 27,981 | 5,273 | 60 | 34,162 | 304, 318 | 391,143 | 109,981 | 92,830 | 64,264 | 28,566 | 3,553 |
| Dec. | 31 | --124 |  | 55 | -1,797 | -31 |  | 33 | -891 | -1,211 | 226 | 38 | 23 | 15 |  |

- These amounts represent accumulated adjustments originally made to offset the cumulative effect of mergers.
${ }^{1}$ Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
2 Includes official institutions and so forth.
3 Includes short-term notes and bills.
${ }_{5}^{4}$ Federal agencies only.
5 Includes corporate stock.

6 Includes U.S. Govt. and foreign bank deposits, not shown separately. Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.
${ }^{8}$ Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.
9 Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.

10 All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.
${ }^{11}$ Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more.

| Industry | 1974 -Wednesday dates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{2}{\mathrm{Jan} .}$ | $\underset{9}{\mathrm{Jan}} .$ | $\frac{\operatorname{Jan}}{16}$ | $\underset{23}{ } \mathbf{J a n}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | Feb. 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{27}{\text { Feb. }}$ | Mar. 6 | Mar. 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | Mar. 27 |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals | 1,786 | 1,829 | 1,839 | 1,840 | 1.867 | 1,835 | 1.787 | 1.785 | 1.798 | 1,809 | 1,828 | 1,880 | 1.888 |
| Machinery | 6,808 | 6.724 | 6.844 | 6,628 | 6.724 | 6.768 | 6,845 | 6,781 | 6,852 | 7,046 | 7,186 | 7.460 | 7,740 |
| Transportation equipment | 2,407 | 2,439 | 2,501 | 2,516 | 2.490 | 2,604 | 2.591 | 2,675 | 2,661 | 2,688 | 2,735 | 2,793 | 2,878 |
| Other fabricated metal products | 2,337 | 2,350 | 2,383 | 2,350 | 2,344 | 2,303 | 2,325 | 2,363 | 2,356 | 2,382 | 2,448 | 2.566 | 2,600 |
| Other durable goods. | 3,722 | 3.722 | 3,715 | 3,671 | 3,621 | 3,610 | 3,660 | 3.732 | 3,736 | 3,793 | 3,887 | 3,947 | 4,052 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, liquor, and tobacco. . . . . | 4,090 | 4,082 | 4,057 | 4,057 | 3,954 | 3.990 | 3,441 | 3,943 | 3,982 | 4,059 | 4,095 | 4,258 | 4,281 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leath | 3,223 | 3.278 | 3,279 | 3,242 | 3.210 | 3.282 | 3,344 | 3,416 | 3.444 | 3,538 | 3,638 | 3,750 | 3,789 |
| Petroleum refining.... | 1.256 | 1,318 | 1,294 | 1,275 | 1,277 | 1,197 | 1,200 | 1.200 | 1,204 | 1. 200 | 1,229 | 1,215 | 1,216 |
| Chemicals and rubber | 2,462 | 2,392 | 2,426 | 2,457 | 2,445 | 2.507 | 2,544 | 2,509 | 2,499 | 2,568 | 2,632 | 2,705 | 2,771 |
| Other nondurable goods. . . . . . . . | 2,143 | 2,160 | 2,148 | 2,163 | 2,106 | 2.125 | 2.108 | 2,147 | 2,133 | 2,133 | 2,163 | 2,230 | 2,261 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Trade: Commodity dealers. | 3,941 | 3.917 | 3,906 | 3,869 | 4,027 | 4,036 | 4,087 | 4,101 | 4.067 | 4.095 | 4.081 | 4.117 | 4,116 |
|  | 1,858 | 1,919 | 2,037 | 2,151 | 2,258 | 2,322 | 2,337 | 2,273 | 2,307 | 2,206 | 2,230 | 2.244 | 2.199 |
| Other wholesale. | 5,504 | 5,438 | 5,417 | 5,438 | 5,444 | 5,478 | 5.456 | 5,509 | 5,623 | 5.601 | 5,651 | 5,841 | 5,880 |
| Retai] | 5,892 | 5.685 | 5,886 | 5,912 | 5.811 | 5,839 | 5.988 | 6,044 | 6,185 | 6.393 | 6,340 | 6,527 | 6.615 |
| Transportatio | 6,040 | 6,118 | 6.050 | 5,989 | 5.966 | 5,937 | 5.931 | 5,934 | 5,905 | 5.986 | 5,969 | 6,045 | 6,069 |
| Communication | 2.265 | 2,234 | 2.192 | 2,150 | 2,142 | 2.196 | 2.172 | 2,138 | 2,102 | 2,099 | 2,103 | 2,184 | 2,175 |
| Other public utilities | 6,050 | 6,093 | 5,908 | 5,896 | 5.711 | 5.710 | 5,546 | 5,464 | 5,440 | 5.378 | 5.360 | 5,412 | 5,586 |
| Construction | 5,483 | 5,475 | 5,415 | 5,414 | 5.434 | 5.379 | 5,371 | 5,411 | 5,425 | 5,395 | 5,432 | 5,510 | 5,524 |
| Services. | 11,188 | 11,121 | 10,911 | 10,898 | 10,806 | 10,870 | 10,911 | 10,863 | 10,934 | 11,017 | 11,057 | 11,232 | 11, 245 |
| All other domestic loans | 8,774 | 8,456 | 8,560 | 8,320 | 8,376 | 8.308 | 8,348 | 8.158 | 8,281 | 8.577 | 8,578 | 8,662 | 8,812 |
| Bankers acceptances. | 1,269 | 1,264 | 1,183 | 1,179 | 1,249 | 1,192 | 1.129 | 1,121 | 1,250 | 1.244 | 1,348 | 1,287 | 1,336 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans. | 4,092 | 4,058 | 4,165 | 4,182 | 4,159 | 4,139 | 4,147 | 4,037 | 4,017 | 3,986 | 4,070 | 4,089 | 4,178 |
| Total classified loans | 92,590 | 92,072 | 92,116 | 91,597 | 91,421 | 91.627 | 91,768 | 91,604 | 92.201 | 93,193 | 94,060 | 95,954 | 97,211 |
| Total commercial and industrial loans of large conmercial banks . . . . . . | 111,047 | 110,467 | 1110,484 |  | 109,906 109,724 | 109,986 | $\|110,149\| 110,142 \mid$ |  | 110,707 |  | \|111,725 112,702 | 114,739 | 115,953 |
| 1974-Wednesday dates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry | $\underset{3}{\text { Apr. }}$ | Apr. 10 | ${ }_{17}$ | $\mathrm{Apr}_{24}$ | May | May 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{22}{\text { May }}$ | $\underset{29}{\text { May }}$ | June 5 | June 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{26}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery. | 8,024 | 8,196 | 8,390 | 8,149 | 8,364 | 8,220 | 8,317 | 8,190 | 8,156 | 8,208 | 8,378 | 8,575 | 8,519 |
| Transportation equipment. | 2,914 | 2,966 | 3,055 | 3,053 | 3,063 | 3,161 | 3,141 | 3,108 | 2,997 | 3,016 | 3,071 | 3,155 | 3,107 |
| Other fabricated metal product | 2,616 | 2,681 | 2,724 | 2,705 | 2,742 | 2,801 | 2,861 | 2,803 | 2,777 | 2,775 | 2,791 | 2,821 | 2,836 |
| Other durable goods. . . . . . . . . . . | 4,193 | 4,271 | 4,325 | 4,326 | 4,372 | 4,450 | 4,462 | 4,413 | 4,452 | 4,472 | 4,503 | 4,526 | 4,612 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: <br> Food, liquor, and tobacco. . . . . . . . | 4,363 | 4,325 | 4,368 | 4,326 | 4,279 | 4,322 | 4,295 | 4,216 | 4,059 | 3,988 | 3,875 | 3,940 | 3,937 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leathe | 3,771 | 3,879 | 3,918 | 3,911 | 3,868 | 3,957 | 3,989 | 3,934 | 3,913 | 3,953 | 4,024 | 4,075 | 4,128 |
| Petroleum refining. . . | 1,370 | 1,225 | 1,223 | 1,208 | 1,218 | 1,187, | 1,192 | 1,204 | 1,495 | 1,337 | 1,312 | 1,279 | 1,283 |
| Chemicals and rubber | 2,893 | 2,975 | 3,102 | 2,998 | 3,048 | 3,083 | 3,119 | 3,071 | 3,006 | 3,059 | 3,114 | 3,162 | 3,126 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 2,308 | 2,305 | 2,355 | 2,357 | 2,360 | 2,391 | 2,385 | 2,371 | 2,363 | 2,387 | 2,406 | 2,457 | 2,483 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas | 4,267 | 4,308 | 4,239 | 4,262 | 4,202 | 4,165 | 4,217 | 4,211 | 4,168 | 4,132 | 4,152 | 4,196 | 4,191 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers. . . . . . . . . | 2,170 | 2,126 | 2,007 | 1,962 | 1,902 | 1,776 | 1,767 | 1,718 | 1,657 | 1,565 | 1,565 | 1,535 | 1,569 |
| Other wholesale. | 5,901 | 5,959 | 5,997 | 6,119 | 6,169 | 6,159 | 6,103 | 6,061 | 6,112 | 6,057 | 6,075 | 6,199 | 6,244 |
| Retail. | 6,873 | 6,869 | 7,018 | 6,930 | 7,115 | 6,985 | 6,994 | 7,012 | 7,049 | 6,974 | 6,981 | 7,161 | 7,172 |
| Transportation. | 6,087 | 6,056 | 6,094 | 6,065 | 6,087 | 6,034 | 6,046 | 6,086 | 6, 134 | 6, 130 | 6,096 | 6,110 | 6,103 |
| Communication | 2,380 | 2,389 | 2,483 | 2,428 | 2,465 | 2,422 | 2,465 | 2,508 | 2,530 | 2,514 | 2,444 | 2,530 | 2,501 |
| Other public utilities | 5,886 | 5,886 | 6,029 | 5,976 | 6,241 | 6,289 | 6,257 | 6,381 | 6, 373 | 6,369 | 6,505. | 6,610 | 6,921 |
| Construction. | 15,564 | 11,586 | 11,651 | 5,661 | 11,730 | 11,767 | 11,834 | 11,932 | 11,979 | 11,987 | 6,026 | 6,103 | 6,147 |
| Service | 11,350 | 11,388 | 11,532 | 11,541 | 11,608 | 11,548 | 11,521 | 11,520 | 11,542 | 11,557 | 11,607 | 11,658 | 11,650 |
| All other domestic loans | 8,941 | 8,829 | 9,001 | 8,856 | 9,273 | 9,267 | 9,144 | 9,002 | 8,994 | 9,083 | 9,186 | 9,332 | 9,388 |
| Bankers acceptances............ | 1,265 | 1,141 | 1,260 | 1,292 | 1,458 | 1,482 | 1,380 | 1,376 | 1,416 | 1,457 | 1,472 | 1,488 | 1,717 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans. | 4,299 | 4,345 | 4,371 | 4,346 | 4,381 | 4,476 | 4,527 | 4,468 | 4,478 | 4,600 | 4,671 | 4,686 | $4,684$ |
| Total classified loans. | 99,355 | 99,639 | 101,057 | 100,380 | 101,841 | 101,829 | 101,932 | 101,505 | 101,544 | 101,473 | 102,104. | 103,454 | 104,183 |
| Total commercial and industrial loans of large commercial banks . . . . . . | 118,477 | 118,926 | 120,453 | 119,795 | 121,332 | 121,444 | 121,503 | 121,041 | 120,913 | 120,766 | 121,519 | 123,004 | 123,612 |

For Note see opposite page.
(In millions of dollars)

| Industry | 1974 Wednesday dates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 3 | July 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{24}{\text { July }^{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{7}^{\text {Aug. }}$ | Aug. 14 | Aug. 21 | ${ }_{28}^{\text {Aug. }}$ | Sept. <br> 4 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 18 | Sept. 25 |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,829 | 1,853 | 1,882 | 1,874 | 1,866 | 1,878 | 1,908 | 1,898 | 1,871 | 1,880 | 1,933 | 1,943 | 1,928 |
| Machinery.. | 8,490 | 8,581 | 8,656 | 8,668 | 8,503 | 8,544 | 8,645 | 8,672 | 8,545 | 8,606 | 8,750 | 9,014 | 8,868 |
| Transportation equipment. | 3,183 | 3,213 | 3,159 | 3,189 | 3,197 | 3,254 | 3,260 | 3,324 | 3,367 | 3,392 | 3,412 | 3,438 | 3,447 |
| Other fabricated metal products.... | 2,897 | 2,923 | 2,991 | 2,975 | 2,959 | 2,983 | 2,996 | 2,980 | 2,995 | 3,036 | 3,063 | 3,111 | 3,089 |
| Other durable goods. . . . . . . . . . . | 4,732 | 4,812 | 4,785 | 4,759 | 4,795 | 4,883 | 4,946 | 4,948 | 4,985 | 5,027 | 5,111 | 5,146 | 5,124 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: Food, liquor, and tobacco....... | 3,965 | 4,023 | 4,048 | 4,041 | 4,025 | 4,065 | 4,109 | 4,195 | 4,200 | 4,295 | 4,329 |  | 4,437 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leathe | 4,209 | 4,196 | 4,185 | 4,188 | 4,116 | 4,273 | 4,311 | 4,327 | 4,357 | 4, 374 | 4,329 | 4,398 | 4,235 |
| Petroleum refining . . . . . . . | 1,443 | 1,484 | 1,669 | 1,692 | 1,832 | 1,787 | 1,815 | 1,810 | 1,745 | 1,787 | 1,788 | 1,760 | 1,777 |
| Chemicals and rubber | 3,211 | 3,252 | 3,277 | 3,204 | 3,201 | 3,309 | 3,299 | 3, 305 | 3,309 | 3,357 | 3,388 | 3,447 | 3,437 |
| Other nondurable goods . . . . . . . . . | 2,511 | 2,519 | 2,532 | 2,535 | 2,513 | 2,539 | 2,560 | 2,579 | 2,575 | 2,599 | 2,614 | 2,665 | 2,641 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas................... . . . | 4,204 | 4,222 | 4, 330 | 4,370 | 4,382 | 4,403 | 4,376 | 4,390 | 4,432 | 4,497 | 4,489 | 4,503 | 4,481 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers.......... | 1,514 | 1,457 | 1,434 | 1,445 | 1,491 | 1,476 | 1,436 | 1,451 | 1,459 | 1,426 | 1,400 | 1,388 | 1,374 |
| Other wholesale. | 6,392 | 6,360 | 6,354 | 6,320 | 6,392 | 6,408 | 6,386 | 6,372 | 6,334 | 6,308 | 6,280 | 6,320 | 6,379 |
| Retail. . . . . . . | 7,154 | 7,071 | 7,242 | 7,199 | 7,264 | 7,134 | 7,127 | 7,194 | 6,996 | 7,061 | 6,936 | 6,965 | 6,953 |
| Transportation | 6,131 | 6,122 | 6,008 | 6,043 | 6,024 | 6,012 | 6,109 | 6,043 | 6,084 | 6,033 | 6,038 | 6,116 | 6,125 |
| Communication | 2,637 | 2,584 | 2,563 | 2,397 | 2,419 | 2,407 | 2,392 | 2,365 | 2,383 | 2,372 | 2,371 | 2,388 | 2,409 |
| Other public utilities | 7,395 | 7,379 | 7,635 | 7,577 | 7,666 | 7,641 | 7,505 | 7,594 | 7,611 | 7,804 | 7,847 | 7,875 | 8,009 |
| Construction . . . . . . | 6,203 | 6,195 | 6,217 | 6,233 | 6,235 | 6,257 | 6,305 | 6, 6,320 | 6,390 | 6,343 | 6,371 | 6,422 | 6,378 |
| Services. | 11,683 | 11,651 | 11,726 | 11,759 | 11,736 | 11,798 | 11,775 | 11,799 | 11,771 | 11, 821 | 11,823 | 11,836 | 11,783 |
| All other domestic loans | 9,513 | 9,5131 | 9,552 | 9,584 | 9,490 | 9,469 | 9,360 | 9,457 | 9,661 | 9,731 | 9,787 | 9,739 | 9,745 |
| Bankers acceptances. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,012 | 2,081 | 1,870 | 1,560 | 1,490 | 1,270 | 1,326 | 1,320 | 1,352 | 1,316 | 1,369 | 1,287 | 1,352 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans. | 4,839 | 4,804 | 4,887 | 4,950 | 4,857 | 4,882 | 4,796 | 4,718 | 4,527 | 4,548 | 4,594 | 4,587 | 4,476 |
| Total classified loans | 106,147 | 106,295 | 107,002 | 106,562 | 106,453 | 106,672 | 106,742 | 107,061 | 106,949 | 107,613 | 108,045 | 108,677 | 108,447 |
| Total commercial and industrial loans of large commercial banks. . . . . . . . | 125,614 | 125,813, | 126,581 | 126,158 | 126,143 | 126,427 | 126,521 | 126,880 | 126,771 | 127,466 | 127,978 | 128,668 | 128,407 |


| Industry | 1974-Wednesday dates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{2}{\mathrm{Oct}_{2}}$ | $\underset{9}{\text { Oct. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{23}{\mathrm{Oct}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 27 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{4}{\mathrm{Dec.}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. $25$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 31 } \\ \text { (Tues.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods mfg.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals.... | 1,909 | 1,938 | 1,941 | 1,921 | 1,871 | 1,872 | 1,877 | 1,862 | 1,935 | 1,931 | 1,916 | 1,925 | 1,973 | 2,005 |
| Machinery. | 8,892 | 8,835 | 8,885 | 8,780 | 8,679 | 8,719 | 8,813 | 8,749 | 8,824 | 8,872 | 9,063 | 9,187 | 9,131 | 8,741 |
| Trans. equipment..... Other fabricated metal | 3,444 | 3,465 | 3,451 | 3,460 | 3,519 | 3,470 | 3,473 | 3,454 | 3,479 | 3,516 | 3,664 | 3,813 | 3,788 | 3,812 |
| products. | 3,079 | 3,051 | 3,068 | 3,042 | 3,029 | 3,010 | 2,997 | 2,936 | 2,925 | 2,952 | 2,935 | 2,975 | 2,922 | 2,911 |
| Other durable goods. | 5,140 | 5,184 | 5,160 | 5,120 | 5,061 | 5,048 | 5,122 | 5,029 | 5,035 | 5,013 | 5,034 | 4,966 | 4,953 | 4,859 |
| Nondurable goods mfg.: Food, liquor, and tobacco. | 4,316 | 4,306 | 4,401 | 4,461 | 4,429 | 4,469 | 4,436 | 4,502 | 4,564 | 4,597 | 4,617 | 4,773 | 4,877 | 4,921 |
| Textiles, apparel, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| leather..... | 4,212 1,764 | 4,204 | 4,196 | 4,094 1,879 | 3,988 1,900 | 4,017 | 4,023 | 3,925 1,889 | 3,846 1,932 | 3,799 2,005 | 3,750 1,976 | 3,712 1,997 | 3,652 <br> 2,037 | 3,510 |
| Chemicals and rubber | 3,507 | 3,489 | 3,486 | 3,350 | 3,390 | 3,446 | 3,431 | 3,364 | 3,290 | 3,266 | 3,318 | 3,457 | 3,426 | 3,382 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 2,610 | 2,563 | 2,544 | 2,532 | 2,497 | 2,505 | 2,501 | 2,475 | 2,451 | 2,454 | 2,495 | 2,558 | 2,557 | 2,506 |
| Mining, incl. crude petroleum and natural gas | 4,549 | 4,455 | 4,554 | 4,565 | 4,636 | 4,646 | 4,707 | 4,740 | 4,802 | 4,865 | 4,893 | 4,912 | 4,845 | 5,037 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers.. | 1,374 | 1,458 | 1,579 | 1,618 | 1,763 | 1,888 | 1,999 | 2,177 | 2,135 | 2,101 | 2,100 | 2,037 | 1,954 | 2,077 |
| Other wholesale | 6,387 | 6,394 | 6,462 | 6,389 | 6,410 | 6,426 | 6,461 | 6,476 | 6,565 | 6,522 | 6,491 | 6,493 | 6,621 | 6,728 |
| Retail. | 7,081 | 6,945 | 7,065 | 7,001 | 7,149 | 7,247 | 7,169 | 7,183 | 7,305 | 7,169 | 7,230 | 7,208 | 6,894 | 6,707 |
| Transportation | 6,220 | 6,130 | 6,099 | 6,095 | 6,108 | 6,130 | 6,127 | 6,079 | 6,088 | 6,090 | 6,139 | 6,152 | 6,233 | 6,386 |
| Communication. | 2,477 | 2,469 | 2,380 | 2,313 | 2,198 | 2,272 | 2,231 | 2,234 | 2,220 | 2,212 | 2,223 | 2,283 | 2,269 | 2,499 |
| Other public utiliti | 8,078 | 8,046 | 7,819 | 7,811 | 7,725 | 8,078 | 7,995 | 8,077 | 8,045 | 8,213 | 8,224 | 8,252 | 8,383 | 8,618 |
| Construction | 6,394 | 6,350 | 6,360 | 6,321 | 6,348 | 6,349 | 6,326 | 6,344 | 6,399 | 6,339 | 6,348 | 6,289 | 6,220 | 6,102 |
| Services. | 11,816 | 11,799 | 11,770 | 11,737 | 11,809 | 11,795 | 11,803 | 11,888 | 11, 810 | 11,892 | 11,898 | 11,929 | 11,948 | 11,954 |
| All other domestic loans | 9,802 | 9,758 | 10,071 | 10,047 | 9,997 | 10,145 | 9,996 | 9,887 | 9,969 | 10,131 | 9,995 | 9,967 | 9,846 | 10,132 |
| Bankers acceptances. | 1,387 | 1,496 | 1,497 | 1,452 | 1,453 | 1,441 | 1,478 | 1,494 | 1,642 | 1,759 | 1,643 | 1,586 | 1,635 | 1,661 |
| Foreign coml. and ind. loans. | 4,405 | 4,401 | 4,374 | 4,400 | 4,384 | 4,373 | 4,249 | 4,279 | 4,268 | 4,215 | 4,226 | 4,214 | 4,144 | 4,227 |
| Total classified loans... | 108,843 | 108,545 | 109,047 | 108,388 | 108,343 | 109,237 | 109,090 | 109,043 | 109,529 | 109,913 | 110,178 | 110,685 | 110,308 | 111,025 |
| Total coml. and ind. loans of large coml. banks. | 128,827 | 128,529 | 129,032 | 128,323 | 128,328 | 129,300 | 129,147 | 129,208 | 129,798 | 130,278 | 130,430 | 131,527 | 131,386 | 131,875 |

[^55][^56]"TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| Industry | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{30}{ }$ | Feb. <br> 27 | $\underset{27}{\text { Mar. }}$ | Apr. | $\underset{29}{\text { May }}$ | $\underset{26}{ }{ }_{\text {June }}$ | ${ }_{31}{ }^{\text {July }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 28 \end{gathered}$ | Sept. 25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | Nov. 27 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 31 \\ \text { (Tues.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals. | 1,092 | 1,046 | 1,064 | 1,083 | 1,111 | 1,105 | 1,116 | 1,104 | 1,133 | 1,107 | 1,176 | 1,210 |
| Machinery. | 2,950 | 3,037 | 3,114 | 3,145 | 3,213 | 3,286 | 3,572 | 3,789 | 3,896 | 3,970 | 4,049 | 4,145 |
| Transportation equipmen | 1,324 | 1,367 | 1,365 | 1,423 | 1,424 | 1,410 | 1,373 | 1,419 | 1,535 | 1,570 | 1,586 | 1,673 |
| Other fabricated metal products | + 938 | 1.911 | , 911 | -934 | 960 | , 954 | - 996 | 1,000 | 1,066 | 1,093 | 1,113 | 1,197 |
| Other durable goods............ Nondurable goods manufacturing: | 1,737 | 1,837 | 1,915 | 1,972 | 2,012 | 2,107 | 2,169 | 2,198 | 2,268 | 2,339 | 2,361 | 2,391 |
| Food, liquor, and tobacco..... | 1,514 | 1,527 | 1,529 | 1,533 | 1,584 | 1,571 | 1,604 | 1,604 | 1,649 | 1,661 | 1,674 | 1,763 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leathe | 1,032 | 1,043 | 1,089 | 1,147 | 1,120 | 1,128 | 1,182 | 1,171 | 1,151 | 1,187 | 1,179 | 1,145 |
| Petroleum refining. | 920 | . 901 | , 945 | 934 | , 954 | . 963 | 996 | 1,048 | 1,097 | 1,208 | 1,272 | 1,518 |
| Chemicals and rubber. | 1,570 | 1,569 | 1,603 | 1,690 | 1,686 | 1,737 | 1,760 | 1,790 | 1,778 | 1,820 | 1,818 | 1,878 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 1,069 | 1,080 | 1,139 | 1,145 | 1,157 | 1,171 | 1,149 | 1,189 | 1,204 | 1,187 | 1,170 | 1,235 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas. | 3,153 | 3,203 | 3,245 | 3,284 | 3,172 | 3,130 | 3,197 | 3,319 | 3,339 | 3,468 | 3,620 | 3,701 |
| Commodity dealers. | 137 | 129 | 140 | 144 | 144 | 141 | 155 | 166 | 139 | 157 | 171 | 155 |
| Other wholesale | 1,265 | 1,315 | 1,323 | 1,335 | 1,404 | 1,406 | 1,446 | 1,419 | 1,449 | 1,488 | 1,431 | 1,492 |
| Retail...... | 2,249 | 2,376 | 2,480 | 2,543 | 2,514 | 2,428 | 2,512 | 2,529 | 2,527 | 2,578 | 2,602 | 2,594 |
| Transportation. | 4,327 | 4,311 | 4,417 | 4,414 | 4,474 | 4,425 | 4,353 | 4,322 | 4,349 | 4,370 | 4,379 | 4,550 |
| Communication. | 947 | 940 | 966 | -978 | 1,033 | 1,030 | 1,030 | 1,021 | 1,029 | 1,047 | 1,076 | 1,082 |
| Other public utilities | 3,298 | 3,245 | 3,154 | 3,196 | 3,356 | 3,443 | 3,539 | 3,664 | 3,672 | 3,810 | 3,987 | 3,963 |
| Construction. | 1,943 | 1,940 | 1,898 | 1,908 | 1,984 | 2,130 | 2,183 | 2,218 | 2,272 | 2,237 | 2,281 | 2,294 |
| Services. | 4,937 | 5,004 | 5,076 | 5,223 | 5,263 | 5,273 | 5,275 | 5,301 | 5,350 | 5,340 | 5,417 | 5,532 |
| All other domestic loans | 2,692 | 2,384 | 2,808 | 2,935 | 2,945 | 3,017 | 3,058 | 3,074 | 3,122 | 3,215 | 3,255 | 3,224 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans | 2,469 | 2,321 | 2,350 | 2,369 | 2,396 | 2,548 | 2,565 | 2,500 | 2,401 | 2,487 | 2,473 | 2,457 |
| Total loans. | 41,563 | 41,486 | 42,531 | 43, 335 | 43,906 | 44,403 | 45,230 | 45,845 | 46,426 | 47,339 | 48,090 | 49,199 |

Note.-Figures are for the last Wednesday of the month, except as noted.

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\(\left.$$
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\text { branch, or facility } \quad \text { Zip }\end{array}
$$ \quad $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Chairman } \\
\text { Deputy Chairman }\end{array}
$$ \quad \begin{array}{c}President <br>

First Vice President\end{array}\right]\)| Vice President |
| :--- |
| in charge of branch |

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## The Federal Reserve System

## Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts and Their Branch Territories



## LEGEND

[^59]© Federal Reserve Bank Cities

- Federal Reserve Branch Cities
- Federal Reserve Bank Facilities


## Guide to Tabular Presentation <br> SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| e | Estimated |
| :--- | :--- |
| c | Corrected |
| p | Preliminary |
| r | Revised |
| rp | Revised preliminary |
| I, II, |  |
| III, IV | Quarters |
| n.e.c. | Not elsewhere classified |
| A.R. | Annual rate |
| S.A. | Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for <br> seasonal variation |


| N.S.A. | Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted <br> for seasonal variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| IPC | Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |
| SMSA | Standard metropolitan statistical area |
| A | Assets <br> Liabilities |
| L | Source of funds |
| S | Uses of funds |
| $*$ | Amounts insignificant in terms of the partic- <br> ular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when <br> the unit is millions) |
| (1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or |  |
| (3) figure delayed |  |

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow.

A heavy vertical rule is used in the following instances: (1) to the right (to the left) of a total when the components shown to the right (left) of it add to that total (totals separated by ordinary rules include more components than those shown), (2) to the right (to the left) of items that are not part of a balance sheet, (3) to the left of memorandum items.
"U.S. Govt. securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies (the flow of funds figures
also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. "State and local govt." also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

The footnotes labeled Note (which always appear last) provide (1) the source or sources of data that do not originate in the System; (2) notice when figures are estimates; and (3) information on other characteristics of the data.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Semiannually |  |  | Flow of funds: |  |  |
| Number of banking offices: <br> Analysis of changes | Apr. 1975 | A-76 | Assets and liabilities: $1962-73$ | Oct. 1974 | A-59.14-A-59.28 |
| On, and not on, Federal Reserve Par List......... | Feb. 1975 | A-83 |  |  |  |
| Annually |  |  | Flows: $1965-73$ | Oct. 1974 | A-58-A-59.13 |
| Bank holding companies: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banking offices and depos- |  |  | Income and expenses: |  |  |
| its of group banks, Dec. |  |  | Federal Reserve Banks | Feb. 1975 | A-80-A-81 |
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|  | July 1974 | $530$ | Member banks: |  |  |
|  |  |  | Calendar year | June 1974 | A-84-A-93 |
| Banking and monetary statistics: |  |  | Income ratios | June 1974 | A-94-A-99 |
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| 1974 | Feb. 1975 | A-84-A-85 |  |  |  |
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|  | Apr. 1975 | A-78-A-85 | Stock market credit | Feb. 1975 | A-86-A-87 |

## Statistical Releases

## LIST PUBLISHED SEMIANNUALLY, WITH LATEST BULLETIN REFERENCE




[^0]:    The Federal Reserve BULLETIN is issued monthly under the direction of the staff editorial committee. This committee is responsible for opinions expressed except in official statements and signed articles. Direction for the art work is provided by Mack Rowe.

[^1]:    ' 1974 data on certain U.S. international transactions differ from published Department of Commerce statistics because of adjustments made to eliminate effects of special transactions with India, Israel, and South Vietnam. Most affected by these changes were U.S. Government grants, U.S. Government capital, and the balance on current account.
    ${ }^{2}$ Negligible.
    Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^2]:    *Quarterly averages of monthly price indexes for Canada, Japan, U.K.. Germany, France, Netherlands, and Italy weighted by shares in group's exports of manufactured goods. Data are from national sources.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Growth rates for all measures in the introduction use data that incorporate revisions made in January 1975. The data used in describing operations during the year are those available at the time.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Alan R. Holmes, articles on open market operations in 1971, 1972, and 1973, Federal Reserve Bulletins, April 1972, pp. 340-62; June 1973, pp. 405-16; and May 1974, pp. 338-50, respectively. For the year 1970, Paul Meek and Rudolf Thunberg, "Monetary Aggregates and Federal Reserve Open Market Operations,'" Monthly Review, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, April 1971, pp. 80-89.

[^5]:    ${ }^{3}$ On May 12 the Federal Reserve indicated that it would advance funds to Franklin National if that bank experienced unusual liquidity pressures. As its deposits and other liabilities fell, Franklin's use of the discount window grew substantially and reached about $\$ 1.75$ billion by early October, when it was taken over by the European-American Bank. At that time, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assumed Franklin's liabilities to the Federal Reserve.

[^6]:    Note.-Ann P. Ulrey, Consultant to the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, prepared this article.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ If these same stocks are pledged to acquire " margin stock,' their value is limited to the percentage prescribed in the current supplement to Regulation U.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ Historically, this ready marketability was limited to issues listed on the securities exchanges, and for a number of years Regulations T and U applied to such issues. Improved communications systems have since allowed dealers to make broad markets for a number of issues traded over the counter. Since May 1970, selected OTC issues have been included within the regulatory definition of margin stock.

[^9]:    ${ }^{3}$ Defined as either a total exceeding $\$ 15$ million, or loans in any one category of $\$ 7.5$ million or more.

[^10]:    Note.-This article was prepared by Paul W. Boltz of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics.

[^11]:    1 After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation
    2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests and easier means they were considered to be less important.

[^12]:    1 After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.
    2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Unused commitments are the amounts still available for lending under official promises to lend that are expressly conveyed to the bank's customers orally or in writing, usually in the form of a formally executed agreement signed by one of the bank's officers.
    ${ }^{2}$ Commitments for term loans are those for loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year.
    ${ }^{3}$ Revolving credits are commitment agreements whereby the borrower may draw down and repay loans at will with no repayment penalty and under which the commitment rebounds by an equal amount after a takedown has been repaid.
    ${ }^{4}$ Other commitments are expressions of willingness to lend, other than for term loans and revolving credits, that are made

[^14]:    PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOT LATER THAN TEN WORKING DAYS AFTER THE LAST DAY OF MONTH

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ This meeting began on the afternoon of January 20 and continued on the following day.

[^16]:    ${ }^{2}$ Private demand deposits plus currency in circulation.
    ${ }^{3} M_{1}$ plus commercial bank time and savings deposits other than money market CD's.
    ${ }^{4}$ The growth rates cited for the quarter are calculated on the basis of the dailyaverage level in the last month of the quarter relative to that in the last month of the preceding quarter.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revisions in the Committee's Rules of Organization and Rules of Procedure made for this purpose were published in the Federal Register for Mar. 7, 1975.

[^18]:    'In view of the Board's action with respect to the application to become a bank holding company, consideration of the § $4(c)(8)$ application to engage in insurance agency activities becomes moot.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ State banking data are as of June 30, 1974.

[^20]:    ${ }^{2}$ The Muskegon-Grand Haven banking market is approximated by the Muskegon-Grand Haven Ranally Metro Area which consists of most of Muskegon County and the northwest corner of Ottawa County.
    ${ }^{3}$ Market data are as of June 30, 1974
    ${ }^{4}$ Board Order dated January 25, 1974, denying the subject application ( 60 Federal Reserve Bulletin 133), and Board Order of October 2, 1974, approving the application of Na tional Detroit Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, to acquire Grand Valley National Bank, Grandville, Michigan (39 Federal Register 36510).

[^21]:    ${ }^{5}$ Regional data are as of June 30, 1974.

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ In addition, Applicant indirectly controls interests of more than 5 per cent but less than 25 per cent in 21 banks.
    ${ }^{2}$ This figure does not include foreign deposits which amounted to $\$ 1,183$ million as of June $30,1974$.
    ${ }^{3}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1974, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved through January 31, 1975.

[^23]:    ${ }^{4}$ For a description of the nonbanking interests which Applicant is required to divest, see the Board's determination of September 10,1973 , regarding the "'grandfather" privileges of The Republic National Bank of Dallas with respect to The Howard Corporation, Dallas, Texas ("Howard') (1973 Federal Reserve Bulletin 768).

[^24]:    Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, and Coldwell. Voting against this action: Governors Holland and Wallich.

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ The activities which Applicant proposes to conduct through Crown's Oklahoma offices differ slightly from the above-described activities. Applicant does not propose that Crown sell physical damage insurance on personal property in Oklahoma. Also, with respect to joint-spouse credit life insurance, Applicant proposes that the employees of Crown's offices in Oklahoma enroll customer-debtors for credit insurance coverage under group policies issued to Crown as policyholder.
    ${ }^{2}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1974, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved through January $31,1975$.

[^26]:    ${ }^{3}$ The Board's Order of June 21, 1973, noted that Crown's insurance activities in Illinois would not involve the licensing of Crown's subsidiaries as insurance agents in view of a possible prohibition under State law. Although not specifically noted in the Order, a virtually identical situation existed with respect to Crown's Oklahoma offices. Therefore, Applicant proposed, with respect to Crown's offices in these two States, that Crown's employees would enroll customer-debtors for credit insurance under group credit life and group credit accident and health policies issued to Crown as policyholder. It was understood that Crown would not receive commissions, but might receive premium adjustments.

    Notwithstanding the fact that Crown acts as neither agent nor broker in offering credit life or credit accident and health insurance on a group basis to its borrowers in Oklahoma and Illinois, the Board views this activity as the functional equivalent of acting as agent or broker in the sale of credit life insurance. Therefore, the Board deems this activity to be a permissible activity for purposes of $\$ 225.4(\mathrm{a})(9)(\mathrm{ii})(\mathrm{a})$ of Regulation $Y$. In either situation the offering of such insurance is directly related to an extension of credit, it insures the same type of interest, and it results in the same public benefit to the consumer.
    ${ }^{4}$ In view of a new Kansas statute (K.S.A. 9-507) prohibiting the performance of nonbanking activities by multibank holding companies, Applicant has committed that it will cease all of its nonbanking activities in that State by the date on which that statute becomes effective.
    ${ }^{5}$ Applicant proposes that employees of Crown's offices in Oklahoma will enroll debtors of Crown or its subsidiaries for credit insurance under a group policy issued to Crown as the policyholder. Crown would not receive commissions, but might receive premium adjustments computed on the basis of loss experience. The Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner has stated, in a written opinion, that credit life and credit accident and health policies can be sold under the group form and that a creditor under a group policy is not required to be licensed as an insurance agent to enroll members. Applicant confirms that Crown's present insurance activities in Oklahoma conform with Oklahoma laws and with this Ruling of the Insurance Commissioner, and commits that Crown's future insurance activities in Oklahoma will continue to be in conformance with Oklahoma law.

[^27]:    ${ }^{6}$ See Order of May 21, 1973, approving application of Northwest Bancorporation to acquire Banco Credit Life Insurance Company ( 38 F.R. 14205), and Order of November 12, 1973, approving application of Irwin Union Corporation to acquire Irwin Union Credit Insurance Company ( 60 Bulletin 138).

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ Fortune, "The Fifty Largest Retailing Companies (ranked by sales and assets)", page 120 (July 1974).
    ${ }^{2}$ All financial data are as of December 31, 1972.
    ${ }^{3}$ All market data are as of June 30, 1974.

[^29]:    ${ }^{4}$ See Board Order approving the application of Milton Hershey School and School Trust, Hershey, Pennsylvania, for an exemption under Section 4(d) of the Act ( 1972 Federal Reserve Bulletin 319).
    ${ }^{5}$ Total of Federal Funds sold as of year-end 1973 was $\$ 5.8$ million, compared with a loan volume of $\$ 3.8$ million.
    ${ }^{6}$ The loan to asset ratios for year-end 1973 are as follows: Bank 37.8 per cent; all 9th Federal Reserve District member banks with deposits of $\$ 10-\$ 25$ million, 54.5 per cent.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes Federal agency issues held under repurchase agreements beginning Dec. 1, 1966, and Federal agency issues bought outright beginning Sept. 29, 1971.

    2 Includes, beginning 1969, securities loaned-fully guaranteed by U.S. Govt. securities pledged with F.R. Banks, and excludes (if any), securities sold and scheduled to be bought back under matched sale-purchase transactions.
    ${ }^{3}$ Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept; see Feb. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 164.

    4 Beginning Apr. 16, 1969, 'Other F.R. assets" and "Other F.R. liabilities and capital" are shown separately; formerly, they were netted together and reported as "Other F.R. accounts."

    5 Includes industrial loans and acceptances until Aug. 21, 1959, when Digitized for FRAdustrial loan program was discontinued. For holdings of acceptances

[^31]:    7 Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959 -.Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning Jan. 1963, figures are estimated except for weekly averages. Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.
    8 Beginning with week ending Nov. 15, 1972, includes $\$ 450$ million of reserve deficiencies on which F.R. Banks are allowed to waive penalties for a transition period in connection with bank adaptation to Regulation $J$

[^32]:    as amended effective Nov. 9, 1972. Beginning 1973, allowable deficiencies included are (beginning with first statement week of quarter): Q1, \$279 1974, Q1, $\$ 67$ million, Q2, $\$ 58$ million. Transition period ended after second quarter, 1974.

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Prior to Sept. 25, 1968, carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, were deducted. Excess reserves for later periods are net of all carryover reserves.

    2 Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure for each bank indicates extent to which the bank's weekly average purchases and sales are offsetting.
    ${ }^{3}$ Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing

[^34]:    1 Loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as securities and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to securities effective June 30, 1966. This reduced "Total loans" and increased "Other securities" by about $\$ 1$ billion. "Total loans" include Federal funds sold, and beginning with June 1967 securities purchased under resale agreements, figures for which are included in "Federal funds sold, etc.," on p. A-16.
    Effective June 30, 1971, Farmers Home Administration notes were classified as "Other securities" rather than "Loans." As a result of this change, approximately $\$ 300$ million was transferred to "Other securities" for the period ending June 30,1971 , for all commercial banks.
    See also table (and notes) at the bottom of p. A-24.
    2 See first 2 paragraphs of note 1 .
    3 Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.
    ${ }_{5}$ Includes items not shown separately. See also note 1 .
    5 See third paragraph of note 1 above.
    6 For the last-Wednesday-of-the-month series, figures for call dates are shown for June and December as soon as they became available.

    7 Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, see note 4, p. 587 , May 1964 Bulletin.

    8 Member bank data for Oct. exclude assets of $\$ 3.6$ billion of one large bank.

    9 Figure takes into account the following changes, which became effective June 30, 1969: (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-

[^35]:    4 Nonfinancial companies include public utilities and firms engaged primarily in activities such as communications, construction, manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and services. sing, mining, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and services.
    Included in dealer- and directly-placed financial company columns. Coverage of bank-related companies was expanded in Aug. 1974. Most of the increase resulting from this expanded coverage occurred in directlyplaced paper.

[^36]:    ${ }^{1}$ Averages of the most representative daily offering rate quoted by dealers.

    2 Averages of the most representative daily offering rate published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.
    ${ }^{3}$ Beginning Aug. 15, 1974, the rate is the average of the midpoint of the range of daily dealer closing rates offered for domestic issues; prior data are averages of the most representative daily offering rate quoted by dealers.

    4 Seven-day averages for week ending Wednesday. Beginning with statement week ending July 25, 1973, weekly averages are based on the

[^37]:    1 Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and nonguaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.

    2 Commitments outstanding of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Assn. of the State of New York. Data include building loans.

    3 Balance sheet data beginning 1972 are reported on a gross-of-valua-tion-reserves basis. The data differ somewhat from balance sheet data previously reported by National Assn. of Mutual Savings Bank, which

[^38]:    Note.-Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

    Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks, but data for other groups include only holdings of those institutions that report. The following figures show, for each category, the number and proportion reporting: (1) 5,563 commercial banks, 476 mutual savings

[^39]:    ${ }^{1}$ All business corporations, except commercial banks and insurance companies.

[^40]:    1 Includes contractual and regular single-purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment income dividends; excludes reinvestment of realized capital gains dividends.

    2 Market value at end of period less current liabilities.
    ${ }^{3}$ Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities, less current liabilities.

[^41]:    1 Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.
    2 Anticipated by business.

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ Structure of 5 or more units.
    2 Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not bank trust departments.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes some U.S. agencies for which amounts are small or separate data are not readily available.

[^43]:    See Note on preceding page.

[^44]:    Note.-Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and parttime employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12 th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons,

[^45]:    Note.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally

[^46]:    NoTE.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally
    adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table at top of opposite

[^47]:    ${ }^{1}$ Capital outlays are totals for residential and nonresidential fixed 1 Capital outlays are totals for residential and nonresidential fixed
    capital, net change in inventories, and consumer durables, except outlays capital, net change in
    by financial business.
    ${ }_{2}$ Capital consumption includes amounts for consumer durables and excludes financial business capital consumption.
    ${ }^{3}$ Excess of net investment over net funds raised.
    Note.-Full statements for sectors and iransaction types are available on a quarterly basis and annually for flows and for amounts outstanding. Requests for these statements should be addressed to the Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

[^48]:    For notes see opposite page.

[^49]:    1 Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise (f.a.s. value basis); excludes Department of Defense shipments under military grant-aid programs.
    2 General imports, which includes imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.
    ${ }^{3}$ Beginning with 1974 data, imports are reported on an f.a.s. transactions value basis; prior data are reported on a Customs import value
    basis. For calender year 1974, the f.a.s. import transactions value was $\$ 100.2$ billion, about 0.7 per cent less than the corresponding Customs import value of $\$ 101.0$ billion.
    ${ }^{4}$ Sum of unadjusted figures.
    Note.-Bureau of the Census data. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^50]:    

[^51]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes issued to official institutions of foreign countries.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations. Also includes issues of new debt securities
    sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

    NoTe.-Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.

[^52]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on the 2 lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those shown for the

[^53]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cayman Islands included beginning Aug. 1973.
    2 Total assets and total liabilities payable in U.S. dollars amounted to $\$ 29,794$ million and $\$ 30,086$ million, respectively, on Jan. 31, 1975.

    Note.-Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

[^54]:    Note.-Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

[^55]:    Note.-About 160 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks
    and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.
    For description of series see article "Revised Series on Commercial and
    Industrial Loans by Industry," Feb. 1967 Bulletin, p. 209.

[^56]:    Commercial and industrial "term" loans are all outstanding loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year and all outstanding loans granted under a formal agreement-revolving credit or standby-on which the original maturity of the commitment was in excess of 1 year.

[^57]:    +On loan from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

[^58]:    * Additional offices of these Banks are located at Lewiston, Maine 04240; Windsor Locks, Connecticut 06096; Cranford, New Jersey 07016; Jericho, New York 11753; Columbus, Ohio 43216; Columbia, South Carolina 29210; Des Moines, Iowa 50306; Indianapolis, Indiana 46204; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

[^59]:    - Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts
    - Boundaries of Federal Reserve Branch Territories
    (2)

    Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

